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CO  
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SHIRE

RECORDS

8

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ST. MARY'S CHURCH, STOKES MANDEVILLE---SOUTH VIEW

RAYNE & SON, NEWBURY

RECORDS  
OF  
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,

141

OR PAPERS AND NOTES ON THE  
HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, AND ARCHITECTURE  
OF THE COUNTY;

TOGETHER WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

*Architectural and Archæological Society*

FOR THE

COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

Published by the Society.. Edited by John Parker, F.S.A.

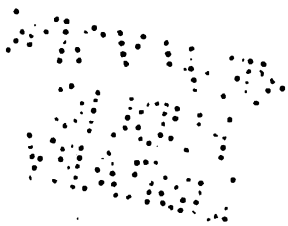
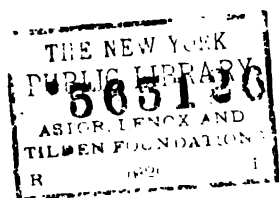
VOLUME VIII.

AYLESBURY:

G. T. DE FRAINE, "BUCKS HERALD" OFFICE.

1903.

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# RECORDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

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## PREFACE.

THE commencement of the Eighth Volume of the RECORDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE gives a tangible proof that the Architectural and Archæological Society of the County has been doing some practical work since its formation. The ponderous folios which were required by a past generation to embrace a county history of acknowledged authority cannot be expected to be reproduced in an age so busy and restless as our own. It is all the more important therefore that the isolated articles which appear in archæological publications should be distinctly of merit either historically or archæologically; that each Society's object should be to secure papers in its journals from those best acquainted with different districts, so that in time valuable contributions may be brought together to form a continuous history of the particular County which the Society represents. It is of much consequence to bear in mind that antiquaries of undoubted learning who have compiled their histories during the last century were for the most part imperfectly acquainted with mediæval architecture. They lived before the Gothic revival and were preoccupied in their tastes with the spirit of the renaissance, so that even down to the early part of the present century there were but few amongst the well informed who could distinguish the different styles of Gothic architecture, and still fewer who could single out the successive periods during which these styles flourished and declined. Besides this,

archæologists of a past generation were absolutely unacquainted with the proofs from the river drifts and cave dwellings of the antiquity of man, and therefore the wide field of prehistoric enquiry was unattempted. Whilst attention might be given to the weapons and ornaments found in the opening of a barrow and classifications might be made through these excavations connecting the former with races living on the borders of historic periods, the implements of palæolithic man in the river drifts or the skilful bone carving of the cave men or the objects scattered in all directions over these islands, whether on the hills or in the valleys, clearly proving the presence of vast populations in the neolithic age, were either undiscovered or unperceived. The recent biography of Pengelly reminds us of what this century has learnt from the opening of ossiferous caverns such as those in Devonshire, and how completely the discoveries made have revolutionised previous conceptions as to the date when man made his first appearance on our globe.

One of the greatest defects of our County history, without reflecting on its author, for the reasons which may be gathered from the previous observations, is that Lipcomb supplies so meagre and often so inaccurate an account of the architecture of the parish churches. The church is for the most part the only building in the parish the history of which is the primary guide to the history of the district in which it stands. We want to trace its earliest features. We may or may not have been told who was its founder, whether it was built by a Lord of the Manor for his retainers, or whether it was originally reared by the monks for the parish in which they held the great tithes, or the church of a priory, the cell of some religious house. We need to know in detail the points in its history, the font, the arches, the windows, the screens, each is significant of the past. And what a

ascinating study the history of a parish church is when we make up our minds to find out by the aid of the mouldings, the masons' marks, in a word by the construction of the edifice, and its subsequent alterations, all that can be known of a building which may have been founded as far back as the Saxon period, and examples of Saxon work are in Buckinghamshire not far to seek, without referring to Wing, which has a fame of its own distinguishing it pre-eminently and apart among the early buildings of this country. As an illustration of what I am desirous to convey I will refer to the Church of Newton Longueville, which was visited by the Society during the past year. This was an alien priory, the gift of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, to the Abbey of St. Faith at Longueville in Normandy, on which I propose to say more in my second paper on "The Giffards." Now, it is reported to our Society that when Sir Arthur Bloomfield inspected this church he recognised the moulding of the north-west pillar of the nave as similar to some mouldings he had seen at the ruined Abbey of St. Faith at Longueville; the eminent architect only threw out this hint, but had he pursued his investigations the spirit of enquiry would have naturally led us to follow out his conclusions—a slight allusion of this kind only leads one to reflect on what we lose in the history of our Parish Churches through the lack of competent and patient investigation.

To bring the history of a County to which even exceptional attention may have been given in the past up to the standard of modern requirements there needs constantly the recruiting of investigators prepared to labour in the wide fields of research which a County affords.

In the latest Volume of the RECORDS it has been the purpose of the Editor to associate together, not only those who are the best able to impart knowledge gleaned

from the respective districts to which they have given attention, so that North, Mid, and South Bucks may be well represented, but also to enlist the co-operation of those who have special qualifications of affording to the reader the advantages of their researches on some definite subject, and it is confidently felt that this purpose has been accomplished, and that the Society, no less than the Editor, is fortunate in having secured the services of Contributors to the last Volume to whom both are under no little obligation. To pursue a similar method is proposed for the present Volume. By this means the Society's publication should attain the definite purpose of becoming the main resource for, if not of itself, constructing the future history of the County.

It will be fitting here to make a passing allusion to the completion and publication of Mr. Cocks's work on "The Church Bells of Buckinghamshire," the review of the volume in this number of the RECORDS renders it only necessary to say a few words on this important undertaking which cannot be excelled for the zeal and enthusiasm by which the work has been achieved. It is distinctly a matter upon which to congratulate the Society itself that one of its most active members should have brought to completion a standard authority for years to come on the history of the bells of this County. The work, it should be remembered, originated with a paper in the fifth volume of the RECORDS on the bells of the Churches of the hundred of Desborough, the paper appearing in the year 1884, and from that time Mr. Cocks continued his labours till his task was successfully accomplished.

The Society is indebted to Mr. J. L. Myres for undertaking to bring together, with considerable care and trouble, an account of the Church plate of the County. The second of the series of papers on this subject appears in this number. It is needless to say

that the work is in able hands, and that when it is completed it will form not only an interesting but a very requisite record, which will be as useful as it will be suggestive to the future investigator of this branch of ecclesiastical history. It is, by the way, of the utmost importance that the Clergy should make a careful return of the plate of their parish Churches, remembering that complete accuracy is essential to insure a perfect account, and that the enquirer is performing his task as a labour of love, and, therefore, will rely on sympathetic co-operation.

It appeared to me that special attention should be called to that which Mr. Cocks has accomplished, and to that which Mr. Myres is prosecuting in the cause of archæology, although there are single papers in the last volume to which special reference might well be made of marked originality of research that will be readily recalled to the mind of the reader.

Before passing, however, from subjects specially connected with our own Society, I must not omit to allude to the opening of the pile dwelling at Hedsor and to the discoveries that have been already made, and to the proposals for further excavations at the site with the aid, it is hoped, of the Society of Antiquaries, to which attention has been called in the past volume. These discoveries are of considerable interest, connected as they are with the races that occupied the Thames Valley in prehistoric times. I need only say in passing it is earnestly desired that adequate help will be forthcoming to prosecute the investigations, which are only delayed for lack of funds.

A decided advantage has been gained by bringing our Society into union with the Archæological Congress. Every meeting of this Congress proves the important and varied work before the members. The late President of the Antiquaries, Sir Wollaston Franks, in

his last address to the Society, gave some striking information bearing on the legislation in different European countries and in the United States in regard to the preservation of ancient monuments, and in summing up the facts he had ascertained, he says—"As a general survey of the information, given in response to the Society's inquiries, it appears that every State in Europe except Russia does more for the preservation of its historical monuments than our own." This may well be read with surprise by those of our countrymen who are unacquainted with the facts, but the contrast of the care bestowed on the monoliths at Carnac, with the indifference with which Avebury is treated by our Authorities, although at length recognised as a monument to be preserved, is at the very least disheartening.\*

It is satisfactory, however, to know that the Society of Antiquaries is in communication with our Government with a view to the better understanding in influential quarters of our relative position on this question, and to provide well-considered legislation for the protection of our national monuments, and that the steps which are being taken were brought to the notice of the last meeting of the Archæological Congress.

The value of our own Society's union with the Congress will be apparent to the members, as it places

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\* *Note.*—"In France the vote for preserving or purchasing antiquities is usually £50,000 per annum, and in the Colony of Algeria antiquities belong to the State. In Austria there is a central commission for preserving monuments which works with local societies. In Switzerland there is a federal commission, and over £2,000 per annum is voted for Swiss antiquities, while rich England can only afford, under Sir J. Lubbock's Bill, £100 for expenses and £250 for inspector's salary. In Denmark, in 1895, the grant for this purpose was £1,500. In Italy the destruction of antiquities is a legal offence. In Spain the Government acts with the provincial authorities in cataloguing and preserving antiquities, and even in Russia there exists a similar commission."—*Extract from a Paper read at the British Archæological Association, appearing in "The Athenæum" for June 11, 1898.*

in their hands the index of archæological papers published each year; the index shows the varied work and extended fields of enquiry by different societies, the subjects treated of by different writers, gives some insight into the remarkable activity that is being displayed in this particular branch of literature, and at the same time affords useful references to investigations which may be engaging special attention.

It would exceed the limits of a preface to enumerate and explain all that is projected by the Congress. I will therefore merely mention some other prominent undertakings. A Committee has been in existence for some years for promoting the transcription and publication of parish registers, and in its report in 1896 the Committee holds out a hope that at no great distance of time the whole of the parish registers of the Kingdom may be transcribed; it is needless to expatiate on the desirability of accomplishing such a task. Then there is a project for the photographic survey of England and Wales; faithful representations of architectural objects, and of various relics of historic value, from the shape of a tumulus to the exquisite finish of a canopied tomb, will be a great gain, not only to students, but to archæology itself in various ways. I must also not omit to refer to a national catalogue of portraits, the formation of which was resolved upon at the Congress meetings of the past two years. It is explained that the primary object is the compilation of a general reference catalogue to be deposited in the National Portrait Gallery. By each Society assisting in making returns from its own locality, it will be at once seen what an opportunity is presented for reviving the memories of families who have contributed to the history, not only of their own County, but who may have taken a prominent part in the history of the nation. "The Memoirs of the Verney Family during the Civil War," and the illustrations of the portraits at Claydon House



adorning these volumes, give an example highly suggestive of what may be brought to light by carefully prepared catalogues of portraits on the walls, more especially of country seats or Municipal buildings. It is not so much as works of art that portraits of men and women who have been more or less distinguished in their day are valuable, but because, by calling attention to their existence, a revived interest in past generations throughout an entire County is gained, the advantages of which, from an historical point of view, it would be difficult to gauge. To the imagination, a portrait brings us perhaps in nearest contact to life itself; as an illustration of the depth of this impression on the mind, will not the well-known inscription on the vessel in Voltaire's Villa at Ferney, in which his heart was intended to be deposited, placed in the room surrounded by portraits of familiar faces, furnish an example, "*Mes mânes sont consolés puisque mon cœur est au milieu de vous*"? An account of the work before the Congress would not be exhausted by the reference already made to the subjects that are engaging its attention; but enough has been said to show that the range of our Society's prospects of usefulness is considerably broadened by its association with a number of societies, headed by the Society of Antiquaries of London, having kindred aims and objects.

Since the commencement of the last volume of the RECORDS the deaths have been recorded of Dr. Bickersteth, Dean of Lichfield, one of the most prominent members of the Society in its early days; of Mr. Robert Gibbs, F.S.A., who took a deep personal interest in the working of the Society, and whose familiar presence at our meetings has been greatly missed; of Sir Harry Verney who was one of the Vice-Presidents for a lengthened period, and whose efforts in the last years of his long life were devoted to the founding of a museum worthy of the County in which he was so highly respected.

There is much important work for the Society to accomplish; in the front rank are, as just alluded to, the proposals for a museum of suitable proportions, although the project is still in abeyance, and without particularizing at length, we have only to be reminded that the Archæological Map of the County has yet to be undertaken.

The difficulties which the Society has to encounter are in the lack, to a certain degree, of the recognition of a central influence in Buckinghamshire, arising mainly from two causes, the one its nearness to London where the absorbing influence of three great archæological societies is all-powerful, and the other the imperfect railway communication, rendering it all but impracticable to bring together at one given spot members resident at the two extremities of the County for a day of investigation, but in spite of the difficulties the Society shows unmistakable signs of its vitality, it never was in a more healthy position financially, and, perhaps, never could reckon on a more able number of archæologists to give their ungrudging aid to the Editor by their contributions to the pages of this publication.

JOHN PARKER.

DESBOROUGH HOUSE, HIGH WYCOMBE,  
*June 30th, 1898.*

## THE CHURCH PLATE OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

### RURAL DEANERY OF CLAYDON.

IN introducing this account of the Church Plate of Claydon Deanery, which is corrected up to Easter, 1898, the compiler has to acknowledge much courtesy and assistance from the clergy of the parishes concerned, and more particularly from the Rural Dean, Rev. E. R. Massey, of Marsh Gibbon, who has most kindly made available his own notes of a number of the vessels.

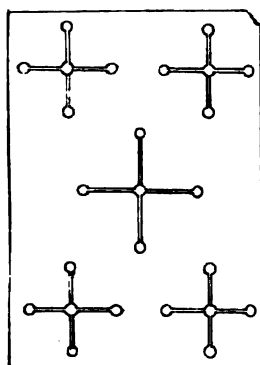
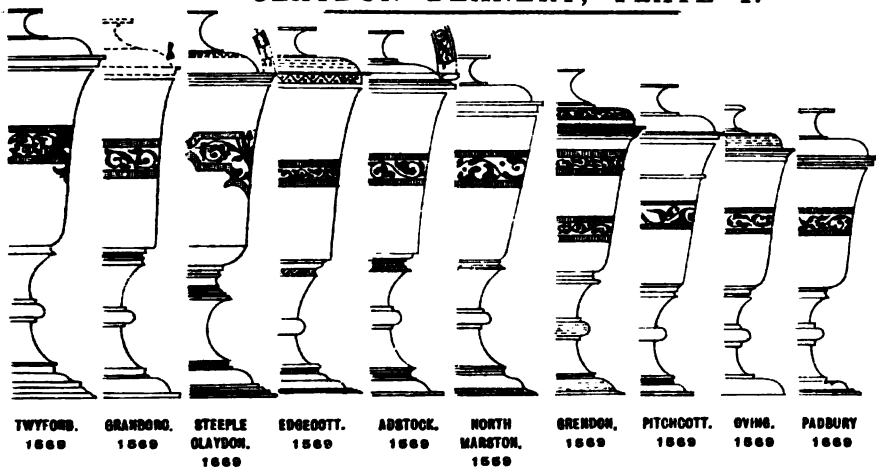
### ADDINGTON.

*The Assumption of the B. V. Mary.*

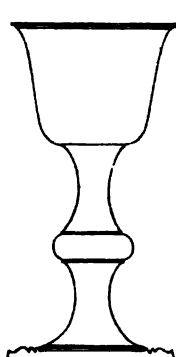
536.

1. CHALICE.—Silver, gilt. H.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. bowl  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., base 5 in., depth of bowl  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 16 oz. 17 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1858. Maker's mark: [L.K], with the number 7. A modern copy of a common mediæval type, with hemispherical bowl and hexagonal stem and base, with the Sacred Monogram on one face. Round the bowl, in closely-set Lombard capitals, is the inscription: "I WILL RESERVE THE CUP OF SALVATION, AND CALL UPON THE NAME OF THE LORD:" cf. the modern chalice, No. 3, at Pitchcott (549) below. Within the base is the inscription: "St. Mary, Addington, Jan 8, 1859."
2. COVER-PATEN.—Silver, gilt. H.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., diam.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 5 oz. Hallmarks and maker's mark as on No. 1, with the number 33. It bears the *Agnus Dei* engraved in the centre, and on the rim. Inscription, in Lombard capitals: "O LAMB OF GOD, THAT TAKEST AWAY THE SINS OF THE WORLD, HAVE MERCY UPON US." On the underside is the same inscription as on the base of the chalice, with the same date.

# CLAYDON DEANERY, PLATE I.



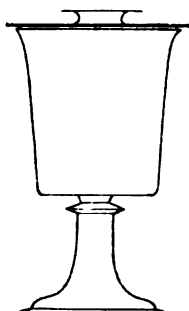
ADDINGTON.



HILLEDEN. 1811



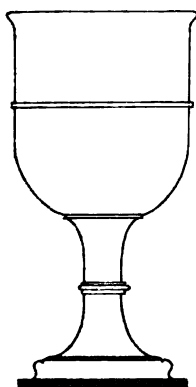
MARSH-GIBBONS, BUCKS. 1875



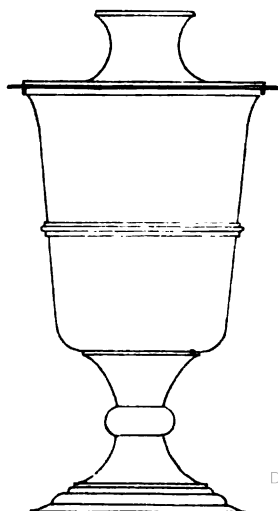
MIDDLE CLAYDON 1863



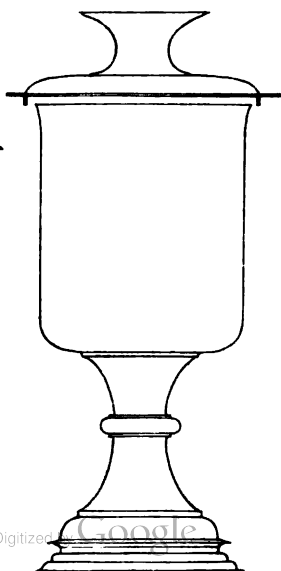
QUANTON.



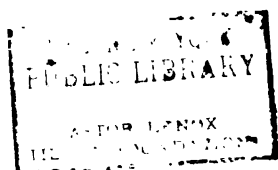
STEPPLE CLAYDON.



WINSLOW.



WINSLOW.



CLAYDON DEANERY, PLATE II.

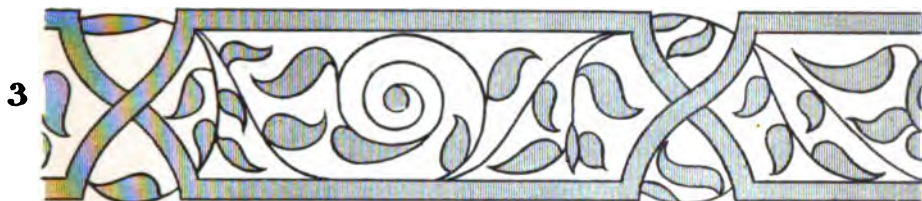
ADSTOCK



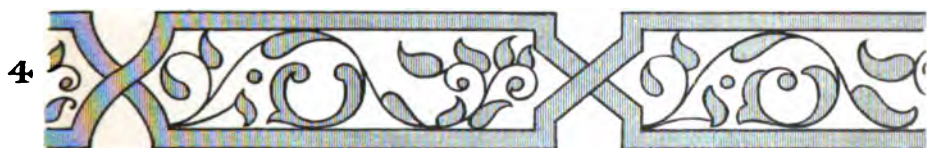
PITCHCOTT



QUAINTON



NORTH MARSTON



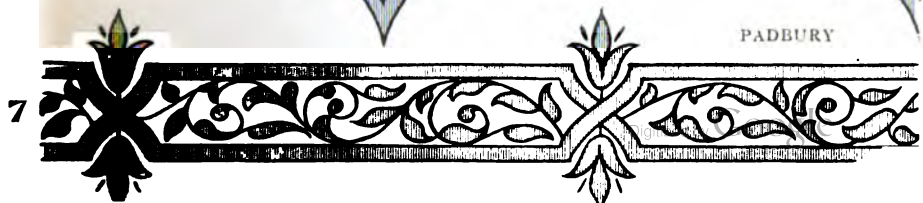
TWYFORD

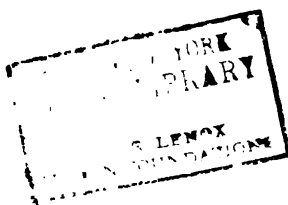


STEEPLE CLAYDON



PADBURY





3. CREDENCE, PATEN.—Silver, gilt. H.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in., diam. 7 in., [w.] 6 oz. 8 dwts. Hallmarks and maker's mark as on No. 1, with the number 52. Without ornament, except a foliated cross within a circle, engraved on the rim. Same inscription, with date, on the underside.
- 4, 5. FLAGONS.—Glass cruets, with gilt silver mountings. H.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hallmarks and maker's mark as on No. 1.
6. SPOON.—Silver, gilt. L. 6 in., [w.] 17 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1857. Maker's mark as on No. 1. The bowl is pointed, and has a small quatrefoil perforation: the handle ends in a fleur-de-lys. Slight engraved ornament on the stem.
7. ALMSDISH, &c.—Brass; modern.

The Church possesses also a miniature altar-slab of slate,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., with five dedication crosses on its upper surface (Plate I.). This was found, together with some old books, walled up in the Church in 1857, and is now set in a frame inserted in the top of the Communion Table.

## ADSTOCK.

8. *Cecilia*.

537.

1. CUP WITH COVER-PATEN.—Silver. H.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. bowl  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in., base 3 in., depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., [w.], not including the cover, 12 oz. 16 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1569. Maker's mark: 1 c in shaped shield (Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1570), p. 390). Normal form, with the usual belt of ornament on the bowl: the stem has the usual central knob, and the composite egg-moulding round the top and bottom members of the foot.
2. COVER-PATEN of No. 1.—Silver. H. 1 in., diam.  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in., foot  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 1 oz. 12 dwts. Hallmarks and maker's mark as on No. 1. The rim is rather elaborate, meeting the body at an acute angle, and returning upon itself: it has a belt of the usual ornament on its convex surface.



The date 1570 is engraved across the handle-foot (Plate I., ornament Plate II., 1).

3. **PATEN.**—Pewter. H.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., diam. 9 in. Quite plain, and without marks. It bears the inscriptions: (a) stamped in eighteenth century letters on the bottom,  $\frac{TH}{EB}$ ; (b) engraved on the face, “Queen’s Jubilee, 1887” (below).
  4. **ALMSDISH.**—Pewter. H.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in., diam.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. A deep bowl, like a wash-bowl, quite plain and without marks. It bears on the bottom, outside, this inscription, with each letter surmounted by a crown:  $\frac{R}{W} \frac{S}{H}$ .
  5. **FLAGON.**—Pewter. H.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. top  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., base  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. This is a covered tankard, without ornament, except the base and rim-mouldings. It has four pewter-marks, somewhat damaged, but identical with the better-preserved impressions on a pewter plate in the possession of the Misses Cooper at Hillesden. On the front is the same modern inscription as on No. 3.
- Nos. 3, 4, 5 were electro-plated in 1887, at the cost of the late Mr. A. D. Hallaway, of Adstock, to commemorate Her Majesty’s Jubilee.

#### EAST CLAYDON.



*S. Mary.*

538.

1. **CUP WITH COVER-PATEN.**—Silver. H.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in., diam. bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., base  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., [w.] 8 oz. 18 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1869. Maker’s mark: **[AM]**. This is a modern copy of the Elizabethan cup to which No. 2 originally belonged.\* It has the usual band of ornament, with double pendants, and a modern palmette ornament round the outer edge of the foot. On the foot is the inscription, “*East Claydon.*”

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\* The original came to light after the above was in type; viz., No. 7. Dimensions: H.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in., diam. bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., base  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in.: same ornament as No. 1 (belt with double pendants): London, 1569: same maker.

2. COVER-PATEN OF No. 1.—Silver-gilt. H.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. 4 in., foot  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in., [w.] 2 oz. 5 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1569. Maker's mark: A horse's head coupé to sinister, in a rounded shield (Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1570), p. 390). This is the original Cover-Paten of the lost original of No. 1. It has a fine band of the usual ornament on its rim, and the modern inscription, "*East Claydon*," across the handle-foot, in the same character as that on No. 1. Both foot and rim are parcel-gilt. It has a modern silver lining, and has been re-shaped.
3. PATEN.—Silver. H.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., diam. 8 in., [w.] 12 oz. 3 dwts.\* Hallmarks: London, 1826. Maker's mark, , in quatrefoil punchmark. Quite plain, except the Sacred Monogram, &c., within rays, in the centre; and on the rim the inscription, "*East Claydon, Bucks. The Gift of the Vicar, 1827.*" Almost unused, with the hallmarks particularly unworn and well-defined.
4. PATEN.—Silver. H.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., diam.  $6\frac{7}{8}$  in., [w.] 7 oz. 6 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1869. Maker's mark, , as on No. 1, but superimposed upon another maker's mark, which appears to be B O. Quite plain, except the Sacred Monogram, &c., as on No. 3; and the same inscription, but with the date 1870.
5. FLAGON.—Plated. H.  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in., diam. top 4 in., base 6 in. Of the common cylindrical tankard form, with wide, heavily-moulded base. It has a false bottom halfway up, indicated by a prominent moulding outside (cf. Marsh Gibbon, (545 below), No. 4); quite plain, except the Sacred Monogram, &c., on the side, and the inscription, "*East Claydon, Bucks.*"
6. ALMSDISH.—Brass; modern.

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\* On the underside is scratched the memorandum, "188. 12.4 @  $\frac{1}{4}$ ."

## MIDDLE CLAYDON.

*All Saints.*

539.

1. CUP, WITH COVER-PATEN.—Silver, bowl gilt inside. H.  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in., diam. bowl  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., base  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in., depth of bowl  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in., w. (engraved on base) 18 [oz.] 14 [dwts.] 0 [gr.]. Hallmarks: London, 1663. Maker's mark, a pear-shaped object, point upwards, surmounted by a six-rayed star: on each side a vertical row of three pellets; all in a plain shield. The Sacred Monogram, with cross fitchée and three nails, all in a circle of rays, has been engraved on one side of the bowl, probably when the second Cup was added in 1870 (Plate I.).
2. COVER-PATEN OF No. 1.—Silver. H.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., diam.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in., [w.] 4 oz. 2 dwts. Hallmarks and maker's mark as on No. 1. On the flat top of the handle-foot are engraved, in the style of the period, the arms of Verney (az., on a cross arg., five mullets gu.). For the form cf. Winslow, (552 below) No. 4.
3. PATEN.—Silver. H.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., diam.  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in., [w.] 10 oz. 9 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1667. Maker's mark, TK: a five-pointed star below, in an angular shield: (Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1670), p. 362). Inscription: "*This belongs to the Church of Middle Claydon, in the County of Buckingham.*"
4. CUP.—Silver. H. 6 in., diam. bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., base  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 8 oz. 13 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1869. Maker's mark:  $\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{w} \\ \text{J.H.} \end{array} \right]$   
 This is a reduced facsimile of the cup No. 1, but has no cover. It has on the side of the bowl the same rendering of the Sacred Monogram, and the inscription: *Middle Claydon Church Bucks | 1870.*
5. PATEN.—Silver. H.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., diam.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 6 oz 17 dwts. Hallmarks and maker's mark as on No. 4.

This is a reduced facsimile of the Paten No. 3, and, like it, would serve, inverted, as cover to the corresponding cup. It bears the inscriptions: (a) on the under (convex) side: *Middle Claydon Church | Bucks | 1870.* (β) on the upper (concave) side: *Thanks be to God for his unspeakable Gift*; in the centre is the Sacred Monogram as on Nos. 1 and 4.

6. FLAGON.—Silver. H.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. top  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in., base 5 in., [w.] 15 oz. 19 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1827. Maker's mark  $\overline{\text{E. H.}}$  = Robert Henell? (cf. Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup>, p. 388).

This, like Nos. 4 and 5, is apparently a copy of an earlier piece; it has the cylindrical body, and very wide trumpet-like base of the Hillesden flagon (544 No. 1). It has on the lid the Sacred Monogram (apparently added later) as on No. 1; and on the front of the body the arms:—quarterly 1 and 4 [az.] on a cross fimbriated [arg.], five mullets [gu.] (= *Verney*); 2 and 3 paly of six erminois and poean, a bend engrailed counterchanged (= *Calvert*). With the crests (1) *Verney*: a demi-phoenix in flames proper, charged with five mullets in cross or, and looking at rays of the sun; (2) *Calvert*: out of a mural coronet two spears erect, therefrom two pennons flowing towards the dexter, one erminois, the other poean.

- 7 ALMSDISH.—Brass; modern.

#### STEEPLE CLAYDON.

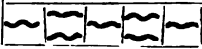
##### 8. *Michael*.

540.

1. CUP WITH COVER-PATEN.—Silver. H.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in., diam. bowl  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in., base  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., [w.] 7 oz. 6 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1569. Maker's mark HS linked, in angular shield (= Henry Sutton? cf. Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1570), p. 346), and the cups at North Marston and Twyford.

This is a fine example of the normal type, with an elaborate variety of the usual belt of ornaments;





the sides of the bowl are slightly concave, and meet the convex base at an angle; the mouldings between bowl and stem are rich, and include the composite egg moulding. The stem consists of a single concave member; and is separated from the foot by a deeply cut billet moulding; the egg moulding is repeated on the outer member of the foot (Plate I., ornament Plate II., 6).

2. COVER-PATEN of No. 1.—Silver. H.  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in., diam.  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in., foot  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 1 oz.  $16\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. Same date and maker. The broad flat rim has the unusual ornament  and the convex body the common "lines of dashes."

3. CUP.—Silver bowl, gilt inside. H.  $8\frac{1}{4}$ , diam. bowl  $3\frac{3}{4}$ , base  $3\frac{3}{8}$ , depth of bowl  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 7 oz. 19 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1806. Maker's mark absent.

This cup is of the plain solid style of the period, with a strong moulding round the bowl, and another halfway up the narrow stem; the foot has the characteristic quadruple beading twice repeated. On the bowl is the Sacred Monogram with cross fitchée and nails, within a circle of rays; on the base is the inscription: *PRESENTED BY THE REV. W. R. FREMANTLE, A.D. 1844*, and below this *Steeple Claydon*.

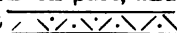
*William Robert Fremantle*, the third son of Vice-Admiral Sir Thos. Fremantle, C.B., of Swanbourne, Co. Bucks, was a scholar of Westminster and a junior student of Christ Church, Oxford, matriculating in 1825, and being cox of the 'Varsity eight in 1829. He was a Fellow of Magdalen College from 1831 to 1842, and subsequently Honorary Canon of Christ Church. He held Steeple Claydon from 1841 to 1868; the Rectory of Middle Claydon, with East Claydon, from 1841 to 1876; and the Deanery of Ripon from 1876 to his death in 1895.

4. **PATEN ON FOOT.**—Silver. H.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in., of foot  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 13 oz.  $13\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. Hallmarks: London (Britannia), 1706. Maker's mark, WA, about an anchor, in shaped shield (= Joseph Ward, ent. 1697. Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1702), p. 371). Sacred Monogram, surrounded by the same inscription as on No. 3.
5. **FLAGON.**—Electroplate. H.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. body,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., foot 4 in. Maker's marks,  sur-  
  
 rounded by the letters   with the number 1641. This flagon is a copy of a narrow-necked variety of the "round-bellied" sixteenth to seventeenth century modern form: cf. Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup>, fig. 25, and the modern silver flagon at Granborough (542 below, No. 5.)
6. **CRUET.**—Glass with plated mounting, inscribed:—  
*d. d. d. Ll. J. K. S. Vicar. Whit Sunday, 1895.*
7. **ALMSDISH.**—"Sheffield Plate"; modern.

## EDGE COTT.

*S. Michael.*

541.

1. **CUP WITH COVER-PATEN.**—Silver. H.  $6\frac{1}{8}$  in., diam. bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., base  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 7 oz. 10 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1569. Maker's mark, RD, monogram in rounded shield. (Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1552, and later years), p. 344, ff.). This is a small example of the normal form, with the usual belt of ornaments on the bowl, with double pendants (Plate I.).
2. **COVER-PATEN OF No. 1.**—Silver. H.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., handle-foot  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 2 oz. Hallmarks and maker's mark as on No. 1. It has the ornament of lines of dashes on the convex part, and on the edge this zigzag ornament .
3. **PATEN ON FOOT.**—Silver. H.  $1\frac{1}{8}$ , diam.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , foot  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., w. (scratched on the bottom) "5 [oz.] 11 [dwts.]." Hallmarks: *Dublin*, 1718.

Maker's mark much damaged, but apparently **M** in a shaped shield, or perhaps **F N** monogram (= Francis Nelme. Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1729), p. 376). Quite plain, and without ornament or inscription.

4. FLAGON.—Plated. H.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. top  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in., base  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

This is of the short broad tankard type, without ornament or inscription.

### GRANBOROUGH.

*S. John the Baptist (formerly St. Alban).* 542.


1. CUP [with Cover-Paten lost].—Silver. H.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. bowl 3 in., base 3 in., depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] including base metal strengthening of the foot 8 oz. 4 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1569. Maker's mark, **I P** in shaped shield (cf. the Cups No. 1 at Grendon (543), Oving (547), and Padbury (548) below. Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1566 ff.), p. 345).

This cup is of the normal type, with double-cone stem and foot quite plain; round the bowl is a peculiar variant, with double pendants, of the usual band of ornaments (Plate I.).

2. PATEN.—Silver. H.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in., [w.] 4 oz. 11 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1851. Maker's

mark,  in quatrefoil stamp. Salesman's

mark, WIDDOWSON & VEALE, STRAND, 609. Plain broad rim, and sexfoil centre with engraved foliage in the cusps.

3. CHALICE.—Silver. H.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., base 4 in., depth of bowl  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in., [w.] 9 oz. 2 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1868. Maker's mark, .

This is a modern chalice with sexfoil stem and foot adorned with a small hemispherical boss on each face; round the bowl is an engraved band of foliage.

4. COVER-PATEN OF No. 2.—Silver. H.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 1 oz. 17 dwts. Hallmarks (the smallest series, arranged  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>3</sup>, and maker's mark, as on No. 2. Engraved cross in the centre, and band of foliage ornament on the rim.
5. FLAGON.—Silver. H. 8 in., diam. neck  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., body 5 in., foot 3 in., [w.] 11 oz. 3 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1870. Maker's mark as on No. 3.

This is an ewer of modern ecclesiastical pattern (*cf.* Steeple Claydon (above), No. 5), with a globular body on a high spreading hexagonal foot; long narrow neck with spout and cover, and angular handle. On the neck and round the body are ornamental bands with hemispherical bosses and engraved foliage ornaments, and an engraved ornament of rays is on the shoulder.

Nos. 3, 4, 5 are evidently designed to form a set, in spite of the slightly later date of No. 5.

## GRENDON UNDERWOOD.

*S. Leonard.*

543.

1. CUP WITH COVER-PATEN.—Silver. H.  $5\frac{1}{8}$  in., diam. bowl  $2\frac{7}{8}$  in., base  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in., depth of bowl  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in., [w.] 4 oz. 10 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1569. Maker's mark:  $\text{P}$  in shaped shield (*cf.* the Cups No. 1 at Granborough (542), Oving (547), and Padbury (548 O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1566 and later years), p. 345). This is a very small example of the normal form, with double-conical knobbed stem; it has two belts of the usual ornament on the bowl, but with pendants pointing inwards; and on the knob and the foot the ornament of lines and dashes (Plate I.).
2. COVER-PATEN OF No. 1.—Silver. H.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., diam.  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in., handle-foot  $1\frac{1}{8}$ , [w.] 1 oz. 12 dwts. Hallmarks and maker's mark as on No. 1. This is of high proportions, and with a rather broad brim; it has a belt of the usual ornament



upon its convex part, and the date, 1570, engraved across the handle-foot.

3. **PATEN.**—Plated. H.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. 8 in. Quite plain.
4. **FLAGON.**—Plated. H.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. top  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., base  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. This is of the broad tankard shape with spout: the cover is broken off.
- 5, 6. **ALMSDISHES.**—Two, of brass; modern.

#### HILLESDEN.

##### *All Saints.*

544.


1. **FLAGON.**—Silver. H.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. top  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in., base  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in., w. (engraved twice within the foot), 64 oz. 3 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1736. Maker's mark: 1 w. in shaped punchmark (= James Wilkes ? cf. Cripps, O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1731), p. 399). All the marks are repeated inside the lid, and the maker's mark on the handle also.

This large and massive piece is of the usual form, with cylindrical body and very wide spreading foot. On the front of the body is the Sacred Monogram, with cross and nails, within a circle of rays; below this, within scroll-work, are the arms quarterly 1 and 4, arg., two bars gu., in chief three cinquefoils sa. (= Denton); 2 and 3, vert, a lion passant [ ], between three annulets ( ); below is the inscription:—"The Gift of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Alexander Denton | one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of Common | Pleas, and Chancellor to his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, | to y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Hillesden in the County of Bucks. 1737."

This Flagon lay for many years among the Denton family plate, and was only restored to the Church within living memory. To these circumstances probably it owes its preservation, for local tradition relates that all the Church Plate was stolen from the vestry, and that thereafter the vestry window was made secure by the iron

bars which still exist. Of this robbery there is no documentary evidence, but the unusual occurrence of a flagon older than any of the other vessels, together with the circumstance of its alienation, strongly confirms the story. A probable date for the robbery is given by that of the chalice, which must have been acquired immediately after.

*Alexander Denton*, second son of Alexander Denton and Hester his wife, was born August 14th, 1679, and succeeded his brother Edmund in 1714, and married in 1716, Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Bond of Sundridge, county Kent, who was buried at Hillesden, July 5th, 1733. He sat for Buckingham from 1708 to 1722, when he was made Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He became Chancellor to the Prince of Wales, and died 1738.\*

2. CUP.—Silver. H. 7 in., diam. bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., base  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in., depth of bowl  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w] 5 oz. 18 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1811. Maker's mark  with series-mark K (= Duncan Urquhart and Naphthali Hart; Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1791), p. 402).

This cup has a rather small, shallow bowl, and slender stem with knob, and is of the plain, formless work of the period (Plate I.).

3. PATEN.—Plated. H.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., diam.  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. It stands on three small bosses or feet; and has neither marks nor inscription.
4. CAUDLE CUP?—Plated, or base silver without marks. H.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. bowl  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., base  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in., depth of bowl  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.

This peculiar vessel may have been used temporarily as a chalice after the disappearance of the old vessels, otherwise its presence here is unexplained.

5. ALMSDISH.—Brass; modern.


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\* For the family of Denton, see Browne Willis. *History of the Hundred of Buckingham*, p. 193, ff.

## MARSH GIBBON.

*The Assumption of the B. V. Mary.*

545.

1. CUP WITH COVER-PATEN.—Silver. H.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. bowl 4 in., base 4 in., depth of bowl 4 in., [w] 9 oz. 7 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1674, with the *lion* repeated inside the foot. Maker's mark: T. C., a dolphin above, a fleur-de-lys below; all in a shaped shield (Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1677), p. 364). Plain hammered work. Inscription on the bowl: *Marsh-Gibbons, Bucks. 1675.* (Plate I.)
2. COVER-PATEN OF No. 1.—Silver. H. 1 in., diam.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., foot 3 in., [w] 5 oz. Hallmarks and maker's mark as on No. 1. Quite plain. Inscription on the base: *Marsh-Gibbons Bucks. 1675.* (Plate I.)
3. PATEN OR ALMSDISH.—Silver. H.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in., w (engraved on underside) 11 [oz.] -15 [dwts.] -0 [grs.]. Hallmarks: London, 1720.  
Maker's mark,  in quatrefoil punchmark.  
Quite plain. Inscription on underside:—*In usum Ecclesiæ de Marsh-Gibbon in Com. Bucks. D.D.D. Rob. Clavering, S.T.P.*

*Robert Clavering*, son of Robert Clavering, Gent., was a graduate of Lincoln College, Oxford; M.A., Edinburgh, 1693; M.A., Oxon, 1696; Fellow and Tutor of University College, 1701; Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Hebrew, 1715; Rector of Hadley in Suffolk, and Dean of Bocking in Essex, in 1714, which latter he left, in 1719, in order to live nearer Oxford, and accordingly was instituted to Marsh Gibbon July 17th, 1719. In 1725 he became Bishop of Llandaff and Dean of Hereford, and was translated to Peterborough in

1729, still holding Marsh Gibbon, however, in the year 1735. He died July 21st, 1747.\*

- 4 FLAGON.—Plated. H. 11 in., diam. top 4 in., base 6½ in. Without ornament or inscription; it has a false bottom halfway up, corresponding with a prominent moulding on the outside: *cf.* (538) No. 5.
- 5, 6. PAIR OF CRUETS.—Glass, silver-mounted. Hallmarks: London, 1878. Maker's mark: J. C. S.

*S. Mary.*

NORTH MARSTON.

546.

1. CUP WITH COVER-PATEN.—Silver. H. 5½ in., diam. bowl 3¼ in., base 3¼ in., depth of bowl 3 in., [w.] including the COVER-PATEN, 7 oz. 6 dwts. Hall-marks: London, 1569. Maker's mark: H S linked, within a rounded shield (= Henry Sutton ? *cf.* Cripps O.E.P.\* (1570), p. 346; same device in shaped shield, *cf.* the Cups at Steeple Claydon and Twyford, q.v.). A small example of the normal type, with the usual belt of ornament on the bowl, and the small egg-moulding on the outermost band of the foot. The Cup in the neighbouring parish of Whitchurch (580 No. 1, *cf.* RECORDS OF BUCKS, VII., p. 427) is by the same maker (Plate I., ornament Plate II., 4).
2. COVER-PATEN OF No. 1.—Silver. H. about ¼ in., diam. 3¼ in., [w] 1 oz. 5 dwts. Same date and maker. Ornament of lines of dashes: much battered.
3. PATEN.—Electroplate. H. ½ in., diam. 4¼. "Pratt & Son. London."
4. PATEN OR ALMSDISH.—Plated copper. H. ⅝ in. diam. 9⅝ in. No marks; quite plain.
5. FLAGON.—Plated copper. H. 8 in., diam. top 4 in., base 5 in. Of the ordinary form, and quite plain.

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\* *Cf.* Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* and *Index Ecclesiasticus*; *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* s.v. Browne Willis, *History of the Hundred of Buckingham*, p. 243. Hearne, iii., 125–209; Rawlinson, iii., 184; Gutch MS. 374.

6. ALMSDISH.—Wooden ; modern. Inscribed :—  
✠ God loveth a cheerful giver.

## OVING.

*All Saints.*

547.

1. CUP WITH COVER-PATEN.—Silver. H. 5 in., diam. bowl  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in., base  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., depth of bowl  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 6 oz. 6 dwts., including plaster filling of the base. Hallmarks: London, 1569. Maker's mark: I P in shaped shield (Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1566), p. 345; (1569), p. 346, Eton College Chapel and elsewhere; cf. Cover-Paten at Little Horwood (574) No. 2. RECORDS OF BUCKS, VII., p. 420.

This little Cup is nearly of the normal type, but the bowl is rather wider than usual, and the foot is more convex (Plate I.).

2. COVER-PATEN OF No. 1.—Silver. H. 1 in., diam.  $2\frac{7}{8}$  in., [w.] 1 oz., 7 dwts. Same date and maker. Ornament of lines of dashes. The date, 1569, is engraved across the handle-foot.
3. PATEN ON FOOT.—Silver. H.  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in., diam.  $5\frac{1}{8}$  in., of foot  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 4 oz. Hallmarks: London (Britannia) 1708. Maker's mark defaced, apparently a single script letter in rounded shield. Quite plain, and without inscription.
4. FLAGON.—Plated. H. 8 in., diam. top  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., base  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. Of the usual type, modern, and without mark or ornament.
5. ALMSDISH.—Pewter. H.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in., diam.  $10\frac{7}{8}$  in. Marks; a) LONDON, below a rose; b) Maker's mark nearly effaced, with the name // EARIDGE.
6. ALMSDISH.—Brass; modern. Hexagonal and without mark or ornament.

## PADBURY.

*The Nativity of the B. V. Mary.*

548.

1. CUP WITH COVER-PATEN.—Silver. H.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in., diam. bowl  $2\frac{7}{8}$  in., base  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., depth of bowl  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 5 oz. 2 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1574

(r in rather abnormal shield, shaped like that of 1876, ff.) Maker's mark: I P in shaped shield (Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1566, ff.), p. 345).

This cup is a small example of the normal type, with the usual belt of ornament, with short double pendants, on the bowl (Plate I., ornament Plate II., 7).

2. COVER-PATEN OF No. 1.—Silver. H. 1 in., diam.  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in., foot  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in., [w.] 1 oz. 12 dwts. Hallmarks and maker's mark as on No. 1. It has the ornament of lines of dashes on the body; and the date 1574 engraved across the handle-foot.

This was still in use as the Paten until 1876.


3. PATEN ON FOOT.—Silver. H.  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in., diam. 6 in., foot  $2\frac{7}{8}$  in., [w.] 8 oz. 18 dwts.\* Hallmarks: London (Britannia), 1711. Maker's mark: A/e (AN monogram) in shaped shield (= Anthony Nelme. Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1702), p. 370; cf. a two handled cup dated 1725 at Hanborough Church, Oxon: *Trans. Oxf. Arch. Soc.* xxx. (1894), p. 19).

This is a plain domestic salver, presented by Mrs. T. H. Gregory, in 1876. It bears the arms barry [ ]; in chief a lion passant [ ] ((?) Gregory, co. Oxon); impaling [ ] two chevrons [ ]; on a canton [ ] a mullet [ ] ( ); all in elaborate mantling of early eighteenth century style (cf. that round the Denton arms on the flagon at Hillesden, 1737, above (544) No. 1.)

4. FLAGON. — Pewter, silver-plated. H.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. top  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in., base  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. Tankard-shaped, and without ornament; on the handle is the inscription R. S. 1736.

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\* On the underside is scratched, in early seventeenth century figures, the memorandum *Pr.* 16, 12, 12. As these figures, read as *oz.*, *dwts.*, and *grs.*, are approximately double the weight of this Paten, the *Pr.* may be conjecturally interpreted "Pair," i.e., this was one of a pair of salvers.

5. **ALMSDISH.**—Pewter. H.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., diam. 9 in., quite plain. Pewter marks on the underside: a)  X  
| SUPERFINE | HARD METAL; b) a rose within a horse-shoe, with the maker's name FASSON on a label below; c) owner's mark deeply stamped, T. B.
6. **ALMSDISH and CANDLESTICKS.**—Brass; modern. Given by Rev. T. H. Gregory out of first fees received as Vicar at Padbury.
7. **CROSS and CANDLESTICKS.**—Brass; modern. Given in December, 1897, by Mrs. W. F. Gore-Langton.


## PITCHCOTT.

S. Giles.

549.

1. **CUP WITH COVER-PATEN.**—Silver. H.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. bowl 3 in., base  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in., depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., [w.] 11 oz. 8 dwts., including leaden filling of the base. Hallmarks: London, 1569. Maker's mark: a fleur-de-lys, in a shaped shield (Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1562), p. 345).

This cup is of the normal type, with the usual belt of ornament; it has not been in use since the presentation of No. 3 (Plate I., ornament Plate II., 2).

2. **COVER-PATEN OF No. 1.**—Silver. H. 1 in., diam. 3 in., of foot  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in., [w.] 1 oz. 12 dwts. Same date and maker.
3. **CHALICE.**—Silver. H.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., base  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., [w.] 10 oz., ("10" inside foot). Hallmarks: London, 1871. Maker's mark: , and under the foot: "LAMBERT, COVENTRY ST., LONDON."

This is a modern copy of a mediæval type; round the hemispherical bowl is the inscription:—  
✠ Calicem salutis ✠ accipiam et ✠ nomen  
domini ✠ invocabo. On one lobe of the octagonal foot the Sacred Monogram enclosed by six fleurs-de-lys.

4. COVER-PATEN OF No. 3.—Silver. H.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., diam.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 4 oz. 2 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1884. Maker's mark: G. L., linked, in angular shield; and on the underside the maker's name as on No. 3.

This is of the usual shallow form, with wide rim sloping inwards; it is quite plain.

5. PATEN ON FOOT.—Pewter. H.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., of foot  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in., diam. 10 in., of foot  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. On the underside is the maker's mark: V. & W., BIRMINGHAM.

This piece seems to have been originally a salver, and may have been used either as Paten or as Almsdish; it is not now in use, and the foot is detached.

6. FLAGON.—Pewter. H.  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in., diam. top 4 in., base  $4\frac{7}{8}$  in.

This is a common quart tankard with the guarantee of capacity:—

and below this a small escutcheon, divided quarterly, but indecipherable. To convert the tankard



into a flagon, a number of holes have been drilled below the rim in front forming a strainer; in front of this a pewter spout has been added.

7. CRUET-FLAGON.—Glass with silver-plated mount. H. 9 in. Quite plain, without mark or inscription.

8. ALMSDISH, CROSS, &c.—Brass; modern. By Cox & Co.

Nos. 3, 4, and 7, together with a modern lace cloth and other linen, were presented anonymously during the incumbency of Rev. Edward Templeman.

#### QUAINTON.

*S. Mary.*

550.

1. CUP WITH COVER-PATEN.—Silver. H.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. bowl 4 in., base  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in., depth of bowl 5 in., [w.] 12 oz. 15 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1569. Maker's mark: W. H., a pellet below, in rounded shield (Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1569), p. 346).



This is a handsome example of the normal form, with an unusually broad belt of the usual ornament on the bowl; a diaper ornament in the recess above and below the stem, and a modified egg-and-dart moulding on the outer member of the foot (Plate I. (bottom); ornament Plate II., 3).

2. COVER-PATEN OF No. 1.—Silver. H.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., diam.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., foot 2 in., [w.] 5 oz. 4 dwts. Hallmarks and maker's mark as on No. 1.

3. PATEN.—Silver. H.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in., [w.] 18 oz. 14 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1672.

Maker's mark: **R**, in shaped shield; a cinquefoil below (cf. Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1684), p. 366).

This is a domestic salver with, on one side, the crest (a greyhound), and, on the other, the arms of Pigott ([sa.] three picks [arg.]), impaling Harington ([ ] a fret [ ]); within the stiff featherlike mantling of the period. On the underside is the inscription:—*The Gift of y<sup>e</sup> Lady Ann Pigott to y<sup>e</sup> use of the Parish Church of Quanton (sic) in the Count of Bucks, 1672.*

4. FLAGON.—Silver. H.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. top 4 in., base 6 in., [w.] 30 oz. 11 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1669. Maker's mark: W. D., a rose between two pellets below.

This is of the cylindrical form with very wide foot; it bears on the front the same arms as on No. 3.

On the base is the inscription:—*The Gift of the Lady Ann Pigott to the Parish of Quanton.* The Q has been re-engraved over an erasure.

5. ALMSDISH.—Pewter. H.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam.  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in. Without marks or ornament.

It has apparently been a rose-water dish, and has a prominent boss in the centre.

6. CROSS, CANDLESTICKS, &c.—Modern.

#### TWYFORD.


*The Assumption of the B. V. Mary.* 551.

1. CUP (WITH COVER-PATEN LOST).—Silver. H.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in., diam. bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., base  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., depth of bowl

4 in., [w.] 9 oz. 11 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1569. Maker's mark: H S linked, in angular shield (= Henry Sutton ?, cf. Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1570), p. 346, and the Cups at Steeple Claydon (540) and North Marston (546) above).

This is a fine example of the normal type with double conical stem, and the egg and dart ornament on the foot. The usual band of ornament on the bowl is of peculiar and elaborate design (Plate I., ornament Plate II., 5).

2. COVER PATEN (to replace that of No. 1).—Silver. H.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., diam.  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. [w] 3 oz., 9 dwts. Hallmarks:

London, 1817. Maker's mark:  On

the rim a Maltese Cross within a circle, engraved. Presented in 1897.

3. PATEN ON FOOT.—Plated. H.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in., diam. 8 in., foot  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. Quite plain, and without inscription.

4. FLAGON.—Plated. H. 10 in., diam. top  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.; base  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. Of the common cylindrical tankard form, quite plain, and without inscription; on the bottom is the maker's mark (?)—a dexter hand in a square stamp.

5. ALMSDISH.—Pewter. H.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. 7 in. Pewter marks (1) X (2) TOBIAS . . . within a mantling; (3-4), two counterfeit hallmarks, and (5) the counterfeit maker's mark, H. W., in shaped punch. Inscription: "*Twyford cum Membra*, 1720," within the stiff feather-like mantling of the early xviii. century. The *Membra* in question are the associated hamlets of Charndon and Poundon.

6. ALMSDISH.—Pewter. H.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. 7 in. Pewter marks: (1) X crowned,

(2) SNOW HILL,  
LONDON, on a label,

(3) JOHN on the base; HOME on the architrave, of a frame with fluted Corinthian pilasters, enclosing a representation of a hare nibbling a sheaf of corn. Inscription: "TWYFORD, 1755."

7. ALMSDISH CROSS and CANDLESTICKS. Brass modern. Presented in 1887.

## WINSLOW.

*S. Lawrence.*

552.

1. CUP WITH COVER-PATEN.—Silver. H.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam bowl  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in., base  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., depth of bowl  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in., [w.] 6 oz.  $17\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. Hallmarks absent, Maker's mark, a stag's head, full face, in a shaped punchmark (*cf.* Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1551), p. 344; but there the stag's head is seen in three-quarter view).

This Cup has a wide and rather shallow bowl, supported by a rich lattice moulding (*cf.* Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup>, fig. 15) on a trumpet-shaped foot, which ends above in a flange or collar divided into fifteen petals, which droop slightly outwards. On the outermost member of the foot is the composite egg moulding (Plate III.).

This form of foot is characteristic of the cups of the time of Edward VI., but reappears in a few examples of the early years of Elizabeth's reign, especially in Worcestershire; many of the latter are by the same silversmith of the stag's head, who worked in both reigns, and seems to have kept to the earlier pattern.

Mr. Cripps believes that a third group of cups with this peculiar foot, dating from 1630 to 1640, and for the most part marked with an escallop shell, are a direct imitation of the work of the stag's-head silversmith (O.E.P.<sup>4</sup>, pp. 202, 204-205).

2. COVER-PATEN OF No. 1.—Silver. H.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., diam.  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in., foot  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., [w.] 2 oz., 1 dwt. No marks or ornament.

This cover is of the regular Elizabethan form, and would seem to bring down the cup, which it fits truly, into the Elizabethan group. Both Cover and Cup are in regular use.

3. CUP WITH COVER-PATEN.—Silver. H.  $10\frac{1}{8}$  in., diam. bowl  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in., base  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., depth of bowl  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in.,

**BUCKS CHURCH PLATE.**

CLAYDON DEANERY, PLATE III.



WINSLOW: CHALICE.

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$\frac{1}{2}$  Scale: from a Photograph by Mr. W. F. Piggott, Winslow.



[w.] 20 oz. Hallmarks: London, 1639. The lion is repeated on the foot. Maker's mark, a greyhound sejant, in shaped shield (Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1653, Rochester Cathedral), p. 359). On the bowl is the inscription: *Winsloe in Buckingham Sheire | The guift of Joane Koorde borne in | this Parish 25<sup>th</sup> of Decemb<sup>r</sup> | An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>omi</sup>: 1564 and | Deceased An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>omi</sup> | 1647.* (Plate 1.).

4. COVER-PATEN OF No. 3.—Silver. H. 1½ in., diam., 5½ in., foot 2½ in., [w.] 11 oz. Hallmarks and maker's mark as on No. 3, and the inscription: *Winsloe in Buckingham Sheire. Anno. 1647.* This is the Paten in regular use now.

5. ALMSDISH.—Silver. H. ¾ in., diam. 11 in., [w.] 15 oz. 12 dwts. Hallmarks: London, 1685 (but the top of the *h* is not clear). Maker's mark P M in a bordered quatrefoil; a six-pointed star above, a fleur-de-lys below (Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1682), p. 366). In the centre is a triangle, surrounded by rays, and the words MILITARE SACRAMENTUM.\* A deep line within the triangle seems to be accidental. Round this device is the inscription: *Deo piè votum, sanctè Redditum ab Anonymis in usum Ecclesiæ parochialis de Winslow in Com Bucks An<sup>o</sup>: 1686. Johanne Croft Vicario, Thomà Godwyn, Johanne Ambrow, Johanne Dymock, Ecclesiæ Custodibus.* This Almsdish is in regular use.

6. PATEN ON FOOT.—Silver. H. 3 in., diam. 10½ in., foot 4 in., [w.] 16 oz. 1 dwt. Hallmarks: London, 1693. Maker's mark, i. s.; a pendant leaf above, surrounded by four pellets, all in a shaped shield.

This Paten is of rather thin metal for its size, and is somewhat damaged; it has a gadroon edge, and the same ornament round the foot. It has

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\* The meaning of this inscription is not clear: they seem to refer to the vow, "*piè votum*," fulfilled by the dedication of this paten. But why "*Militare*"? Could the anonymous donors have been soldiers? Clear, *l. c.*, p. 56, gives these words in reverse order; but their arrangement round the triangle makes the right reading clear. cf. "Francis Amborough," on No. 9 below.

been a domestic salver, and bears in the centre the arms [ ] on a bend [ ], three mullets [ ], (*Fyge*) impaling [ ], a chevron ermine between three garbs ( ); round this the inscription: *The Gift of Sarah Fyge Egerton*; and on the underside the letters E<sup>F</sup> S, apparently the initials of the donor.

- 7, 8. SPOONS FOR BREAD.—Silver-gilt: a pair. [w.] 3 oz. 8 dwts. each. Hallmarks: London (Britannia, largest series, and very well defined), 1699. Maker's mark, sv in oval stamp, within a border of dots (= John Sutton. Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1703), p. 371.)

These Spoons are of the characteristic form of Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup>, fig. 30, No. 2, with large oval bowl and nearly straight "rat tail" stem set in a parallel plane with the rim of the bowl, and a little above it; and tricuspid *piéd de biche* handle.

9. CUP WITH COVER-PATEN.—Silver. H. 9 in., diam. bowl 5 in., base 4½ in., depth of bowl 5½ in., [w.] 16 oz. 3½ dwts. Hallmarks: London (Britannia), 1716. Maker's mark, B A in elongated quatrefoil. (= Richard Bayley, ent. 1708, cf. Cripps O.E.P.<sup>4</sup> (1717), p. 374.) Inscription:—*2<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>d</sup> was given by Francis Amberough towards this Chalice: 5<sup>d</sup>: by Frances Worrall: | The rest by the Parishioners of Winslow in Com<sup>ty</sup> Bucks.*

This cup has a deep capacious bowl with nearly upright sides, and a rather thick stem with slight knob; about halfway down the side of the bowl is a prominent moulding. The Cover (No. 4) is almost flat, with a high wide foot (Plate I.).

10. COVER-PATEN OF No. 9.—Silver. H. 1½ in, diam. 5½ in., foot 2½ in., [w.] 5 oz. 4½ dwts.. Hallmarks and maker's mark as on No. 9.
11. PATEN ON FOOT.—Silver. H. 2½ in., diam. 8½ in., foot 3½ in., [w.] 13 oz. 4 dwts. Hallmarks:

London, Britannia, 1723. Maker's mark as on No. 9.

This Paten is quite plain, and has been a domestic salver; in the centre are the initials

*J R* linked, and the same reversed, and round them the inscription: *Sacred to the Altar of the Church of Winslow: The pious Legacy of Joseph Rogers, Founder of the Free School there.* This is now in regular use as the Credence Paten.

An inventory of "Goods and Utensils belonging to the Church at Winslow," dated April 26, 1628, and preserved in the Archives of the Archdeaconry of St. Albans, runs as follows (Clear, pp. 115-116):—

Imprimis—a Communion table decently railed in. Item: a faire Communion cloath, an other olde cloath of sattin, with silke frindge, an other linnen cloath and a napkin. Item: a communion cupp of silver with a cover [= Nos. 1, 2], one pewter flagon [alienated before 1757, v. below]. Item: one chest with three locks, a large bible, a booke of comon praier, Jewell's workes, a booke of Homilies and the booke of Canons. Item: a cloath, and a cushion for the pullpitt. Item: a ring of five bells with a sance [sanctus] bell, and a clocke, a beere, and a herse cloath of sattine, a surplisse, a faire Register Booke.

Rob. Maynwaring, Vic.; Peter Fyge, Daniell Sayre, William Norman, Churchwardens.

Another inventory, dated the 9th day of August, 1757 (Clear, p. 55) specifies all the vessels which still exist, and no others.

*Utensils.* One Brass Sconce in the middle of Church, bought A.D. 1760 [? 1750] one Brass Sconce over Gallery,\* one Silver Plate, date 1686 [= No. 6], one Silver Cup with cover, the gift of Joan Foorde, date 1647 [= Nos. 3, 4], one Silver Cup with cover [= No. 78], small Silver Cup for private houses† [= Nos. 1, 2], one Silver Patin the gift of Joseph

\* The Gallery herein mentioned was removed during the restoration of 1884. The large Sconce hangs now over the Font, and the smaller in the Sanctuary.

† This tradition of its use for private celebrations is still current in Winslow; cf. *Drayton Parslow*, (569) No. 2, (RECORDS OF BUCKS., VII., p. 415).



Rogers [= No. 9], one other Silver Patin the gift of Sarah Fyge Egerton [= No. 5], two Silver Spoons washed with gold.

From this it will be seen that the pewter flagon, mentioned in the inventory of 1628, had already disappeared.

*Sarah Fyge Egerton* was daughter of the "pious and learned Th<sup>o</sup> Fyge, Gent.," of Winslow and London, the last heir-male of that old Winslow family, who died in 1706, and was buried at Winslow, and second wife of Rev. Thos. Egerton, Rector of Adstock, 1671-1720, who died and was buried there in the latter year. She died Feb. 7th, 1722, in her fifty-third year, leaving "to the poor of Winslow one pound per annum; but this gift is lost through the abuse of her executor, Tho. Alderige, lately mercer here." \*

*Joseph Rogers*, of Winslow, Currier, died Jan. 9th, 1722, in his forty-eighth year, and is buried under an altar tomb in Beachampton Churchyard, where his epitaph records that he left £600 "to be laid out in land, the rents and profits of which he hath ordered to be applied yearly for ever, towards educating and instructing in learning the children of the Poor People in the parish of Winslow." "He gave likewise for the use of the Communion Service of the Parish Church of Winslow one Silver Salver of five pounds' value." †

*Joans Foorde*, "by her will dated in 1644, bequeathed the sum of £100 to purchase land for the benefit of the poor of Winslow. This old enclosure was exchanged in 1767 by the Enclosure Commissioners, for the present field now called 'The Poor's Allotment.'" ‡

\* Browne Willis, quoted by Clear, "Winslow," p. 83.

† Browne Willis, "Hist. and Ant. of the Hundred of Buckingham," 1755, p. 147. Clear, *l. c.*, p. 97.

‡ Clear, *l. c.*, p. 101.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE SILVER  
VESSELS.

Date.	Vessel.	Parish.	No.
?	Cup with cover-paten ...	Winslow ...	553
1569	Cup with cover-paten ...	Quainton ...	551
1569	Cup with cover-paten ...	Pitchcott ...	550
1569	Cup with cover-paten ...	Adstock ...	538
1569	Cup with cover-paten ...	East Claydon ...	539
1569	Cup with cover-paten ...	Steeple Claydon ...	541
1569	Cup with cover-paten ...	North Marston ...	547
1569	Cup [cover-paten lost] ...	Twyford ...	552
1569	Cup [cover-paten lost] ...	Granborough ...	543
1569	Cup with cover-paten ...	Grendon ...	544
1569	Cup with cover-paten ...	Oving ...	548
1569	Cup with cover-paten ...	Padbury ...	549
1569	Cup with cover-paten ...	Edgecott ...	542
1639	Cup with cover-paten ...	Winslow ...	553
1663	Cup with cover-paten ...	Middle Claydon ...	540
1667	Paten ...	Middle Claydon ...	540
1669	Flagon ...	Quainton ...	551
1672	Paten ...	Quainton ...	551
1674	Cup with cover-paten ...	Marsh Gibbon ...	546
1685	Almsdish ...	Winslow ...	553
1693	Paten ...	Winslow ...	553
1699	Pair of spoons ...	Winslow ...	553
1706	Paten ...	Steeple Claydon ...	541
1708	Paten ...	Oving ...	548
1711	Paten ...	Padbury ...	549
1716	Cup with cover-paten ...	Winslow ...	553
1718 <sup>o</sup>	Paten ...	Edgecott ...	542
1720	Almsdish ...	Marsh Gibbon ...	546
1723	Paten ...	Winslow ...	553
1736	Flagon ...	Hillesden ...	545
1806	Cup ...	Steeple Claydon ...	541
1811	Cup ...	Hillesden ...	545
1826	Paten ...	East Claydon ...	539
1827	Flagon ...	Middle Claydon ...	540
1851	Paten ...	Granborough ...	543
1857	Spoon ...	Addington ...	537
1858	Chalice, two patens, cruets	Addington ...	537
1868	Chalice and paten ...	Granborough ...	543
1869	Cup [copy of cup of 1569]	East Claydon ...	539
1869	Paten ...	East Claydon ...	539
1869	Cup and paten ...	Middle Claydon ...	540
1870	Flagon ...	Granborough ...	543
1871	Chalice ...	Pitchcott ...	550
1878	Cruet-mounts ...	Marsh Gibbon ...	546
1884	Paten ...	Pitchcott ...	550

<sup>o</sup> Dublin : all the rest have the London marks.

JOHN L. MYRES.

## THE CHURCH BELLS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.\*

(*First Notice.*)

CAMPANOGRAPHY—if such a word may be used to denote the science of bells in themselves, as distinguished from campanology, which means the art of change-ringing—has made great strides since Browne Willis, in 1714, drew up his interesting memorandum entitled “Rings of Bells, com. Bucks, from their supposed Bigness according to the Number of them in Peals.” After his own fashion Willis took great interest in the subject of bells. In almost every parish, during his antiquarian tours, he seems to have included them in his enquiries; and we are indebted to him for preserving the inscriptions on some now lost. Yet he seldom took the trouble of inspecting them personally. He never seems to have heard of the foundry carried on at Buckingham until within half a century of his own birth; and that of Drayton Parslow, in the next parish but one to Whaddon, which was sending out admirable bells in his own time, he treated with utter neglect. He speaks contemptuously of the “three heavy lumbring bells” of Leckhampstead. He evidently preferred a light peal of eight, such as he had a hand in setting up at Bletchley, and he would probably have rejoiced to see every old bell in the county “new run” by the one firm of founders whom he favoured with his confidence, the Rudhalls of Gloucester. Now it would be difficult to find a more interesting group of bells than those of Leckhampstead. The treble, associated by its inscription with the patron saint of the church, is from the Reading foundry, and dates a little before the Reformation. The two larger bells are remarkably fine

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\* “The Church Bells of Buckinghamshire: their Inscriptions, Founders, Uses, and Traditions.” By Alfred Henneage Cocks, M.A. Jarrold & Sons, 1897. By the kindness of Mr. Cocks and of Mr. Amherst Daniel Tyssen we are enabled to reproduce a few of the numerous and interesting illustrations given in the work.

specimens of the Drayton Parslow foundry. The saints bell, of the fourteenth century, was probably cast at Buckingham, and bears a Latin inscription which may fairly baffle the shrewdest of interpreters. All this was lost to Willis. Mr. Cocks's exhaustive treatment of the subject as a distinct branch of archæology would have filled him with amazement. The modern standard of bell lore, as fixed by the elaborate works of Mr. Stahlschmidt on the bells of Kent, Surrey and Herts, makes severe demands on the investigator. Each bell must be critically examined and classified according to its founder, ascertained or probable age, technical and artistic merit or demerit, model, dimensions and weight. It is not enough to copy the inscription. Some old and interesting bells have no intelligible legend, others none at all; but where one exists the lettering, whether in black-letter or Roman, capitals or "smalls," must be studied and copied, rubbings, and even models in wax, being taken for the purpose of comparison. The mouldings, floriated patterns, crosses, shields, crowns, stops, rebuses, impressions of coins, and miscellaneous devices with which the old founders delighted to adorn their works, and which often furnish the only clue to their origin, must be examined with equal care. By the aid of these indications the history of the various foundries which have contributed to the list must be traced, and those which may have existed in the county itself must be made the subject of special study. The fittings of bells, their frames or "cages," wheels, brasses, gudgeons, straps, bolts, baldricks, bolsters, busk-boards, and twenty other details of bell-hanging, constitute in themselves an ample field of investigation; and when it is added that the customs connected with tolling and ringing—customs varying widely in different parishes—have to be enquired into and compared, and the churchwardens' accounts, if any exist which are more than a few years old, perused and laid under contribution for such light as they may throw on the history and use of the bells, it is obvious that the campanographer's task is no light one. Mr. Cocks has discharged it most admirably, in all its branches; and while experts will hail his volume as one of the best, if not the very best, in the increasing series of monographs describing the bells of English counties, the ordinary reader will find that he has embodied in it an

immense store of miscellaneous information collateral to the subject, and well worth preserving for its intrinsic local or general interest. Some idea of his diligence may be formed from the fact that his book contains close upon 800 pages, though there are only 1022 church bells in the county, distributed among its 250 churches.

Of these 1022 bells, 96, or nearly one-tenth, are "ancients," that is, older than 1601—a date which roughly marks the transition, in the inscription, from black-letter to Roman capitals. Upon these 96 "ancients" the interest of the general reader of the RECORDS will presumably be concentrated; and he will probably learn with surprise that most of them are older than the Reformation, although Elizabethan bells are by no means rare. Of these "ancients" Mr. Cocks attributes

6 to the thirteenth century, though 5 may possibly be as late as the first decade of the fourteenth century.

13 „ „ fourteenth century.

35 „ „ fifteenth century.

42 „ „ sixteenth century.

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96

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Though most of our "ancients" are small bells, and all of them belong to village churches, there are a few of respectable size. The largest, the fifteenth century tenor at Shenley, the work of a London founder—either Burford or Hill—weighs a trifle over a ton, ranking sixteenth in size among the bells of the county. The tenor at Thornton, cast by the last-named founder, is considerably smaller, probably weighing about 14 cwt.; the Wingrave tenor, by John Danyell of London, the Hambleton tenor, the tenor and seventh at Hughenden, and the fourth and fifth at Soulbury, all from the Wokingham foundry, are smaller still. Next in size are the Broughton tenor, by Henry Jordan, Danyell's successor (1460–1470); the Cheddington fourth, by John Saunders of Reading (1539–1559); the Leckhampstead treble, also by Saunders, or at least bearing his lettering; the Ilmer tenor, by William Hasylwood; the Fawley tenor, from the Wokingham foundry; the Weston Turville third, by

Danyell; and the Hardmead tenor, a fourteenth century bell by John Rufford, probably weighing about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. These are our largest existing bells older than the Reformation. At that date there were undoubtedly three bells in the county weighing nearly 2 tons, and several not much smaller. One of these was the great "Mary Bell" of Eton, originally the tenor in a peal of five; according to an authority cited by Mr. Cocks it weighed 38 cwt., or nearly twice as much as the modern bell representing it. The College of Bonhommes at Ashridge possessed a peal of six bells, the only one which existed at the Reformation in the county; and the tenor, if we may judge from the price for which the peal was sold (£82), was at least as large as, if not larger than, the great bell of Eton. The tenor of the abbey peal at Missenden must have been about the same weight (38 cwt.), having been melted down in 1692 and a treble weighing 7 cwt. taken out of it, leaving it still weighing 31 cwt. The four abbey bells of Notley were lighter, the tenor, which long hung in Long Crendon steeple, having weighed 35 cwt. The Biddlesden abbey bells, which furnished the material for the present melodious peal of Denham, were lighter still, and the tenor may not have exceeded the weight of the corresponding bell in the heavier parish peals, such as Eddlesborough, Ivinghoe, Wing, Olney, and Chipping Wycombe, all of which appear to have had tenors weighing not much less than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  tons. Of these great abbey bells we know little beyond the fact that the Missenden bell down to 1692 was the heaviest in the county, except the great bell of Eton, and bore the name of the Angel Gabriel. All have long since been melted down. One bell, and one only, belonging to an ancient religious house is probably still in use in its ancient locality—the bell in the clock tower of Aylesbury market-place. Hard by stood the house of Grey Friars, and at the Dissolution their solitary bell was transferred to the market-house. According to a document discovered by Mr. Cocks in the Record Office, dated 1555, this bell was "sold by the Visitor to Sir William Baldewyn, and now remaineth as the market bell of Aylesbury." The present bell is a "blank" one, and it is impossible to fix its exact age; but it is certainly as old as the seventeenth century, and probably much older. The ball of the clapper, now

disused, is much flattened, and Mr. Cocks sees no reason why this should not be the very bell which summoned the Franciscan friars to their prayers.

Recurring to the small remnant now left of the 528 church bells returned as existing in the county in 1552-3, we find that the only one which Mr. Cocks can guarantee as an undoubted work of the thirteenth century is at Caversfield (annexed to Oxfordshire in 1845). Twenty years ago the same steeple contained another bell of the same date, and a third of the fourteenth century. The destroyed thirteenth century bell bore the inscription: HUG[O] GARGAT[E] SIBILLAQ[UE] UXOR EJUS HAEC TIMPPANA FECERUNT EXPONI. We infer from this that Hugh Gargate, who died before 1219, also gave the existing second bell, which is inscribed IN HONORE DEI ET SAN[C]TI LAURENCII, St. Lawrence being the patron saint of the church. "It is," says Mr. Cocks, "a most curious specimen, with a very round shoulder, extremely long waist, and nearly the same size all the way down from shoulder to lip." Mr. Cocks offers no suggestion as to the founder of these two bells, and has never seen a bell, in this country, at all resembling the survivor, though he knows one somewhat similar in Norway. Five other bells possibly belonging to the thirteenth century are all small specimens by a London founder of whose work no example is known to exist in any other county. This was Michael de Wymbish, otherwise "Michael le Potter," of the Parish of All Saints, Fenchurch Street. "Potter," by the way, is mediæval English for "bell-founder" (ollarius). All that we know of him is that in 1297 he made a settlement of six marks a year on his married daughter and her issue, and that he was dead in 1310. Two of his bells are at Bradenham, two smaller ones at Bradwell, and a fifth, smaller still, at Lee. All are inscribed MICHAEL DE WYMBIS ME FECIT. They are long-waisted, resonant bells; the second at Bradwell being, in Mr. Cocks's opinion, "for its size an extremely fine-toned bell." The Lee bell is, perhaps, contemporary with the church. The Bradenham bells are described, in 1552, as "bought and unpaid for," whence it may be inferred that they formerly belonged to some neighbouring religious house. Bells so small as these could scarcely have belonged to a

monastery; possibly they came from one of the dissolved hospitals of Wycombe.

Of the fourteenth century are Peter de Weston's small bell at Tattenhoe (1328-1347), and three bells at Little Missenden, Ravenstone, and Stoke Hammond, all inscribed, in Lombardic capitals, AVE MARIA, and all assigned to John Rufford, who was appointed the King's bellfounder in 1367. The Hardmead tenor, and perhaps the second at Beachampton, appear to be by the same founder. There are also seven small bells, probably of local manufacture, in the north-west of the county, which Mr. Cocks thinks may have been cast at Buckingham in the fourteenth century. These are the blank single bell at Foscot; the treble at Little Linford, inscribed AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA; the treble and tenor at Barton Hartshorn, inscribed respectively, JACOBUS EST NOMEN EJUS and JHESU PIE FLOS MARIE; the treble at Thornton, which the donor, whom Mr. Cocks acutely identifies with the contemporary rector, Elias de Tingewick (1315-1347), caused to be inscribed with a rhyming hexameter containing a prayer for himself—SINT PRO ELYA MICHAEL DEUS ATQUE MARIA; the Chetwode bell, probably given to the church by the John Chetwode who died in 1347, and inscribed ME TIBI CHRISTE DABAT J. CHETWODE QUEM PERAMABAT; and, finally, the saints bell at Leckhampstead, enigmatically inscribed CKESTIT ME FIRI FECET. Few will agree with Mr. Cocks in his interpretation of the first word, which must surely have been intended to read "CHESTIL:" and to represent, in an abbreviated form, the name Chastillon, the family to whom the manor belonged. The Thornton and Chetwode bells are from the same foundry and about the same date, and their inscriptions look as if they came from the same pen. Were they composed by Elias de Tingewick himself? There is an originality about them which does the writer credit, whosoever he may have been; and he was indeed a bold man who raised an initial letter to the rank of a metrical syllable, and made it thus do duty for the full name "Johannes." This premature Americanism, however, is not without precedent.

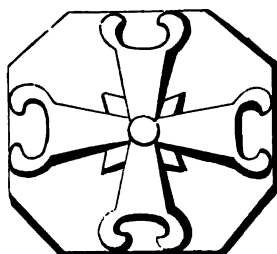
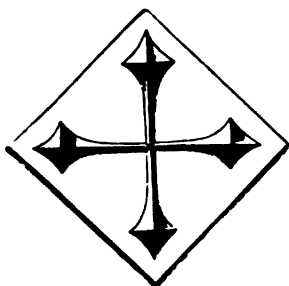
The fifteenth century introduces us to larger bells, and a change comes over the lettering of the inscriptions.



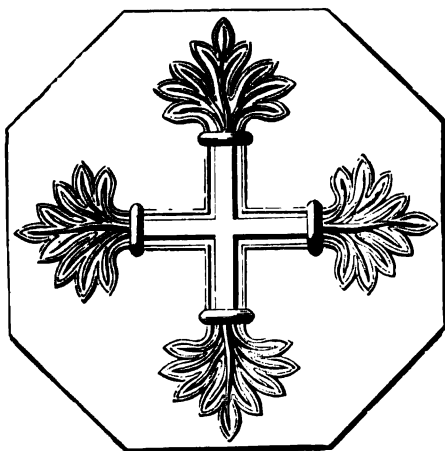
"Smalls," or minuscules, are found for the first time, the use of Lombardic capitals being restricted to the initials of each word. Robert Burford, a London founder, who died about 1418, probably cast the tenor at Shenley, our biggest "ancient" bell: if not by him, this fine specimen is doubtless by his successor, Richard Hille (died 1440), who cast the tenor at Thornton, and whose widow and successor, Joan Hille, cast the single bell at Castlethorpe. She married, as her second husband, one John Sturdy, who cast the treble at Adstock, and the saints bells at Chesham and Stoke Hammond. On his death, in 1458, she continued the business, supplying the treble at Beachampton, marked with a coin surmounted by a widow's lozenge. Her daughter, Joan Hille, married a bell-founder named Henry Jordan, the successor of John Danyell. Jordan cast the second and third bells at Loughton, and the corresponding ones at Broughton. By Danyell, Jordan's predecessor, we have the treble at Edgcott, the thirds at Little Missenden and Weston Turville, and the tenor at Wingrave. Somewhat earlier in the century were Kebyll or Keble, who cast the tenors at Chesham Bois and Little Linford; William Dawe, *alias* Founder, by whom we have no specimen in the county, but whose stamp is found, strangely enough, on the second at Radclive, cast at Reading some 150 years after his death; and John Walgrave, probably Dawe's successor, by whom we possess four bells—the treble and second at Astwood, the third at Tingewick, and the now cracked tenor at Bradwell. Robert Crowch, who cast the now broken treble at Hardmead, was probably Walgrave's successor; and Crowch himself was apparently succeeded by Danyell, who has been just noticed. The Nettleden tenor is possibly by Thomas Harrys, a London founder who flourished in the latter half of the fifteenth century. Next to the London foundries the favourite foundry in Bucks before the Reformation seems to have been one at Wokingham. Although the Wokingham foundry dated from the fourteenth century our earliest bell from it is the tenor at Hambleden, early in the fifteenth; next come the tenor at Hughenden, the fourth and fifth at Soulbury, and the treble and tenor at Aston Sandford. The names of the founders of these bells are unknown. The earliest known Wokingham founders are Roger Lan-

# Some London Founders' Stamps of the 15th Century.

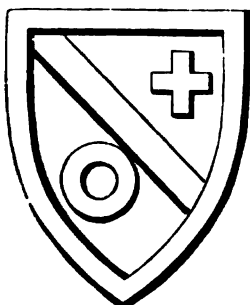
## PLATE I.



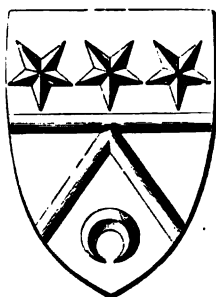
BELL AT CASTLETHORPE (JOAN HILLE).



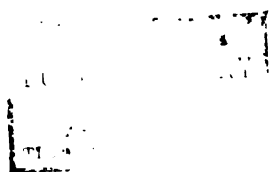
TENOR BELL, SHENLEY (PROBABLY BURFORD).



TENOR BELL, THORNTON (RICHARD HILLE).

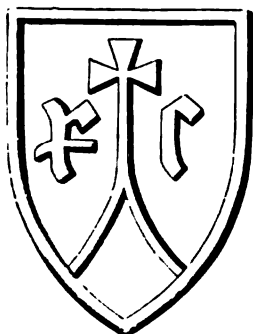


TENOR BELLS AT CHESHAM BOBS AND  
LITTLE LINFORD (KEBYLL).



# Some London Founders' Stamps of the 15th Century.

## PLATE II.



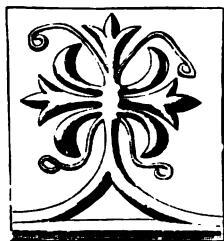
ST. AUGUSTINE'S BELL, HARDMEAD  
(CROWCH).



INITIAL CROSS, WESTON TURVILLE  
(DANYELL).



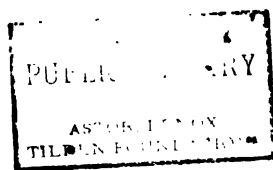
INITIAL CROSS, TENOR BELL, WINGRAVE (DANYELL).



DANYELL'S FLOURIATED CROSS TERMINATING  
INSCRIPTIONS.



BELLS AT LOUGHTON AND BROUGHTON  
(JORDAN).



den, who cast the tenors at Fawley and Granborough, and John Michell, who cast the seventh at Hughenden. About 1494 the foundry was discontinued, and one set up by William Hasywood at Reading seems to have taken its place. There are two bells by Hasywood in Bucks—the tenor at Ilmer and the treble at Chearsley. He died in 1509, and was succeeded by his son John Hasywood, to whose successor, John White (1515–1539), Mr. Cocks attributes the second bell at Hoggston and the tenor at Boveney. White's successor was one John Saunders, who perhaps cast the treble at Fulmer, the seconds at Fawley and Hitcham, and the fourth at Cheddington. Two Reading bells of uncertain authorship—the trebles at Leckhampstead and Radclive—date before the Reformation.

Some of our "ancients" have no inscriptions, others only bear the names of donor or founder. Many, however, bear the names of the saints to whom they were dedicated; and in collecting these inscriptions we incorporate in our list a few which once existed on bells now destroyed. Bells were sometimes dedicated to the Holy Trinity, Such was the old tenor at Eddlesborough, a fine bell weighing 29 cwt., and, even after it was recast and reduced 1 cwt. (1740), one of the three or four heaviest bells in the county. It was inscribed **Sancta Trinitas Unus Deus Miserere Nobis**. This was the fourth invocation in the original Litany—expanded by the compilers of the English liturgy from six words into seventeen and not conspicuously improved in the process. At Stoke Hammond, until 1865, there existed an old fifteenth century tenor inscribed **Sancta Trinitas Ora Pro Nobis**. This curiously inappropriate legend has been reproduced on the bell which has taken its place; and the tenor at Walton, before Chandler recast it in 1709, seems to have borne a similar inscription. Did the bell-founder suppose "Trinitas" to be the name of a saint? Or was "Ora pro nobis" from his point of view a mere trade formula having no particular meaning? In order to apprehend its full significance we must again have recourse to the ancient Litany. After the invocation of the Trinity, cited above, there follows a long series of others calling upon the principal saints in the calendar, the name

of each being followed by the formula in question. The bell was metaphorically considered as a living thing, having a "voice" of its own ; and this idea, as Mr. Cocks's volume shows, survived in comparatively modern times. Thus Ellis Knight's treble at Wing (1656) has the couplet

"For the honour of Ca(r)narvan here I singe,  
Wishing health to the neighbours of Wings."

And the fourth bell at Penn, rhyming to the third, which announced to posterity that

"Samuel Knight cast this ring,"

goes on to explain that he made it

"In Penn tour for too sing."

There was once a similarly inscribed bell at Stone. So the third at Ashendon (1658) ; "By my voyce the people may knowe to come to hear the word of God." The inscription on the third bell at Whitchurch, which forms the second line of a stanza, goes so far as to ascribe *breath* to the bells. Some have been recast, but the following may be suggested as a restoration of the whole :

1. (With loude) 2. and solemne voyce
3. Wee sound forth our breath,
4. (Them that in life rejoyce)
5. Warning unto death."

The "voice" of the bell, as will be seen from the inscriptions presently quoted, was formerly supposed to stimulate the intercession of the saint whose name it bore, in favour of the parishioners, living and dead.

Often one of the ring bore the "Nomen Domini," or sacred name of Our Lord. Thus the fourteenth century tenor at Barton Hartshorn is inscribed, **Jesu Pie Flos Marie**, the only other bell, the treble, being dedicated to St. James. Another "Jesus" bell of the same period, at Chetwode, was the bell given by John Chetwode, mentioned above. This, like the preceding, was originally the larger of a set of two ; and the same arrangement is found at Astwood, where the treble is assigned to St. Catherine, while the second, of the same make (Walgrave, early fifteenth century), has the trite inscription : **Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum**, which is

repeated on the third bell at Weston Turville and Loughton, and was on the treble of the original five-bell peal of Wycombe and the old tenor at Wraysbury. The line in its complete form is "SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM SEMPER IN AEVUM."

The old tenor at Hanslope, given by one John Goorme, probably in the fifteenth century, was inscribed, **Jesus Nazarinus Rex Judeorum**. The old third at Great Linford, had **Hujus Campanæ Nomen Est Jesu Speciale**. "Nomen" and "Est" have been transposed by the bell-founder. The old tenor of St. Giles's, Stony Stratford, which Mr. Cocks supposes to have been coeval with the original tower (built after 1487), was inscribed: **Christus Dabine Det Nobis Gaudia Vitæ**. This is a variation of the liturgical benediction "Christus perpetuæ det nobis gaudia vitæ." This dedication of a bell to Our Lord survived in post-Reformation times, in a form which might seem to be merely a pious ejaculation, though it is a literal rendering of "SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM." **Blessed Be The Name Of The Lord** was a favourite inscription in the time of Elizabeth. It occurs on the third at West Wycombe (1581), the third at Dorney (1582), and the tenors at Weston Turville (1590) and Wraysbury (1591). At Beachampton we find a fourteenth century bell (the second) which invokes Our Lord through all the saints in a single sentence: **Pro Prece Sanctorum Defendas Christe Tuorum**. A somewhat similar invocation closes the list of saints in the old Litany: "Omnes sancti et sanctæ Dei, intercedite pro nobis."

As might be anticipated, the most popular saint was the Blessed Virgin, with whose name two bells in the same ring were occasionally inscribed, as at Cuddington, where the second bell had the inscription **Abe Maria**, and the fourth **Sancta Maria Ora Pro Nobis**. Both these were fifteenth century bells from the Wokingham foundry, and formed, Mr. Cocks thinks, the treble and tenor of an original ring of three bells. The tenor at Hambleden, the largest surviving "Mary Bell" now left, came from the same foundry, and bears the following



rhyming hexameter: **Ora Mente Pia Pro Nobis Virgo Maria.** Another form of inscription for a "Mary Bell" is found on the tenor at Thornton, ascribed to Richard Hille of London, somewhat earlier in the same century: **Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Maria Vocata.** This is not easily translated, though the meaning is clear enough. "Pulsare" is the technical word for sounding a bell by means of the clapper. In its original form the third word was perhaps "sacrata," or some equivalent; "pulsata" looks like an afterthought. "Mundi rosa" is from the line "Christi mater, mundi rosa," one of the commonplaces of Latin hymnody as a rhyme to "Virgo gloriosa," "Super omnes speciosa," etc. The old treble at Thornborough, probably by John Danyell, had the verse: **Assit Principio Sancta Maria Aleo.** Here, as in the inscription last quoted, Sir John Godley, who is responsible for the translations given in Mr. Cocks's work, seems to misapprehend the meaning. "Principium" is not the "hanselling" of the bell, but the "beginning" of the whole chime by the treble, as in the later inscription at Penn and elsewhere: "I as treble do begin." The "Mary Bell" being the treble, the Virgin's blessing is invoked in beginning the peal. Commonly the inscription is **Sancta Maria Ora Pro Nobis**, as formerly at Wavendon, on the second at Hardmead, the fourth at Cheddington, the treble at Fulmer, the seventh at Hughenden, the old second at Maids' Moreton, and, as Mr. Cocks believes, on the old tenor at Olney, though Lipscomb cites the last-named inscription as **Ora Pro Nobis Virgo Maria.** Several older bells, as the seconds at Stoke Hammond, Ravenstone, and Little Missenden, all London bells of the fourteenth century and all by John Rufford, have the simple inscription, **Abe Maria**, which was also on the old treble at Emberton. The second of the old ring of five bells at Wooburn, given by Bp. Longland, was inscribed:

**Johannes Lenglon Episcopus Lincoln.  
Abe Maria Gratia Plena Dominus Tecum.**

The treble at Little Linford is inscribed **Abe Maria**

**Gracia Plena**; this also appeared on the vanished tenor at Great Linford. The fourth at Great Kimble, a post-Reformation bell made by Henry Knight in 1587, bears the same inscription. Amersham, we learn from the churchwardens' accounts, had a "Mary Bell" in 1539. The treble at Leckhampstead, from the Reading foundry in the sixteenth century, has the somewhat unusual inscription: **Gaude Virgo Mater.**

Another bell which may be certainly ranked as a "Mary Bell" is the "Knell Bell" at Eton College. The present bell was made by Swain in 1777; the inscription, however, of the original bell of the fifteenth century was retained, and runs as follows:

**Gaude Quod Post Ipsum Grandis  
Et Est Honor Tibi Grandis  
In Coeli Palatio.**

These lines are found also on the tenor at Brailes in Warwickshire; and Mr. Ellacombe supposed them to be taken from the first stanza of some ancient Ascension Day hymn. So good a scholar should have seen that the direct reference is not to the Ascension of our Lord, but to the Ascension or Assumption of St. Mary the Virgin, to whom Eton College was dedicated. The salutation "Gaude," with which the first line begins, occurs on the Leckhampstead bell mentioned above; and Leckhampstead Church, according to Browne Willis, is dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin. The word "ipsum" of course refers to our Lord, who must have been mentioned in the preceding lines of the sequence. With little trouble we have traced this interesting inscription to its source. It is from the seventh and last stanza of a sequence entitled "The Seven Joys of the Virgin" ("De Septem Gaudiis beatæ Mariæ Virginis") and beginning, "Gaude virgo, Mater Christi" (Kehrein, *Lateinische Sequenzen des Mittelalters*, No. 243, p. 190.)\* The concluding stanzas are as follows:

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\* Kehrein wrongly ascribes this strange composition (p. 15) to the sixteenth century. His authority for the text is the *Miscal* in quarto printed at Paris in 1520 for the use of the Franciscan Friars. A very similar sequence entitled "De Assumptione beatæ

## VI.

Gaude, Christo ascendente,  
 Qui in coelis, te vidente,  
 Motu fertur proprio;  
 Gaude virgo, quia misit  
 Paraclytum, quem promisit  
 Sacrorum collegio.

## VII.

Gaude, quæ post ipsum scandis,  
 Et est honor tibi grandis  
 In cœli palatio;  
 Ubi fructus ventris tui  
 Per te nobis detur frui  
 In perenni gaudio. Amen.

The original great bell of Eton we know to have been the tenor in a peal of five. The Assumption, the Virgin's crowning "Joy," being commemorated on the tenor, may it not be conjectured that the inscriptions on the other bells referred to some of the preceding "Joys," and that the entire peal thus consisted of variously inscribed "Mary" bells? The old bells of St. Paul's were all "Jesus" bells; and our suggestion is to some extent countenanced by the fact that the Brailes bell, on which 'Gaude quod post ipsum scandis, etc,' also occurs, is also a tenor bell.

On the old tenor at Wolverton was an inscription implying a joint dedication to the Virgin and St. Thomas: **Maria Thoma Hoc Sæclum Serba Mte.** Here Browne Willis, or the person from whom he derived his information, must have made some mistake. "Serva me" should probably be "servate"; if the inscription was in Lombardic letters the error would easily occur. "Hoc sæclum" is liturgical Latin for the world of humanity in its concrete aspect, and the whole is a compendious

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Maria Virginis," ascribed to St. Anselm, is printed at p. 199 (No. 257). Another composition of the same kind, in a slightly different measure (No. 304, p. 228), ends thus:

Gaude tua sancta prole  
 Assumpta cum gaudio.  
 Gaude sumpta et locata  
 Cum Jesu in solio.  
 Esto nobis advocata  
 In magno iudicio.

“prayer for all sorts and conditions of men.” “Thomas” is doubtless the martyr of Canterbury.

St. John Baptist ranks next in popularity to the Virgin. An early bell by Rufford (fourteenth century), the tenor of the triad at Hardmead, has the laconic legend, **Vocor Johannes**. On later “John Baptist bells,” two different hexametric legends are found. The commonest, which occurs on the tenors at Broughton and Granborough, and was on the old second at Long Crendon, which once hung in the belfry of Notley Abbey, and the old thirds at Emberton, Thornborough, and Wycombe, runs thus: **In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Johannis**. On the fine old tenor at Hughenden is the rarer legend: **Christi Baptista Campana Gaudeat Ista**. Occasionally we have the simple **Sancte Johannes Ora Pro Nobis**, as on the tenor at Fawley. The old third at Great Horwood had the legend: **Sancte Johannes Baptista Ora Pro Nobis**. Similar inscriptions sometimes appear on post-Reformation bells. The tenor at Datchet, cast by Henry Knight in 1607, and evidently a reproduction of an older bell, has the same inscription as the Fawley tenor, badly spelt; and Abraham Rudhall, in the Chicheley tenor cast in 1718, repeats what was doubtless the inscription on the old bell: **In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Johannis**.

Next to the Virgin and St. John in popularity come St. Margaret and St. Gabriel. The inscription **Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis** is found on the treble at Beachampton (by Sturdy), the second bell at Fawley, the tenor at Ilmer, the third at Little Missenden, and the fifth at Soulbury. The second at Loughton is inscribed **Hec Proba Campana Margareta Est Nominata**. The meaning is that the “Margaret” bell had been recast. Why was St. Margaret so popular? Perhaps because her legend represented her as a kind of female St. George. She slew, or at any rate severely worsted, a dragon. Another reason for her being highly regarded in pastoral Buckinghamshire may be that she had been, like Joan of Arc, a keeper of sheep.

The old Missenden tenor heads the “Gabriel” bells. It

was inscribed: **Dulcis Instar Mel(l)is Campana Vocor Gabrielis**. The first word should not be "Dulcis" but "Dulce." The largest extant pre-Reformation bell in the county, the tenor at Shenley, is a "Gabriel" bell, and is inscribed: **Missi De Celis (H)Abeo Nomen Gabrielis**. "Amen" is interposed between "Nomen" and "Gabrielis." Sometimes two "Gabriel" bells are found in the same ring. Thus, the original tenor at Linslade had **Ecce Gabrielis Sonat Hæc Campana Fidelis**, while the second bore the simple legend **Sancte Gabriel Ora Pro Nobis**. At Sherrington an Elizabethan bell, by Watts of Bedford, doubtless a recast of an earlier one, bears merely the name GABRIEL. Another recast Gabriel bell was the old Thornborough tenor, which was inscribed:

HENRI KNIGHT MADE THIS BELL (ANNO DOMINI 1610),  
WHOSE NAME IS CALLED GABRIELL.

John Danyell's tenor at Wingrave (fifteenth century) is dedicated to St. Michael, and inscribed: **Intonat De Celis Vox Campana Michaelis**. Sir John Godley must here again be corrected. "Campana" is not the genitive, but the ablative case. The inscription means, "Through Michael's bell may Michael's voice peal from the heavens"; and the mediæval doctrine of the bell's "voice" could not be better illustrated. "De" is, of course, a mistake for "E," and "Intonat" for "Intonet."

Occasionally a bell is named from the patron saint of the church. This accounts for the dedications of the old Maids' Moreton treble to St. Edmund, with the legend, **Sancte Edmundæ Ora Pro Nobis**, and of the still existing treble at Thornton (St. Michael). So again at Barton Hartshorn, dedicated to St. James, the fourteenth century treble is inscribed: **JACOBUS EST NOMEN EJUS**. At Caversfield (St. Lawrence) two bells were dedicated to the patron saint; the second has already been mentioned. The old treble of the fourteenth century had the legend, **IN HONORE BEATI LAURENCII**. At Nettleden (again St. Lawrence), the old treble, recast by George Chandler in 1714, was dedicated to St. Lawrence. Three extant bells, the trebles

at Astwood and Edgcott, and the tenor at Nettleden, are dedicated to St. Katherine. All these have, as had the old treble at East Claydon, the inscription, **Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis**. The third bell at Tingewick is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen: **Nomen Magdalene Campana Gerit Melodie**. This legend was on the old second at East Claydon. Here we have a curious instance of a verse being corrupted by the bell-founder. "Melodious" may be English, and "melodious Magdalen" is a pleasing name for a bell. But "melodius" is not Latin, though "melôdos" is good Greek, and "melodus" might fairly pass as a Latinised form of it. The original verse must have been "Nomen Magdalene gerit hæc campana melodæ." St. Anne, St. Thomas, St. Clement, St. Austin, St. "Cristin," St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Andrew, St. George and St. Martin, each contribute one to our list of pre-Reformation bells bearing the names of saints. At Adstock the treble is inscribed, **Sancta Anna Ora Pro Nobis**. The two bells at Aston Sandford dedicated respectively to St. Thomas and St. Clement; St. "Cristin's" bell at Broughton (the second); St. Peter's at Hitcham (second); St. Paul's at Chearsley (treble); St. Andrew's at Chesham Bois (the tenor); St. George's at Radclive (second), and St. Martin's at Soulbury (fourth) have the usual invocatory legend. The St. Nicholas bell at Wavendon has been recast. St. Austin's bell at Bradwell is inscribed: **Vox Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei**. And there was a similarly inscribed bell at Lathbury until recast in 1731. St. "Cristin" has no place in the calendar. Probably for "Sancte Cristine" the reading should have been "Sancta Cristina" (of Bolsena); or perhaps St. "Crispin" was intended. A bell at Pitchcott, dedicated to St. Luke, is probably unique, having been named after the Reformation from a saint who appears not to have been commonly thus honoured before that date. It is from the Buckingham foundry, and has the legend, **SENT LUKE APOSTEL, 1590**. Saint Luke is not usually ranked among the apostles, but this is a trifle.

We hope to recur to Mr. Cocks's volume in a future number.

E. J. PAYNE.

## STAINED GLASS FROM WESTLINGTON HOUSE, DINTON.

THE glass here represented—and an excellent reproduction and representation it is—was given to me by the late Mrs. Francklin,\* with some other fragments. It had long existed in the window of a room used as the Servants' Hall, and was all more or less of the fifteenth century. A representation of one other piece has already appeared in a former volume of the RECORDS OF BUCKS—"The People's Chaplain."

The portion now reproduced is a fragment conventionally representing the Blessed Trinity. Such are exceedingly rare and interesting. Here the figure of the Eternal Father is almost all lost; but the dove, a symbol of the Holy Ghost, is perfect, as is that of our Blessed Saviour on the cross. The figures are all drawn with power, taste and artistic excellence, while the tints of the glass and the few bold or slender lines, which give so good an effect to the drapery and back-ground,—though of the utmost simplicity,—are made to be perfectly subservient to an artistic and reverent representation of this Christian subject.

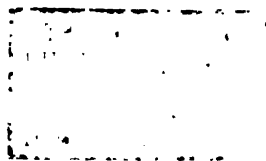
Tradition appears to imply that all these glass-fragments were long ago brought to Westlington from the adjacent village of Chearsley; where, so early as the year 1440, the family of Francklin had been Lords of the Manor.† Members of the same race lived at Crendon, Thame, Watlington and Haddenham.

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\* This lady was Jane Elizabeth Rose of Chearsley and Winchendon—the member of a family which appears duly entered in the Visitation of Bucks, A.D. 1634. (Harl. MSS. No. 1391.) The carved oak shield over the porch of Westlington represents the armorial bearings of Francklin impaling Rose.

† Of this family, George Francklin of Haddenham, Esq., served as High Sheriff of Bucks in 1729, and Joseph Francklin, of the same place, as Sheriff in 1803. Amongst their ancestors, maternally, were the Bekes of White Knights, Lord Lovelace—a peer of the Great Rebellion, and the Cromwells of Huntingdon.

40



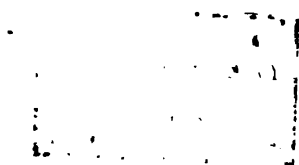


*Formerly at Westington House, Dinton, Bucks.*





THIS PLATE IS PRESENTED TO THE RECORDS OF BUCKS BY THE REV. DR. LEE,  
OF THAME AND LAMBETH.



When the north aisle of Thame Church was rebuilt in 1448, it is on record that "Joh' frangklayn of Schreysley" contributed to the cost of the same.\*

A brass† to the memory of this man, his wife and seven children, still remains in the chancel of Chearsley Church, with the following inscription :

*Here lyth John Frankleyn and Margarete his  
wyfe which ordeyned legstowe to this Chirche  
and divine service to be doone every holy day, in  
the yer A<sup>o</sup> mccccxij. On whos' soules' God  
have mercy. Amen.*

The church itself is simple, but picturesque, and placed on the slope of a hill on the north bank of the river Thame. The old Manor House was certainly repaired, and possibly almost wholly rebuilt about the year 1663. Whether the glass depicted was removed from the church, or from some oratory or room of prayer in the Manor House itself, appears uncertain. It may have been removed only to preserve it. For more than a century before the Great Rebellion, Elizabeth's bishops and their officials were most active in the destruction of all glass of this character, leaving the fabrics without ornament, and more like barns or mere whitewashed rooms. The removal, moreover, of many sacred objects of Christian Art under Elizabeth was very disastrous. What remained was obliterated or destroyed by Puritans of "the Will' Dowsing tribe" under Oliver Cromwell. Buckinghamshire was one of their special preserves.

Our first secretary, the faithful and accomplished Rev. Arthur Baker, gave me in 1855 an excellent account of what Archdeacon Aylmer of Lincoln had effected throughout Buckinghamshire in the way of destroying church ornaments, vestments and pictures, a MS. record of which is still preserved amongst the archives of Lincoln Cathedral. For example, the Bishop of the diocese—then including Bucks—made a decree

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\* Churchwardens' MS. Accounts.

† There remains likewise in Watlington Church, Oxon, a brass in memory of William Franckleyn, his wife and children, A.D. 1485.

that "Images, pictures, and al monuments of fained miracles, as well in walls as in glass windows be defaced; and namely [*i.e.*, particularly] the Image of the Crucifixe and the two Maries in the chauncell windowes." Little enough of ancient glass remains in the Bucks churches now, nor do the modern examples, as a rule, suffice to satisfy many people for the loss of the old.

Since the death of Mrs. Francklin, Westlington House—a small but picturesque mansion—has been vested in her two co-heiresses, and is now let to a Kentish gentleman. Anciently it contained much old and curious oak and walnut wood furniture, in one cumbersome piece of which a large, long leathern purse full of Jacobean silver and gold coins was quite accidentally discovered about fifty years ago. In the library was an old Lincoln Horæ B.V.M., with family entries and MS. prayers—a rare and curious book.

FREDERICK GEORGE LEE.

## THE PARISH CHURCH OF HIGH WYCOMBE.

*(Third Notice.)*

### EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' AND OVERSEERS' ACCOUNTS.

It is very much to be regretted that the earliest volumes of these parochial accounts have not been preserved. Their disappearance has, necessarily, been accompanied by the loss of many items of information respecting the church and the poor that might have proved extremely interesting and useful to the historian and antiquary in his endeavour to portray the inner social life of the community at the period to which these documents relate. The volumes that have been preserved are kept in a large, iron-bound box—probably an old vestment chest—which stands in the north chancel aisle near the organ, and is secured by six strong locks.

The volumes now in existence are as follow :—No. 1, 1667–1684; No. 2, 1684–1700; No. 3, 1733–1741; No. 4, 1759–1768; No. 5, 1769–1780; No. 6, 1780–1793; No. 7, 1793–1801 (Poor); 1800–1830 (Church); No. 8, 1802–1819. It will be noticed that, besides the loss of the registers which, no doubt, existed prior to the commencement of No. 1, there occur intervals between Nos. 2 and 3, and 3 and 4, of about half a century altogether.

The existing records contain a mine of useful information in reference to the social condition of the people and the administration of the poor laws. Interspersed among the more prosaic entries we occasionally come across curious or amusing items, and references to many peculiar customs and usages now obsolete.

I may state here that no extracts are given in this paper relative to the Bells and Clock. They will be found in my account of the High Wycombe Church Bells in Vol. VI., page 341, of the RECORDS.

The plan I have adopted in dealing with the extracts contained in this paper is to treat them more with regard to their subject matter than to preserve a strictly chronological order.

The earliest portion of the accounts with which I am now dealing is contained in two long narrow volumes, bound in leather, and secured by brass clasps. They are evidently continued from older books now non-existent. No. 1 begins in 1667, and contains entries of receipts and expenditure down to 1684. These relate to poor rates. The other way of the book contains the accounts of the church rates, which do not begin till 1670, and are headed "The p̄ishe and forrins of Chepinge Wiccombe Com. Buck." They are carried down to 1679, when a break occurs until 1682, some blank leaves being left for the intervening years, but never filled in. In 1677 the accounts are signed by "W. Fletewode," and in 1681 by "Tho. Waller." The former belonged to the family of Fleetwood, of the Vache, Chalfont St. Giles, the latter to the Wallers, of Hall Barn, Beaconsfield.

Vol. II. commences Oct. 22, 1684, and the last entry is April 8, 1700. On the first leaf is written in large bold letters—"Ex dono Reverendissimi\* Mathei Archdale gener. Anno dom. 1684." At the other end of the book we find—"This Booke was given by Mathew Archdale gener. to the Parish. Price 5<sup>s</sup>. Annoq. Dom. 1684.

GEORGE SHRIMPTON	} Overseers."
and	
JOHN BOWDEN.	

These two volumes do not contain many entries of much interest. What few there are will be found in their proper order with the other extracts. It may, however, be interesting to note in passing that in the earlier volume Jno. Kingham is rated for "a fulling mill," and that Cressex† is written "Cressets." As regards the poor rate particulars of payments begin in 1672, and are entered up monthly, the number then in receipt of relief being on an average about twenty; but

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\* There does not appear to be any reason for this description.

† The name of a farm between Wycombe and Marlow.

the recipients rapidly increased, and had reached to double that number in the next year.

## ENTRIES RELATING TO THE CHURCH.

These are neither numerous nor of great importance, but the following may be worth quoting :

		£	s.	d.
1762.	Prayer Book for ye Parson ... ..	0	8	0
1763.	Washing surplices and Communion Linnen	2	19	0
1764.	Paid William Stanworth for Cleaning the Communion Plate, Almanack, Paper, &c. ...	0	3	3
	Paid do. for mending the Pulpit Cloth and Cushion, and two surplices and also 20 staples for the Pulpit ... ..	0	2	7
	Man! Hobbs for pavements ... ..	0	12	0
	For the Umbrelloe ... ..	1	8	3

This, I imagine, was procured to be used as a shelter for the minister, when officiating at funerals in wet weather. It must have been something substantial considering the price.

1766.	Diging of 24 load of gravel at Holsper Heth* ... ..	0	12	0
	Fetching same to ye churchyd ... ..	3	12	0
	Other expences ... ..	0	7	11
	For labour ... ..	1	0	0½
	Thos. Birch for a Superfine Damask Table Cloth and Napkins ... ..	1	18	3
	Wm. Stanworth, his Bill for cleaning the Communion Plate, an Almanack, and a pen and ink ... ..	0	3	3
	Church Prayer Book ... ..	0	12	6
	For a pair of bellows for Thunder ... ..	0	0	6

This last entry puzzled me for some time; but, judging that the solution of the enigma was to be found in the fact that "Thunder" was the name of a person, I searched the book through a second time, and at last found, under the year 1764, the following: "Paid Thos. Thunder for ringing the bell, £1. 5. 0," which, of course, rendered the matter plain.

1767.	Wm. Tilbury's Bill for makin a surplice ...	0	12	6
1768.	Nov. 11. "At a Vestry then held and duly sum- moned. It was then agreed to erect some new seats in the parish church for the Inhabitants to seat			

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\* Between Wycombe and Beaconsfield.



themselves in during Divine Service. (The occasion of such new erection is) because the seats already are adjudged not sufficient to hold the said inhabitants that attends Divine Service on the Lord's Day ; Upon condition nevertheless that the Corporation agree to pay and discharge half the expence of such new Erection, or else this Order to be of no Effect.

SAM<sup>L</sup>. GROVER, }  
SAM<sup>L</sup>. BATES } Churchwardens.

JAMES BATTING }  
— } Overseers.

George Lane, Aaron Wooster, Hugh Stratton,  
Jer. Lambe, Mr. Bates, John Scott, Ralph Spicer,  
Geo. Bates, Jno. Wildman.

Principal Inhabitants."

On July 12, 1765, a similar resolution had been passed ; but a note is added to the effect that : "The above order was squash'd by reason it was deem'd no vestry and nothing agreed upon." This accounts for the matter cropping up again at a subsequent date.

In the Corporation Books there is a memorandum dated March 28, 1728, which ordered "that the town Chamberlain do new build the Aldermen's seats in the Church of Chepping Wycombe, and be allowed his expences in his accounts." The Corporation seats were on the south side of the nave opposite the pulpit, and they remained there until the restoration of the Church in 1875.

For many years there are no entries respecting the Church which call for special mention.

1815. For destroying Jack Daws on the steeple ... 0 11 8

In this year Mr. R. H. Pontyfix's name appears among the Church officials as Organist. The manner in which the amount of his salary was paid made it extremely difficult to ascertain what it really was. A few instances will suffice to illustrate this :

1815.	* Mr. Pontyfix for salary	...	...	...	8	2	0
1817.	Mr. Pontyfix as per receipt	...	...	...	-	-	-
Jan <sup>y</sup> 1817.	} By cash to Mr. Pontyfix on account						
Jan <sup>y</sup> 1818.							
March 1819.							
Jan <sup>y</sup> 1820.							
					37	17	6

\* He was a pupil of Mr. Maverley, organist at West Wycombe.

1821.	Richard Pontifix and tuneing the organ	...	12	2	0
	Paid Mr. Pontifix, organist	...	7	2	0

And so on. It is not until 1827 is reached that we meet with the definite statement: "Rich<sup>d</sup> Pontifix half-year salary £10." In the face of these entries it is somewhat curious to come across the following minute:

"The 26th day of March, 1819.

"At a joint vestry this day duly summoned and held and met in the Parish Church of Chepping Wycombe aforesaid by the Inhabitants of the Borough and Parish of Chepping Wycombe aforesaid. It is ordered that Mr. Richard Hurlis Pontyfix be appointed Organist at the annual salary of Twenty Pounds to be paid out of the respective Church rates of the said Town and Parish."

Mr. Pontyfix was appointed in 1784, and had therefore acted as Organist for 35 years at the date of the joint vestry.

At a vestry meeting held Nov. 9, 1814, in the Church, and from thence adjourned to the Guildhall, a proposition to erect a gallery was negatived; but it was agreed that the pulpit should be moved, and the church re-pewed. The following were appointed a committee to assist the vicar and churchwardens: The Rev. Charles Bradley,\* Messrs. Gwillim, Prestage, Wheeler, Slater, and Carter, Jun<sup>r</sup>. At another vestry, held on the 15th of the same month, it was agreed upon unanimously that the work should be carried out, and the Mayor, Thomas Westwood, was added to the Committee.

But little progress, however, appears to have been made in prosecuting the undertaking, and the next year we find the following minute:

"May 17, 1815.

"At a joint vestry this day duly summoned and held and met in the parish church of Chepping Wycombe aforesaid it is unanimously ordered that a petition be immediately prepared and presented to the Ordinary to grant a Faculty to enable the Churchwardens of the town and parish at their joint expense to erect pews on the north aisle in the space of

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\* The Rev. Charles Bradley, father of the present Dean of Westminster, was Curate of High Wycombe during the incumbency of the Rev. James Price. He published two volumes of Sermons preached in Wycombe Church, which were very popular, and ran through several editions.

forty-nine feet by eight feet and six inches in width and also seats on the northern and southern sides of the Organ Gallery<sup>o</sup> for the accommodation of the Sunday School children and also to enable the said churchwardens to remove the pulpit and desks to the next pillar adjoining eastward to the present scite of the pulpit that being considered by the parishioners now assembled under all the circumstances the best situation."

A considerable sum was expended upon repairs to the church in 1828 and 1829. They were begun in 1827, when several amounts to plasterers, masons, etc., were paid, and £13 19s. was expended upon the carriage of stone from Marlow. The following is a summary of the expenditure extracted from the churchwarden's accounts :

				£	s.	d.
In 1829.	Paid by the Parish	...	...	199	15	1
	Do. Borough	...	...	196	5	8½
				396	0	9½
<hr/>						
In 1830.—	Paid by the Parish	...	...	226	14	1
	Do. Borough	...	...	184	2	1½
				410	16	2½

#### EXTRACTS RELATING TO THE POOR.

The entries dealing with the relief of the poor are naturally the most important and most numerous. It must be understood that in the following remarks under this heading only a few extracts are given as specimens of the kind of entries these books contain. Some of them are quoted as typical of a great many other similar ones; others are set down because of their peculiarity, or as illustrative of the conditions under which the poor lived, the manner in which they were treated, and the mode of administering the Poor Laws. They will, if carefully studied, afford an insight into the social life of the people, such as can be gained in a like degree from no other documents extant. To make provision for the poor, the unfortunate, the sick, and the aged,

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\* At the West-end in front of the tower.

had always been a source of trouble to the Government and parochial authorities. Since the dissolution of the monasteries, when their revenues were confiscated, and money intended for the poor had been put into the pockets of the rich, the difficulty in dealing with the subject in anything like an adequate manner became greatly intensified. It cannot be said that the efforts made by the legislature to grapple with this social problem proved very successful, or that the methods adopted for suppressing vagrancy and relieving the indigent were of such a character as to be likely to achieve their ends. In fact, they frequently produced just the state of affairs they were intended to remedy. Able-bodied tramps were "sore-blooded"—sometimes to a cruel degree; but it did not put down vagrancy, while it hardened and degraded the "sturdy vagabonds," who were subjected to the whipping. Little discrimination was exercised to distinguish between the criminal and the unfortunate. All sorts and conditions of men had to come under the same iron rule. Public chastisement was inflicted upon women and young girls as well as upon men. Vagabonds and beggars found wandering out of their parish, or place of settlement, were set in the stocks for three days and three nights with bread and water only, and then sometimes whipped before being sent back. A "sturdie beggar" who continued in his evil course had the upper part of his right ear cut off, so that he might easily be recognisable, and for a further offence he was adjudged and executed as a felon. The severity, however, proved wholly ineffectual; and though the milder but more permanent mischief of the Poor Law was introduced, matters did not improve, but rather grew worse instead of better. It became the common practice in agricultural parishes for farmers to pay their labourers only half wages, and send them to the overseer to supply the means for procuring the remaining necessities for subsistence. The system levelled all distinctions of vice and virtue, of work and idleness, of skill and awkwardness. The Poor Law Act of 1834, which came into operation the following year, has wrought wonders. It has raised whole counties from the condition of pauper bondage to that of communities of well-paid workmen, and diverted two millions of money from the

degrading channel of parish pay to the honourable channel of wages honestly earned.

The following extracts will quickly introduce us into the inner circle of the life of the poor and outcast. In November, 1673, these kind of entries commence, and are of very frequent occurrence in after years :—

Pd. to a sicke man and sendinge him away 0 4 0

The chief endeavour of the parish authorities was to get rid of such unwelcome arrivals as quickly as possible, and pass them on to another parish.

The resident poor were better treated, as the next few extracts show.

1673.	Pd. for keepeinge the wench with the Lame hand ... ..	0 17 6
	Memorandum ye 5th day of february, 1674. Henry Sheirfeild & Geo. Boulton beinge then overseers of ye poore of ye pish of Chepinng Wycombe in ye county of Bucks did pay unto the buildinge of John Sextons house the full sum of fflower pounds sixteen shillings and fower pence uppon ye consideration yt erected cottage shall be at ye disposinge of the pish for ye time to come.	
1674.	Pd. for a shift for Levy Skidmores boy ...	0 2 0
	D <sup>o</sup> for ye cure of ye Widd. Winckels finger	0 5 0
1733.	Budds wifes examinaton when he left her in the parish ... ..	0 1 0
	Making 2 Originall Orders to Remove her and children ... ..	0 3 0
	2 Justices hands to them ... ..	0 4 0
	Goeing to Mr. Stehns to have them signed	0 2 0
	Expences in removing them ... ..	0 1 6
	The Constables bill for quarteridge money and carriage of vagrants through the county and other expences ... ..	3 14 10
	Susannah Ricket for Lodging a Travelling Woman taken w <sup>th</sup> fitts and for necessarys for her in such a condition ... ..	0 2 6
	Paid Mr. Burt mony due to him w <sup>ch</sup> was borrowed for building the Workhouse ...	20 0 0
	and for Interest for the same ... ..	0 10 0
	Coles for the use of the Workehouse and carriage ... ..	9 10 0
	D <sup>r</sup> Clarks bill for Vissick and other things for the poor ... ..	7 0 0
	Mr. Robins a bill for this book and books for the Workhouse ... ..	1 6 0

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a law was passed

imposing a poor rate on all occupiers of land, houses, and other property, the overseers of each parish being empowered to raise sufficient money in this manner to provide materials for setting those to work who were not otherwise able to maintain themselves. The scene of this pauper labour thus acquired the name of "Work-house."

There were two workhouses in Wycombe. The one for the Borough stood on the site of the Alms-houses opposite the Grammar School. The parish workhouse was at Marsh Green. The building is still in existence, and is now let in tenements. At that time every parish had to provide for its own poor. Unions were established by the New Poor Law of 1834.

1733.	Pd. Edw <sup>d</sup> Grove for curing Rich <sup>d</sup> Tovey's Legg ... ..	0	2	6
1734.	On account of a travelling man who fell ill at Blackmoors Head... ..	0	2	6
	Paid W <sup>m</sup> Heyfield for buriall fees for ye traveller as dyed ... ..	0	4	6
	For a shroud to Dean for the traveller as died at the Blackymoore Head ... ..	0	1	6
	For heel peicing and fore peicing of shoes and a pair of cloggs for Wid. Carter ... ..	0	1	1
	Feb. 30 ( <i>sic</i> ). Given to travelling woman as Lay Sick wth a feather wth 4 children in ye Lord Shelburns Brick Kilne* the Ld Shelburne advised to give her some money and send her away ... ..	0	2	6

This last entry is one which affords a very accurate idea of how the sick poor were treated, and the anxiety on the part of the authorities to be rid of the responsibility and cost of providing for them.

	For a warrant and serving on Powells daughter ... ..	0	2	6
	Spent at the Antelope† then when Mr. Welles examined her ... ..	0	3	6
	Given W <sup>m</sup> Powell ... ..	0	5	0
	Mr. Welles thought it necessary to Mr. Betchelor to finde out the truth of Powells daughter being married ... ..	0	1	0

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\* "Brick Kiln Close" is rated in the book to Lord Shelburne. It was near Keep Hill.

† The original Antelope in the High-street. The present Antelope in the Church Square was then known as the Royal Oak.

Pd. at the Blackmoors Head for beer for the  
men as caryed the traveller as died there and  
Laying him out and affidavit and a Link... 0 6 3

"Travelling women," or tramps on the road, as we should now designate them, were a great horror to the overseers, especially if they happened to be sick, or had a large family, or were in such a condition that they would probably have to spend their "month" in the parish. Lodging houses such as Hollis's, to which frequent reference is made, were kept under strict surveillance, and, if any poor unfortunate female were discovered, means were quickly adopted to get the unwelcome visitor out of the parish as soon as possible; sometimes an attendant was paid to see these women safely over the parish boundary. It was the same in the case of accident—a person with a broken limb, for instance, would be paid so much to "go out of the parish." Notwithstanding all the vigilance exercised by the authorities frequent instances of cases of the kind referred to occur among the entries in the books. The following may be taken as an example. The account is given with less delicacy than plainness; but that was the fashion in those days, and this is not the worst that might be quoted.

1735. Spent with Mr. Harding being sent about a woman as cryd out at Hollises	...	...	0	1	0
The midwife	...	...	0	2	6
Given to Hollises wife for things laid out for her	...	...	0	6	6
Expences at Hollises	...	...	0	0	8
For nursing the Traveling Woman as was brought abed at Hollises 2 weekes and victuals for the nurs...	...	...	0	10	0
For beer and bread and chees for the woman when she was delivered	...	...	0	3	0
The midwife	...	...	0	4	6
For Keeping the woman 2 weekes and necessaries for her in her lying Inn washing sope fireing use of Linen bed and other things she being lowsy and having the Itch spoiling ye bed and bedding	...	...	0	15	0
Giving the woman when she went away and hiring a messenger to goe with her out of the parish towards Marlow	...	...	0	4	0
Expences at baptising the child and in procuring Godfathers	...	...	0	1	6
Paid the minister for baptizing the child and clark	...	...	0	1	6

For the most part the parish officials were able to write their own names; but about this time Robt. Dennis has to make "his mark" as churchwarden.

1735.	Dr. Clarke a bill for ye poor ...	...	3	6	0
1736.	Robert Oxlads wife a bill for surgery	...	0	7	6
	Robert Oxlad for curing Mary Heel...	...	2	0	0

These Oxlades were doubtless a couple of quacks, a class of practitioners who were very plentiful in those days. They generally attended to broken limbs, deformities of all kinds, and other maladies, in which boldness of treatment rather than science was required.

1737. Some rather heavy expenses were incurred this year, when the authorities were troubled about certain surgical operations.

	Surgen Hawes about Ralph Kings leggs	...	7	7	0
	Surgen Winch likewise abt curer of Ralph Kings leggs	...	5	5	0
	The Surgen for curing of Edward Wye	...	8	8	0
1739.	For horse hire & expences in going after Richd. Lane into hertfordshire & Bedfordshire on the account of Mary Carpenter		0	17	6
1740.	Being 5 dayes in a journey in finding out William East paper-maker horse hire and expenses charged at several places and towns in seeking after him...	...	4	5	0
	Spent in going 2 times to Marlow concerning Wm East	...	0	3	0
	Mr. Pownall for Pills for Mary Scott	...	0	2	0

The following items are of a melancholy character, relating as they do to a poor woman who was evidently out of her mind.

June.	Winch for a horse to carry Miriam Hollis to London	...	0	7	6
	Walter Davis for his Chaisous to carry Miriam Hollis to London	...	0	5	0
Aug.	Proving Miriam Hollis into Bedlam	...	5	4	0
Sept.	To Workhouse & thence to Bedlam	...	1	1	0
Dec.	A letter from Bethlehem	...	0	0	6
	Charges burying Miriam Hollis	...	1	12	6
1741.	The travellers that had a child born at the Harrow	...	0	7	6
	Charges burying the man who died at the Harrow	...	0	18	7
1760.	Gave Edw <sup>d</sup> Heel papermaker	...	0	2	6
	Gave a woman & child that was sick to go out of the parish	...	0	0	6



	Gave a Boy that had Broke his arm to go out of the parish ... ..	0	0	6
	Mending the windows at ye Workhouse ...	1	10	0
	for beer at the Maidenhead ... ..	0	2	6
	Gave a man & his wife to carry them to London in Order to get into ye Hospital...	0	2	0
1762.	Expences going to Marlow for a warrant for Patt Atkins ... ..	0	2	6
	Gave Patt Atkins & sending her off...	0	4	0
	Expences fetching Goody Bennett into the House ... ..	0	2	0
	paid the County Stock* ... ..	6	4	2
	paid Mr. Norton his bill about the boy that was blind ... ..	4	15	10
	Expences at Marlow with Judith Andrew Warrant horses & going the second time	0	15	6
	Paid for the Wedding ring ... ..	0	10	6

The overseers had several matrimonial affairs on hand about this time.

1764.	Expences of taking William Shrim and Marrying him, the Ring & ... ..	1	14	2
	Expences about taking Leerward and putting him into Joal... ..	4	5	9

Gentlemen in the position of the above, who had either proved false to their vows, or were reluctant to fulfil them, and had caused the scandal-mongers' tongues to wag to the discredit of some female, were very summarily dealt with. They soon found themselves "in hold," where they were kept until they consented to ratify their vows by matrimony.

	Expences of burying the young woman that was killed at Dearoms ... ..	1	16	0
	For carrying old Betty Bradshaw to the Workhouse ... ..	0	1	0
1765.	Expences at Mrs. Woosters for beer at the Vestry... ..	0	15	8
1766.	Expences at Easter Vestry at Mrs Woosters	2	4	4
	Abraham True for Breeches for the Work-house people ... ..	2	9	0
	Betty Bradshaw and Child ... ..	0	1	3
	Expences at Marlow about Bett harris ... ..	0	1	0

June 13th.

"At a Vestry then held and duly summoned It was agreed to chose a Governor for Maintaining the poor, And

---

\* A similar amount appears in the accounts for several years. It was a kind of County Rate.

that we Do agree to Lett the same to James Daveny of the parish of Chepping Wycombe in the County of Bucks at the sum of two hundred and sixty pounds pr annum for three years and that the said James Daveny is to keep the poor one month before he receives any pay from the said parish and to maintain them according to the Articles of Agreement wh<sup>ch</sup> will be hereafter made and written.

JAS. PRICE, Vicar.	
JNO. BIRCH	
AARON WOOSTER	} Churchwardens.
JOHN HEALEY	
GEORGE LANE	} Overseers.
RICHARD LANSDALE	
GEORGE BATES	} Principal Inhab <sup>ts</sup>
SAM <sup>l</sup> GROVER	
JOHN SCOTT	

I the aforesaid James Daveny Do hereby Consent to the above Agreement of Costry As witness my Hand the day and year above written.

JAMES DAVENY."

In 1768 the poor were let to the same person for £300 for one year, and in 1769 for £280. In June 1761, and again in 1764, they were let to Thomas Deane of West Wycombe for three years for £260.

1767.	For 5 Bushell of Barley for Bennett the Blind man to sow his fd ... ..	1	0	0
	Widow Blackwell her Bill for Keeping William Till in hold by the Tythingman	1	6	2
	John Wedge Tythingman his bill concerning the said W <sup>m</sup> Till. ... ..	1	12	6
	Mr. Henry Allnutt his Bill for Cloaths for ye poor in ye Workhouse ... ..	26	7	3
	For a marriage license for Thos. Ives, the Ring, Parson, Clerk, and Sextons Fees ...	2	14	0
	Gave him in cash ... ..	0	7	3
	Spent at the Wedding ... ..	0	6	6
	James Daveney a bill for going after Verender and Savage, and Carrying the Militia man to Stratford, and what he paid for redeeming the Sheet and Grindstone that Betty Clinkett parned ...	2	15	5½
	Gave James Cook for the Small Pox ...	1	1	0
	D <sup>o</sup> and one Turnpike ... ..	4	4	1
	Taking and carrying to Joal and marrying W <sup>m</sup> Strange and Mary Jefferys ...	10	2	4½
1768.	James Cook the remainder for the small pox and a letter 1 <sup>d</sup> ... ..	2	2	1
	Paid Doctor Summer his yearly salary for doctoring the poor ... ..	15	0	0

	Mr. Daveney for keeping William Strange in hold ... ..	0	10	0
1769.	pd for a ring for Eliz <sup>h</sup> Norcott ... ..	0	7	6
	Gave Eliz <sup>h</sup> Norcott ... ..	0	2	0
	Brown at the Ship a bill for a man in hold there ... ..	1	6	0
	Mr. Daveny two Bills for the expenses of Aldridges and Savages Weddings ... ..	6	15	1
1770.	pd George Atkins when his family had the small pox, letters, etc. ... ..	2	5	7½
1771.	paid the expenses marrying of Amos Miler For 1 quarter of oats for Bennett to see his field ... ..	4	14	8
		1	4	0

1772. In this year Mr. James Deveny the Governor of the poor was allowed £20 extra by order of the Vestry "by reason of provisions &c being got dearer."

1773.	Mr. Holyday in part of the Bill of expenses of Mary Weedon's being had to Bethelam paid Samuel Line for writing a paper for John Field to get off of the Taxes in the town thro' a great illness ... ..	3	1	6
1774.	Thomas Childs a bill for thatching done at Flackwell heath at the parish houses there W <sup>m</sup> Shrimpton his bill of the expences of a vagrant fell on the road in fits ... ..	0	0	6
	W <sup>m</sup> Wise on account of a broken leg ... ..	0	8	9
	Gave James Morton of Thame to marry Rebekah Burkett ... ..	0	7	6
	A license parsons fees and the clerks fee ... ..	2	13	6
1775.	Expences taking John Neighbour ... ..	2	4	6
	Also marrying him to Eliz <sup>h</sup> Phillips ... ..	0	5	8
		2	12	6

Any one might have imagined that the amounts paid—just upon £5—for persuading James Morton to marry Rebekah Burkett, and for the expenses attending their nuptials, were quite enough for the parish to have to find out of the rates. But no! these two favoured individuals must celebrate the event by a jollification, so we find the following entry—

	A bill for Rebekah Burketts wedding being kept at Richard Wright's at Spring Gardens* ... ..	1	11	4
1778.	James Coleshill for sweeping the workhouse Chimneys ... ..	0	1	6
	Gave Joseph Hollis being bit with a mad dog ... ..	1	11	6

\* On the London-road just below the site of the old pest house.

May 15th.

"It was agreed at this vestry to appoint a committee of Twelve Persons to inspect into the workhouse and it is herewith ordered that three or more of the said Committee shall go into the workhouse the first thursday of ever month at eleven o'clock in the forenoon in order to here and settle all complaints and disputes that shall be made by the poor or the Governor from time to time."

Then follow the names of the Committee. In 1776 Joseph Bell agreed to provide "Phisick and surgery for the poor (midwifery and amputations excepted)" for £15 a year.

1780.	Expences marrying Henry Arnott and Mary Smith	...	...	...	...	5	0	6
1788.	Joseph Lovell by Draft to Mr. Joseph Veary for his small pox bill	...	...	...	...	14	14	9
1792.	Expences of a child found drowned	...	...	...	...	1	13	6
1793.	Paid a chairmaker that was ill	...	...	...	...	5	0	
	Mary Phillips for nursing the Chairmakers wife	...	...	...	...	7	6	
	for the Chairmaker	...	...	...	...	15	0	

This is the first entry I met with in which the present staple trade of the town is mentioned.

1796.	Expences of the marrying of Robt Palfrey with Ann Bowler	...	...	...	...	9	13	5
1804.	Expences of the churchwardens meeting at the Oak <sup>o</sup>	...	...	...	...	6	9	
	Do. at the Maidenhead	...	...	...	...	16	0	

Broken legs appear to have been fashionable during this year—

	Paid Richard Nash for the maintenance of Richard Briant with a broken leg	...	...	...	...	11	2	4
	For the maintenance of Richard Tapster with a broken leg	...	...	...	...	4	7	3½
	For Dell with a broken leg	...	...	...	...	6	6	2½
1806.	Expences going to London to apprehend Thomas Clements, bringing him therefrom, and fetching the woman from Brill to be married	...	...	...	...	8	0	8
	Marriage fees &c	...	...	...	...	4	14	0
1816.	Expenses of marrying James Cross and Martha Dorrell	...	...	...	...	4	10	7

\* In Church Square : now the Antelope.

The usual expenses connected with the Workhouse are continued year by year with little variation. A novel feature, however, is introduced in 1809.

"And it is further ordered at this vestry that part of the Marsh Green adjacent to the Poorhouse of the said parish be inclosed at the expence of the parish for the purpose of enabling the Governor to keep two cows for the use of the paupers in the said Poorhouse."

It may, perhaps, be interesting to make a note of the expenses connected with the Wycombe Poorhouse for the last two years of its existence. For 1833 they amounted to £2085 6s. 3½d. the average number in the House being 66; for 1834 they were £2087 7s. 3½d. for an average of 61. The sums paid to the Treasurer of the Union for the first four years, after the passing of the New Poor Law Act, were as follow—

1836	-	£771.
1837	-	1291 3s. 5d.
1838	-	849.
1839	-	1285.

At the end of the 18th century it became customary to allow labourers a certain sum weekly according to the number they had in family. This was a bad policy and caused much mischief, as their employers took advantage of it to pay the men as little as possible, leaving the rest to be made up with parish pay. One Act allowed magistrates to grant relief to persons out of the workhouses, even to such as held property. The whole system was an evil of the greatest magnitude, it pauperised the labourers, reduced them to degradation, took away the motive and reward of industry, and oppressed the capital that ought to have been used in the employment of labour. The overseer became, in fact, the paymaster of the labourers, the able-bodied as well as the aged and enfeebled, and he let them out like gangs of slaves, making as much of them as he could, supplying the remainder required for their support out of the rates, paying a certain amount to all indiscriminately. In Wycombe, for example, in 1819 the expenses for victualling the paupers in the House for six months were, omitting odd shillings and pence, £348; while the weekly allowances to out-paupers and for casual relief amounted to £433.

It mattered not whether a man was industrious or idle, sober or drunken, civil or insolent, frugal or improvident, good, bad, or indifferent. Nothing was taken into account but the number of their families, so that those who had the fullest quiver had the fullest purse, too. It made every labourer a pauper and his children paupers. The abandoned woman was a gainer by her shame, as every illegitimate child brought her a weekly allowance from the parish, and the amount of money paid on this account was astounding. It cannot, therefore, be said that the New Poor Law of 1834 was not an imperative necessity. The new system has brought innumerable blessings to the poor, to the rate-payers, to the community at large, which money cannot value nor figures calculate. It is not perfect. No system of human devising ever will be, but that it has an enormous superiority over the old system cannot be denied.

#### BEATING THE BOUNDS.

These processions or perambulations of parish bounds were of very ancient origin, and took place every year on what were called in old English the *Gang-dagas* during Rogation-tide, that is, the three days next preceding Holy Thursday, or the feast of our Lord's Ascension. It was customary upon one of these days—or, in cases of large parishes, like Wycombe, upon two of them—for the clergy accompanied by the churchwardens and parishioners to go round the bounds and limits of the parish, when they were wont to deprecate the vengeance of God, pray for a blessing upon the fruits of the earth, and see that the rights and properties of the parish were duly safe-guarded. The Rogations or Litanies, then accustomed to be used, gave the name to the days by which they are ecclesiastically known. These Rogations were originated by Mamertus, Bp. of Vienne, in the Auvergne district of Central France, about the middle of the 6th century, on account of the frequent earthquakes that occurred in that volcanic region, and the incursions of wild beasts which ruined and depopulated the city. By the Canons of Cuthbert, Abp. of Canterbury, made at the Council of Cloveshoo, A.D. 748, it was ordered that

these Rogations should be observed by the clergy and people. By the advertisements of 7 Elizabeth it was directed "that in the Rogacion Daies of Procession they singe or saye in Englishe the two Psalms beginning *Benedic anima mea* (ciii. and civ.) &c. with the Letanye & suffrages belonging thereunto with one homelye of thankesgevyng to God." The "Judicious" Hooker, who was rector of Drayton Beauchamp from 1584 to 1595, we are told, would by no means omit to observe the customary time of procession, and George Herbert says—"The Country Parson is a lover of old customs, if they be good and harmlesse. Particularly he loves Procession, and maintains it, because there are contained therein four manifest advantages. First, a blessing of God for the fruits of the field. 2. Justice in the preservation of bounds. 3. Charitie in loving, walking, and neighbourly accompanying one another, with reconciling of differences at that time, if there be any. 4. Mercie, in relieving the poor by a liberal distribution and largess, which at that time is or ought to be used." In some parishes the perambulation took place on Ascension Day itself instead of one of the proper Rogation Days.

The observance of the Gang-Days for "possessioning" the parish was regularly kept up in Wycombe. The religious ceremonies of the occasion latterly fell into disuse, and appear to have been subordinated to that which was deemed utilitarian, and the former custom of invoking a blessing upon the fruits of the earth was altogether omitted. From the following extracts it will be seen that these processions formed an expensive item every year in the parochial accounts, and that their cost had a tendency to increase as time went on. From the first of these entries, of which I give the various items in full, it will be noticed that there was far more "beer and vitals" about the proceedings than prayer and exhortation.

1763. May 13. Expences possessioning paid Mrs.

Winch for 8 Notts ...	...	...	0	1	4
Spent at the Maidenhead ...	...	...	0	0	10
Paid Jno. Hall for Wans ...	...	...	0	2	0
Paid for Liquor at Haslemore ...	...	...	0	2	0
Gave Mr. Dennis's servants ...	...	...	0	3	0
paid for Liquor at the Marsh ...	...	...	0	0	3
May 14. Paid for Veal & Mutton 28½ lbs			0	9	7
Gave Mr. Batting's servant ...	...	...	0	1	0

paid for Liquor at Bennetts...	..	...	0	2	7½
paid for Liquor at Blackwells	...	...	0	2	0
paid at the New Inn Loudwater Vitals,					
Drink & Horses	...	...	2	11	5
paid for Liquor at the Marsh	...	...	0	2	0
paid 2 water men	...	...	0	8	0
paid for Liquor at the Maidenhead...	...	...	0	7	4

The Maidenhead here mentioned was an inn of some repute at the corner of Maidenhead Lane (now Crown Lane) and the High-street. In more recent years it was used as the Conservative Club House, and is now occupied by Messrs. A. Vernon and Son as offices. The two watermen were employed to wade through the streams where the parish boundary crossed them. The veal and mutton were cheap, only 4<sup>d</sup> per lb.

1774. The expences making the Perambulation					
round the parish two days	...	...	3	9	5
1777. Expences going a possessioning	...	...	3	16	11
1798. Expences possessioning the parish	...	...	6	11	2
Possessioning dinner	...	...	5	12	4
Men's breakfasts, dinners, &c.	...	...	1	4	0

From the last extract it will be perceived that the ceremony and its attendant circumstances cost above £13. In 1806 the cost was a little over £8, and in 1811 above £11. The entries relative to these perambulations are carried down to 1830, the last entry reading thus :

perambulating the boundaries of the parish £10 3 0

### THE PEST HOUSE.

Pest Houses existed in most parishes, and were generally erected in some isolated spot at a distance from inhabited houses. They were used chiefly when an epidemic of small pox occurred, in order that the ravages of that dire disease might be, as far as possible, lessened, and the spread of infection prevented. The awful effects of this scourge before the general introduction of vaccination can scarcely be realised at the present day. The suffering and misery caused by it was terrible, and when the disease disappeared a great proportion of the populace were left horribly scarred and some blinded. During an outbreak the town was shunned by every one, and business came to a stand-still, so that it took a considerable period of time for the place to recover itself.



The Pest House in Wycombe stood eastward of the town on the north side of the London Road, near where the Railway Bridge now crosses it. This locality was then a much less frequented spot than it appears to be at present. The main road into the town at the time when the Pest House was built was not the fine broad open thoroughfare it is now, and did not touch the houses until it reached the bottom of Easton Street. The London Road frontages have been laid out for building since that time.

The entries relative to the Pest House are neither numerous nor very important. They commence abruptly, and end in a similar manner. The earliest entries I have met with referring to the Pest House occur in 1763; but it is probable that some place of a similar character had been in existence long before that time, and that either a new building was erected then, or an old one altered and enlarged; for in that year considerable expenses were incurred "about the Pest House," and a sum of £25 was paid as half the purchase money. In the following year at the Easter Vestry six gentlemen were appointed to "inspect into" the matter; but it was not until the beginning of the next year that building operations were commenced, upon which a sum of over £162 was expended. In 1766, and subsequent years, Mary Winslow was care-taker of the Pest House, and for her services received 13s. each half-year.

1763.	Expences about the pest house	...	...	0	4	8
	Paid Mr. Fastnedge his bill about the pest house	...	...	9	6	8
	D <sup>o</sup> expenses about D <sup>o</sup>	...	...	0	2	8
	Mrs. Llunellyn the half-part of the purchase for the pest house	...	...	25	0	0

These were, apparently, the preliminary expenses, and on the cover of the Overseers' book of accounts from 1759 to 1768 (No. 4) there is the following note :—

"Mr. GEO. LANE  
JNO. BIRCH  
JAMES BATTING  
AARON WOOSTER  
RICH<sup>d</sup> LANSDALE  
W<sup>m</sup> BURNHAM

The above persons are nominated to inspect into the Pest House by the Order of the Vestry held and duly summoned the sixth day of April 1764."

During the Spring of the next year a large amount of building and repairing was carried out at the Pest House, as will be seen from the following extracts :—

1765.	At a meeting about the pest house ... ..	0	3	6
	Lawrance Gomm his bill for Carpenter's work to the pest house ... ..	62	14	0
	Mrs. Dormer for Bricklayers work ... ..	42	10	0
	John Floyd ... ..	35	8	0
	Joseph Pontyfix * ... ..	2	17	9
	Manual Hobbs † ... ..	2	10	0
	Thomas Mead for glazing ... ..	6	19	3
	Mr. Veary ‡ ... ..	3	18	6
	Thos. Elliott ... ..	0	7	3
	For the House Raring, Beer for the men, and Gravel, and Carriage ... ..	2	2	9
	W <sup>m</sup> Mead for measuring the work ... ..	3	6	0
1765.	paid at a meeting about the pest house ... ..	0	3	6
	Mr. Dormer for work done at the pest house ... ..	10	9	6
1766.	Mr. Gomm a bill for work done at the pest house ... ..	1	1	0
	W <sup>m</sup> Birch for iron work and a well rope for the pest house well ... ..	0	7	10
	Thomas Humfrey for moving Gadsdens family to the pest house ... ..	0	2	0
	W <sup>m</sup> Pussey for a Load of Wood delivered at the pest house ... ..	0	17	0
1767.	Chain for pest house well ... ..	0	1	6
	Joshua Pattison his bill for mending ye pest house windows ... ..	0	12	10½
	James Davenys § expences with Gold and his wife with the Small pox at Flackwell Heth, and at the pest house, Doctor's bill, Bread bill and other expences ... ..	8	3	10
1768.	A Load of Wood for the pest house ... ..	0	18	0
	¼ of a load of Billett, ¼ of Stackwood and 50 fag <sup>ts</sup> ... ..	0	17	6
1769.	Carriage of Francis James to the pest house ... ..	0	2	0

The last payment to Mary Winslow as care-taker of the Pest House occurs at the end of 1775, after which it does not appear that anyone acted in that capacity.

1771.	Thomas Wingrove for work done at the pest house ... ..	0	2	8
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\* Of Downley, brickmaker.

† A stone-mason.

‡ A blacksmith, whose shop was situated in Oxford-street near the Half Moon.

§ James Daveny was the doctor.

	The Widow Dormer for do. ... ..	5	2
	Mr. Pattison for do. ... ..	2	6
1772.	James Daveny a Bill for Keeping a man with ye small pox at ye pest house ...	3	3 9
1773.	Mr. Mead for work done ... ..	7	9
1780.	Land tax for the pest house ... ..	0	2 0
1784.	paid Mr. Barton window tax for the pest house... ..	0	3 0

Similar entries in reference to these taxes occur for several years. Ten years earlier (in 1774) £3 13*s.* 0*d.* was paid as window tax for the Workhouse. The overseers, however, entertained some objection to this tax, which led to the following:—

Expences at Marlow when we appeald about the Workhouse Windows ... ..	0	7	6
--	---	---	---

The appeal was unsuccessful, for the window tax appears among the expenses year by year for some time.

The old Pest House was purchased in 1829 for £180 by Mr. William Paine, who soon afterwards pulled it down. The last entry relating to the Pest House occurs at the Easter Vestry of 1829 to the effect that £43 15*s.* had been received as one-fourth part of the net proceeds of the sale of the building.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this heading I have grouped several interesting extracts from these old accounts dealing with a variety of subjects. The parochial authorities used to deal with "varmin" in a very summary manner. For the destruction of "powlcatts" and hedghogs the sum paid was 4*d.* each; for sparrows 1/6 per dozen. Two shillings a year were paid "for writing out ye register of such p-sons as wer buried in woollen." The first of these entries occurs in 1742. In 1764 Gerrard's Cross appears as "Jallus-crass;" in 1766 and several subsequent years Tylers Green as "Tyling Green." Cressex is written "Cressets," "Cressocks," and "Cressoks," and does not appear in its modern form until the present century—in 1819.

1738. Spent at the ffalcon about outing a boy to Dennis ... ..	0	1	6
---	---	---	---

"Outing" = apprenticing. A great many instances occur about this period of boys and girls being "outed." Acts

of Parliament were passed 39 and 43 Elizabeth empowering churchwardens and overseers to apprentice the children of the poor, and separate lists with copies of their indentures were usually kept of such persons. I subjoin a copy of one of these documents taken from the register.

"An Agreement made between Timothy Costard of the Parish of Chesham in the County of Bucks and the Churchwardens and Overseers and there successors of the parish of Chipping Wycombe in the said County Witnesseth that the said Timothy Costard doth hereby agree to hire as a servant girl Martha the daughter of John Bolton deceased a poor girl of our said parish of Chipping Wycombe for one year at the yearly wages of five shillings per year To be paid her in money or in Cloths by the said Timothy Costard and one shilling earnest as witness our hands this 30th day of November 1764.

TIMOTHY COSTARD	the Master.	
JNO. BIRCH		} Overseers.
AARON WOOSTER		
JAMES BATTING		} Churchwardens."
—	—	

The "one shilling earnest" was given the girl by "the master" to bind the bargain. Servant girls were a good deal cheaper then than they are at present. Even allowing for the difference in the value of money, 5/- a year was not an exorbitant price to pay a girl for wages.

1738. pd. ye Scotchmans Robbery mony ... 37 3 6

In certain cases, when a robbery had been committed, and the thieves were not caught, the Borough or parish, like the Hundred, appears to have been held responsible for the loss sustained.\*

In 1746 a long list of various commodities is given, together with the cost of several domestic utensils. These were for the Workhouse, and the price of each being given separately in the accounts instead of lumped as usual, enables us to calculate the price of articles of food, etc., at that time—a century and a half ago. We find from these entries that cheese was 3*d.* per lb., bacon 4*d.*, beef 3*d.*, and veal 2½*d.* A sack of peas cost 14*s.*, a "sasepan" 8*s.*, a "buckett" 2*s.*, "2 Tubbs" 1*s.*, and 2

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\* See old legal text books as to the process of pursuing felons by "Hue and Cry."

sacks of flour £2 13s. 4d. These prices seem to indicate that while meat was cheap household utensils were dear. Clothing was moderate in cost, as we find 3 pair of breeches for 7s. 6d., and 10 pair shoes for £1 8s. 10d.

In 1760 the Militia accounts become intermixed with those of the parish, and a sum of £11 11s. 0d. was "disbursted" for the militiamen's wives, and in the next year the amount paid was £31 15s. 10d. It appears that the authorities were at sea over the matter, so they expended 9d. for a copy of a "Militia Act of Parliament" to ascertain their position. The Overseers had the Militia payments to make, and then recover the amount—if they could.

1761.	Received the Militia money at Aylesbury...	12	2	0	
	Expences at Aylesbury about getting the Militia money ... ..	...	0	7	0
1762.	Paid for the Militia men that was Drawn and other expences... ..	...	63	8	0

The Militia affairs seem to have troubled the parochial authorities a good deal. The following extract carries the matter a step further.

"June 4th 1762.

At a vestry then held and duly summoned it was agreed by the Officers and principal inhabitants of the parish of Chipping Wycombe in the County of Bucks That any person within the said parish liable to serve in the Militia Shall pay down six shillings to the Churchwardens and Overseers (which said money) shall Indemnify such persons from serving in the Bucks Militia for the space of three years. And that a meeting will be held at Mrs Woosters at the Maidenhead by the Churchwardens and Overseers to receive the said money on Friday the Eighteenth day of this instant June. And also if any deficiency shall be in not having money to Indemnify the said persons (so paying) to receive out of the poors rate such sum or sums that shall be wanted. And lastly any person belonging to the said parish that is not willing to pay the said sum of six shillings shall be obliged (if provided he should be drawn) to provide himself a substitute or go himself."

This minute is signed by the Churchwardens, the Overseers, and Principal Inhabitants. Then follows a list of 54 persons who paid their 6s. A similar entry occurs in 1776, when it was agreed that they should form a stock or fund to provide substitutes for persons drawn to serve in the Militia, and the names of 48 persons are given who

subscribed 6s. each. In 1769 an attempt was made to carry out a similar scheme, but although a page is headed—"Names of Subscribers"—no names are entered.

1762. Jan. 15. Expences proclaiming peace*	...	0	2	0
1763. paid Thos. Mead for Sodering the Screw on				
ye Pipe of the Gt. engine...	...	0	1	3

Frequent mention is made about this time of the "engins," and charges are entered for their "playing," "cleaning" and "working." These were, no doubt, the fire-engines, which were formerly kept in the church at the west end, and remained there down to within living memory. About this time a letter from London cost 3½d.

Vestry meetings were often held at an inn, as the following instances will show.

1739. Paid ye expences of the Vestry held at ye				
Bell on Easter Tuesday	...	...	1	15 3
1766. Expences at the Easter Vestry at Mrs.				
Woosters	...	...	2	4 4

The next year the expences at the same inn—the Maidenhead—amounted to £2 18s. 0d. Very little business appears to have been transacted without the aid of beer. The items referring to liquor are innumerable. Beer is charged for upon every conceivable occasion—at baptisms, marriages, vestries, bell-ringing, funerals, &c., and the amounts paid are not always small ones. The most amusing items I have met with touching upon this matter occur in 1764, thus—

Davison the Taylor for altering the Cloths at				
the Workhouse	...	...	0	4 6
The Taylors beer	...	...	0	4 7½

They show that the liquor consumed by the thirsty "Knight of the Goose" actually cost more than his labour!

The following is one of the most curious and interesting among the entries of a miscellaneous character which these old books contain.

1774. Feb. 14th. Ralph Spicer being churchwarden at the time—I mention his name because all honour is

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\* Ratified by Treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.

due to him for attempting to prevent the desecration of the churchyard, and for endeavouring to put a stop to a cruel and debasing sport.

"paid Daniel Pearce for Crying down the  
Cocks being thro'd at in the churchyard  
&c. on Shrove Tuesday ... .. 0 0 3

The amount paid was small, but its purpose was excellent. Cock-throwing was a Shrove-tide custom very prevalent in "the good old times," which has happily so long gone out of fashion that very few people, probably, know how the so-called sport was carried on. The owner of the bird would put him in training some time before Shrove Tuesday by throwing sticks at him, in order to accustom him to the threatened danger, that by springing aside he might avoid the missile. When the time arrived for the sport to commence, the cock was placed in position, a stake with a cord attached to it was driven into the ground, the other end of the cord being fastened to one of the cock's legs, which, while allowing the bird sufficient freedom to enable him to hop about, at the same time prevented him making his escape. Preliminaries being thus arranged, a crease was marked off at a distance of twenty-two yards, at which the person stood who threw at the bird. He was allowed three shies at the cock for twopence, and if he knocked him down, and could run up and catch the bird before he recovered his legs, the thrower won the cock, or its equivalent in money. The cock, if well trained, would elude the sticks hurled at him for a long time, and thus gain a considerable sum of money for his master. Sometimes, however, the poor creature was fastened by two cords, one on each leg, which were attached to short stakes driven into the ground, and it was shied at for mere wanton cruelty to see who could knock him over first. It is a strange commentary upon the state of religion and morals generally during the last century that our churchyards should have been put to such profane uses as were then customary. They were often the rendezvous for rowdy meetings of a political or parochial character, sometimes even pigs were allowed to run riot among the graves, and games of various kinds were frequently played within the churchyard.

The cock-throwing in Wycombe took place in the north-eastern part of the Churchyard, and on an adjoining piece of waste land beyond the Vicarage Farm, where Castle-street now is. This open piece of ground was used as a playground by the boys of the town, and as a drying-ground by the washerwomen; and on Shrove Tuesdays was the scene of the annual piece of cruelty—shying at cocks. It was a dangerous game, and instances are recorded when severe injuries were received by the spectators from the heavy weapons hurled at the prisoner at the stake. Disputes and quarrels arose among the mob standing round, which often resulted in broken arms, legs, and skulls. It was not until about half a century after the date of the above extract that this cruel diversion was discontinued.

On Jan. 2, 1733, and on several subsequent occasions, occurs the name of "Thos. Burt," as a principal inhabitant, and in 1737 he figures as one of the overseers. For many years he paid rates for the "Parsonage," and for "Grub'd Ground." The latter subsequently became chargeable to Lord Shelburne. This Thomas Burt was in his early days a labourer, and in 1729, whilst employed in grubbing in Carey's Grove, on the hill which now bears his name, he discovered a large sum of money. Could this spot have been the "grub'd ground" for which he is rated in the books? With the money thus obtained he was able to commence business in the High-street as a "maulster," and in time he rose to the position of one of the chief tradesmen in the town. In 1750 it is said that a son of his committed suicide by hanging himself in a barn belonging to the Vicarage farm. In 1761 James Burt was one of the churchwardens.

In 1762 I find this entry:—

Received of Mr. Lane for Wm Folkes and  
the Quakers that he distrained ... 1 3 3

Among "varmin" destroyed about this time, I find in 1772, 4d. paid for a "wessel;" in 1773, 6d. for the "½ of a fox;" in 1775, 2d. each for two stoats—910 sparrows are accounted for in that year. In 1781 a couple of badgers were numbered among the slain, and paid for at the rate of 1/- each.

In 1698 an order was passed at a Quarter Sessions



held at Wycombe directing the constables and other parish officials to apprehend vagrants, and "cause them to be whipped naked from the middle upwards till their bodies shall be bloody," and then pass them on towards their own parish.. The directions contained in this Order were very generally observed throughout the county, and in some places lists were kept of such persons, as at Burnham, for instance, where a large proportion of the persons thus punished were women and children. Whether the order was strictly carried out at Wycombe, or not, there is no evidence adducible from the parish records to show, except of a negative character, for in going through the books I met with only a single instance, and that was in 1778, in which year we find the following among the disbursements :—

Paid W<sup>m</sup> Cock for going with Price to  
Justice Toneyn\* and for whipping him 0 3 0

In 1772 commence some interesting entries relating to the two new turnpike roads which were then in course of construction. The first is called "the London Turnpike road," which was constructed from the bottom of Easton Street and ran eastward towards the Marsh, the second, "the Cross Turnpike road," running north and south through Wycombe from Reading to Hatfield, a distance of 50 miles.

The present road from High Wycombe to West Wycombe had been made by Sir Francis Dashwood of West Wycombe, in 1752, and its completion was commemorated by the erection of the Obelisk which stands at the corner of the Bradenham-road. The construction of the obelisk was carried out by Banister Watts, stonemason of High Wycombe. A copy of the account rendered for the work is still in existence, in which the various parts of the structure are thus set out:—"the Collom in the road, the Ball, Capitel, Caping on the Pediestle, the Die pedestle, the plinth and curb." The cost of erecting the obelisk and doing some repairs at the church was £27 7s. 8d. The old West Wycombe-road, portions of which may still be traced, ran near the river, a short distance to the south of the present one. The

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\* He lived at Radnage.

improvement that had been made in the western approach to the town may have led the inhabitants to desire a similar treatment to be extended to the road on the east side.

Up to this time the entrance to the town by the London-road had not been a very convenient or imposing one. The north side of the London-road had been occupied by extensive nursery gardens, but after the thoroughfare had been widened and properly laid out the garden ground was sold for building purposes, and substantial residences were erected facing it. A toll-gate was placed near the Hayward's cottage; but was pulled down in 1826, and a neat well-built toll-bar was erected at a cost of £500 near the top of Bassetsbury Lane. That has in its turn been demolished, but the old toll-house still exists with its clock to point the hours to passers-by.

The entrances to the town on the Marlow and Amersham sides were, perhaps, worse than that from the direction of London. The Marlow road came down the hill into Wycombe where the dell is in what is now the Park, and passing Loakes House on its eastern side, now the Abbey, ran into the town by an old road called Horsenden Lane at the top of Easton-street. In the place of that narrow inconvenient lane, a broad well laid out road was constructed from the southern end of St. Mary-street. The road running northward passed up Crendon Lane, and thence wound its way along the "Shrubbery." It was narrow and rutty, and in bad weather almost impassable. It is said that the initiative in having the new road made in this direction was taken by the then Marquis of Salisbury—grandfather to the present Prime Minister—who was accustomed to pass this way on his journey to take the waters at Bath. From Reading the road was good all the way to the City of Waters; but between the Berkshire town and Hatfield, where the Marquis resided, it was in many parts execrable. On the new "Cross road" a toll-gate was erected on each side of the town, near the top of Marlow Hill on the south, and towards Hazlemere on the opposite boundary of the valley.

1772. Paid Mr. Lansdale what he paid Mr. Winch  
the Surveyor the Composition for the  
new Turnpike road      ...      ...      ... 20 0 0

1774.	The Rev <sup>d</sup> Mr. Price the composition money for the two turnpike roads	...	...	10	0	0
1784.	Mr. Allnutt one years composition for the Cross Turnpike Road from Reading to Hatfield due Michaelmas 1783	...	...	10	0	0
	Rich <sup>d</sup> Mead Composition for the London Turnpike Road	...	...	5	0	2
1786.	Composition for the cross Turnpike Road	...	...	10	0	0
1796.	Mr. Daveny a Bill for work on the roads	...	...	34	15	9

Similar entries occur until 1800.

The militia affairs cropped up again in 1776, when the subscription to the Stock was raised to 8s. per man. Two years later the following entry occurs:—

1778.	The weekly payments which be paid to the militia men's families	...	...	55	9	2
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These payments were made towards the support of the wives and children during the time the men were absent on service.

1782.	Francis Dandridge for militia allowance from the parish	...	...	3	0	0
	Expences for substitutes that was not excepted	...	...	8	10	
	For substitutes to serve for the subscribers in the Militia over what was received	...	...	17	11	6
	Expences going after Militia mens substitutes	...	...	3	4	2½
1783.	Benjamin Johnson of Uxbridge for wool wheels	...	...	2	17	0

These were, no doubt, for the use of the inmates of the workhouse. In 1791 the labour of the poor brought in £13 6s. 5d.

The expenses connected with the Easter vestry meetings had a decided tendency to increase. In 1766 they amounted to £2 4s. 4d.; in 1788 they had risen to £6 9s. 0d.; and in 1796 to £10 3s. 6d. In 1772 they began with an item for having a waiter to attend on the vestry; but he did not very materially add to the expenses, as they paid him only a shilling. The overseers about this time appear in a new character as money-lenders:—

1788.	Lent Christopher Walters in his share of the houses in Wycombe expectant on the death of his mother-in-law Mrs Lane	...	...	10	0	0
1789.	Printing bills of the workhouse being broke open	...	...	0	4	0
	William Cock for sticking them up and paste	...	...	0	0	8

This is the first occasion upon which printing is referred to. This year, too, a post-chaise and post-boy appear for the first time.

About the close of the last century inoculation for the smallpox began to be practised, and was considered a wonderful advance on the road towards getting rid of the disease. By being inoculated the patient received a small portion of the poison into his system, the disease ran a mild course, and future attacks were prevented. The great objection to this method of treatment was that those who were inoculated, although they had the disease but slightly, were liable to communicate it to others who would have it in the usual way, and thus the means taken to prevent the smallpox only tended to spread it more widely than ever. The following is the first instance recorded in Wycombe:—

1790. Thomas Scull half part of his bill for attending in the Hall on on the Inno- culation... ..	0	15	0
The Town Constables half part of their bills for their attendance in the Hall ...	0	7	6
Mrs. Willis half part of her Bill for break- fast in the Hall ... ..	0	19	6
Mr. Samuel Treacher half part of the wood used in the Hall ... ..	0	10	6
1799. paid Richardson's family inoculation ...	2	2	0

In 1791, and following years, a sum of £10 is paid to the Rev<sup>d</sup> James Price, Treasurer of the Sunday Schools, as a year's subscription.

1793. Paid William Johnson, William Bridgwater, Robert Bowers, Joseph Priest, Henry Henry, William Harris, and William Courtmer, seven persons, balloted to serve in the Militia for this Parish being the allowance by Act of Parliament for the half part of a Volunteer ... ..	28	0	0
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1795. May 29th.

"Whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the thirty fifth year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Third intituled an Act for raising a certain number of men in the several counties of England for the service of his Majesty's Navy And whereas the said Act hath been put into execution and the number of men to be raised for the said Parish of Chepping Wycombe doth amount to one man and a half which at the price allotted to be paid by his Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for the said

Hundred of Desborough by the said Parish of Chepping Wycombe doth amount to the sum of Fifty pounds exclusive of the expenses that shall and may arise to the churchwardens, overseers, and other officers of the said parish Now at a Vestry duly summoned held and met by the said churchwardens and overseers and other inhabitants of the said parish who names are hereunto subscribed It is ordered and agreed that a Rate or Assessment at sixpence in the pound shall be assessed rated collected by Messrs Thomas Cox and William Chalk the overseers of the said parish of Chepping Wycombe to be by them raised levied and paid according to the direction of the said recited act."

In 1824 the postage of a letter from Aylesbury was 8d. In 1827 John Hulls was paid £14 17s. 6d. "for repairing engines."

The term "Wycombe Abbey" is not found in any of the books. The name is invariably written Loakes House till we reach the year 1818, when it appears for the first time as Loakes Abbey. The park is mentioned that year for the first time, too. No reference is made to a newspaper till we reach 1806, when the "County Chronicle" is named; a few years later the "Oxford Journal" comes on the scene.

The accounts are printed for the first time in 1829 by J. W. Burnham of Wycombe. For the year ending March 30, 1882, a "special rate" amounting to £8 15s. 11½d. was paid for Marlow Bridge, and another the next year of £13 3s. 11d. These sums were paid towards the cost of the erection of the present iron suspension bridge, which was constructed in the years 1829-31, at an expense of above £22,000, including the approaches to it on both sides of the river, and the cost of the Act of Parliament, &c. The onus of building the new bridge and repairing it in future was placed upon the two counties by the Act in the proportion of four-fifths by Bucks and one-fifth by Berks. The former bridge was of wood, and crossed the river from the bottom of Duck Lane, now St. Peter's-street.

Mrs. Ann Spicer was one of the Overseers in 1803.

The following is an interesting record:—

"The Borough and parish of Chepping Wycombe in the county of Bucks

The 5th day of September 1803.

At a Vestry this day duly summoned held and met in the Guildhall of the said Borough for the purpose of considering

how and in what manner the money should be raised for the Cloathing of the Volunteers for the Army of Defence of England for the said Borough and Parish. It is ordered by the churchwardens Overseers and Inhabitants at the said vestry assembled that churchwardens and overseers of the said Borough do raise and pay out of the poors rates of the said Borough already made or hereafter to be made for the relief of the poor of the said Borough for this present year the sum of one hundred pounds for the Cloathing or uniform of sixty four of the said Volunteers now inrolled in the said Army of defence being the Quota for the said Borough. And it is further ordered that the Churchwardens and Overseers of the said parish do raise and pay out of the poors rates of the said parish already Made or hereafter to be made for the relief of the poor of the said parish for this present year the sum of fifty pounds for the Cloathing or uniform for thirty two volunteers now inrolled in the said Army of Defence being the Quota for the said parish."

These volunteers were raised owing to a threatened invasion of England by Napoleon. At the beginning of the year war with France appeared imminent. War was declared in May, and throughout the country every sacrifice was being made to secure the safety of the empire. Wycombe, Borough and Parish combined, had to supply 96 men. The military spirit had been rife in the town during the last decade of the 18th century, when General Wynne raised here his famous regiment of horse, and later a Military College had been established, so that it may be taken as granted that little difficulty was experienced in raising the required number of men towards the Army of Defence.

R. S. DOWNS.

## THE DISUSED CHURCH OF S. MARY, STOKE MANDEVILLE, AND THE BRUDENEILL MONUMENT.

MR. CHARLES STRACHEY has written a letter which has recently appeared in the *Bucks Herald and Aylesbury News* in reference to the condition of the disused church of Stoke Mandeville, but more particularly calling attention to the unprotected state of an interesting monument in that church to the Brudenell family, which once held the Manor of Stoke. The letter was written none too soon, and it will undoubtedly receive the careful consideration of our Society. The Brudenell family is still existing, and its present head is the Marquess of Ailesbury; there is therefore encouragement for hoping that a successful effort will be made to preserve the monument, and, if possible, to protect the old Parish Church of St. Mary from sacrilege and destruction. A wise suggestion has been made to obtain a faculty to remove the monument into the new church, so that so important a memorial may not be lost to this parish. The following extracts from Mr. Strachey's letter will abundantly prove the necessity for immediate action being taken.—ED.

“The outer fabric of the church appears—to one without any special knowledge—to be, as yet, fairly sound; and the churchyard seems to be kept in good order. But the windows are broken, ivy has crept *inside* the building, and it is pretty to see the swallows darting up and down among the arches of the nave. Ceilings and woodwork are, of course, crumbling and collapsing, bits of old pews and worm-eaten doors and shutters lie tumbled about, with other ecclesiastical wreckage in various stages of decay: here a rickety wooden pulpit on its side—there a broken desk or book-rest, to which scraps of red cloth still adhere. The floor is strewn with plaster, broken glass and loose rubble of all kinds, and the columns of the arches are scrawled over with names and dates, from which it may be gathered that the place is a common resort, especially at bank-holiday time, of persons whose motives for visiting it are neither religious, archaeological, nor artistic. Access is easy: at present the chancel door stands open; but should it be locked, a ready means of entry is provided by a broken window, the ledge

of which is conveniently near the ground. The vicar of the parish (which is a very poor one) informs me that he has repeatedly and at his own expense attempted to protect the building from damage by man and by the weather, but that he finds it impossible to do so; he also tells me that sacrilegious invaders have actually tried to disturb the tombs, of which the heraldic slabs are still decipherable among the dust and dilapidation of the floor.

"In this scene of desolation stands a monument which for reasons of piety, archæology, and art, must be rescued and preserved. Originally it was no doubt in a more elaborate setting which has vanished; but the essential portion remains—the life-sized recumbent figure of a little girl, carved in white marble, in Elizabethan costume. The details of the dress, the lace ruff, the hair, etc., are treated with much delicacy; at the head of the figure are the marble effigies of two babes in swaddling clothes; traces of colour are observable throughout. A rhymed inscription, unpolished in versification but touching in sentiment, tells us that this is the tomb of Mary, Thomas, and 'Dorathy,' children of Edmund Brudenell: '*Upon Good Fryday at night my doll departed*'—and the like. This monument is mentioned in various books dealing with local antiquities, but no description that I have seen does justice to its beauty and interest. It bears no date, but so strongly resembles (in the treatment of the swaddled babes, etc.) the well-known tomb in Aylesbury Church of the wife and children of Sir Henry Lee, that it is probably of about the same period (1584) and possibly by the same hand. If the Brudenell monument stood in a museum as an example of Elizabethan sculpture, it would receive ample attention. If it was in a village church in Normandy it would be the pride of the place; tourists would visit it from the surrounding towns, and a *café* close by would drive a flourishing trade.

"The sculptured figures have, of course, suffered from time and barbarism—this happens even to monuments which are as carefully looked after as the Lee tomb already mentioned. But situated as it is, the Brudenell monument is exposed to far greater danger. Visiting it last week, I noted with great regret the signs of quite recent bad treatment. The fingers of the principal figure and the nose of one of the babies had lately been damaged and chipped; the fresh surface of the broken marble and the crumbled fragments lying there showed this beyond doubt. On the cheek of the little girl was a hard lump of red dust—some light-hearted vandal had thrown half a brick (there are plenty to hand) at her. Sooner or later—it is only a question of time—her head will be broken off and sold to some collector of curiosities in London. So will a fine example of the sculptor's art be lost for ever—sacrificed by indifference and cruel neglect."

N.B.—Since the foregoing was written, information has reached me that the Marquess of Ailesbury has undertaken, with the assent of the Ecclesiastical authorities, at his own cost, to remove the Brudenell Monument into the New Church at Stoke Mandeville.—Ed.



## The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society,

FOR THE YEAR 1897.

THE annual gathering in connection with the County Archæological Society took place on Tuesday. The members and friends accompanying the excursion met at Aylesbury. The party numbered about thirty, and included Mr. J. Parker and Mr. A. H. Cocks, hon. secs., and Mr. J. Williams, treasurer and organising secretary.

The following is mainly from the report written by Mr. Downs, and which appeared in *The Bucks Herald*:

According to the day's programme, the first stop was to be made at Newton Longville, a village to the north-east of Aylesbury. The road between these two places lies through a beautiful and picturesque part of the county, studded with places of historic and antiquarian interest, and ever and anon unfolding some charming stretch of landscape, having an undulating surface clothed with waving woods and smiling cornfields. On leaving Aylesbury the party drove along Buckingham Street, crossing Holman's Bridge, pregnant with reminiscences of the civil commotions of the seventeenth century, and then onward to Hardwick and Whitchurch. At the latter place there was much to be noted as the party drove through the village, with its ancient dwelling-houses and the church crowning the hill to the right, and the site of the once famous Bolebec Castle to the left. A short distance further on the celebrated Creslow pastures and the picturesque old Manor House, lately occupied by Mr. W. R. Rowland, were passed, and then presently leaving the main road and bearing to the right up the hill, the party drove through Duntun, a pleasant little old-fashioned village where Bishop Blomfield was once rector. A considerable stretch of flat country between Swanbourne and Stewkley was next traversed, and a drive of about three and a half miles brought the party to the last-named village, which contains the most perfect Norman church in the county, so well known to archæologists. After leaving Stewkley the character of the scenery began to undergo a change as the Portland beds gave place to the Oaktree clays and alluvial gravels. Newton Longville was reached at about noon.

### NEWTON LONGVILLE CHURCH.

On arriving within the churchyard, Mr. John Parker offered a few brief remarks upon the Priory once existing here, and upon the manorial history of the parish, explaining that this was an alien priory of Cluniac monks, that Walter Giffard—*temp.* Hen. I.—gave his Manor of Newington, or Newton, to the Abbey of Longueville, and made it a cell to the same. Inside the church Mr. Parker read some notes upon the building which had been drawn up by the Rector (the Rev. H. C. Blagden), who was absent from home, and called attention to the fact that the moulding of the north-west pillar of the nave was recognised by Sir Arthur Blomfield as similar to some he had seen at Longueville Abbey in Normandy. Attention was called to the heads and figures in the chancel. The opening in the north wall of the chancel had been used either as a ciborium

or aumbrey. Some old tiles preserved near the pulpit were found in the church in 1881.

The church of Newton Longville is situated on a gentle eminence near the centre of the village. It is dedicated to St. Faith, who was the patron of the priory. In 1415 the priory was suppressed with other alien houses by Henry V., and in 1442 Henry VI. granted the priory and the manor of Newton Longville to the Warden and Fellows of New College Oxford, who, soon after they came into possession, partly re-built the church, and to that period we may refer the origin of the present chancel and tower, and the addition of the clerestory, which are all in the Perpendicular style. The component parts of the building are a western tower, a nave with aisles and porches, and a chancel with a side chapel on the north, called the College aisle. The walls are embattled, and on the outside of the church at the east end of the chancel there is a mutilated figure which Browne Willis supposed to be a representation of Death. At the east end of the north aisle is a figure of St. Faith, to whom the church is dedicated. There does not appear to be, in the existing building, with the exception of the tower arch, anything earlier than the thirteenth century, when the piers and arches of the nave and the porches were erected. In the fifteenth century the tower and chancel were re-built, the steep-pitched roof of the nave removed, the walls carried up higher, and a clerestory of four windows on each side was inserted. The tower arch which opens into the nave is finely proportioned. The aisles communicate with the nave by means of two arches on each side. They are supported at the east and west ends upon piers, with a circular column in the middle, having their capitals ornamented with sculptured figures of animals and foliage. The south-eastern pier is perforated by an arch, and in the pier opposite may still be seen the passage which formerly led to the rood-loft. Under the arch lies a stone head, which was found a few years ago embedded in a cottage wall, and it was placed in its present position with a view to its preservation. The chancel is entered under a lofty obtuse pointed arch, ornamented with a string of sculptured quatrefoils, supported by semi-octagonal columns with sculptured capitals. Most of the windows are good, and the east window of the chancel is very elaborately finished. It is divided by a transom into two portions, the lower storey containing four lights with cinquefoil heads, and the upper division eight trefoil lights, terminating above in three trefoils in the spandrils. There are niches inclosing piscinæ and credence shelves at the east end of the aisles and in the chancel, thus indicating the position of the altars in former times. The priscina in the chancel is very good. It is within a cinquefoil-headed niche having three small stone shields within the recess and four above it. On two of them are cut the arms of William of Wykeham, the founder of New College, Oxford, to which this manor and advowson belongs. Near the priscina is another curious small niche ornamented with three finials sculptured with flowers, affixed to the wall between the columns of the arches, and resting on corballed heads. The north chapel, sometimes called the College-aisle, communicates with the chancel by means of a spacious arch. In the tower are a peal of six bells and a clock, the pulpit is square, the church is seated with plain open deal benches, and the font has an octagonal pyramidal wooden covering of early seventeenth century work. The bowl of the font is of an early date; but the pilasters are modern, and were presented by the late Dean Bickersteth of Lichfield when Archdeacon of Buckingham. The wood roofs are handsome. They are ceiled in wainscot and well carved, and the dividing beams are some of them partly gilt, and exhibit other evidences of former ornamentation. At the intersections of the beams are roses

and other designs carved in oak. In the chancel a shield attached to one of the beams bears the arms of William of Wykeham, and the corbels upon which it rests are formed of two full-length figures, seated. The Communion plate is dated 1685, and the parish register begins in 1561. There are a few memorials of interest. At the entrance to the college pew in the north chapel is a large sepulchral slab despoiled of its brasses. In the chancel are commemorated the Rev. Anthony Nourse Sanderson, LL.B., Rector here for thirty years, who died in 1795; the Rev. Robert Wetherell, Rector twenty-eight years, who died in 1842; Emma Margaret Hall, wife of the Rev. J. R. Hughes, Rector, who died Feb. 13, 1846; also the wife and daughter of another rector, the Rev. T. Le Mesurier. The living is a Rectory worth about £300 per annum, and many of the parish priests here have risen to places of eminence in the Church. Among the famous ecclesiastics may be enumerated:

(1) WILLIAM GROCYN pres. 1479; died 1522. A profound scholar; tutor and friend of Erasmus; Master of All Saints' College, Maidstone. In 1889 a brass was placed to his memory in the ante-chapel of New College by the Rev. H. C. Blagden.

(2) JOHN YOUNG, D.D., inst. 1525; died 1526; was a native of Newton Longville, Dean of Chichester, titular Bishop of Gallipoli, Warden of New College, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

(3) HENRY COLE, LL.D., pres. 1545; died 1579. Prebendary of St. Paul's and Salisbury, Archdeacon of Ely, Provost of Eton College, Dean of St. Paul's.

(4) THOMAS LE MESURIER, pres. 1799, a great controversialist.

(5) ROBERT WETHERELL, LL.B., pres. 1813, died 1842, Prebendary of Hereford. The church was restored between 1881-91 at a cost of nearly £2,000.

#### BLETCHLEY CHURCH.

Having completed their inspection of Newton Longville, the members drove to Bletchley and visited the Church.

Bletchley Church is a handsome structure dedicated to St. Mary, and as it occupies an elevated position northward of the village it can be seen for some distance. It is approached by an avenue of ancient yew trees, and consists of a south porch, west tower, clerestoried nave, with aisles, chancel and north chapel. With the exception of the north aisle all the walls are embattled. The last battlement but one on the east is curiously sculptured with a chalice; the others are all plain. The general style of the architecture of the church is Perpendicular. There are, however, a Decorated window and doorway, and the arch of the inner door of the porch is enriched with Norman ornamentation. There is a large west window in the lower stage of the tower, and a two-light window in each face of the upper stage. The tracery in some of the windows is very good; but most of the windows are square-headed. The interior of the church is a monument to the zeal and enthusiasm of Browne Willis, the antiquary, whose grandfather became possessed of the manor of Bletchley in 1674. Browne Willis succeeded to the estates in 1724, died at Whaddon Hall in 1760, and was buried at Fenny Stratford. In 1704 he obtained a faculty to restore and beautify the church and form a mortuary chapel for himself and family in the north aisle. The work he carried out, according to the bad taste prevalent at the time, was much out of keeping with the style of the building. There was, in fact, too much beautifying (of its sort) and too little restoring. The tower contains a clock and a peal of eight bells, re-cast by Rudall, of Gloucester, in 1712. One was re-cast in 1868, and the entire peal renovated in 1893 at a cost of £125. The organ, a small but fine-toned

instrument, placed in the north chapel, was opened on Sunday, Oct. 28th, 1860.

The church contains several curious memorials. The most ancient among them is situated under the eastern arch between the chancel and the north chapel, and commemorates Richard, Lord Grey de Wilton, who died at Water Hall in this parish in 1442, and was buried here with his son and grandson. The monument consists of an altar tomb, upon which is placed a recumbent effigy in white marble. It represents a knight in armour, with his head resting upon his helmet and his feet upon a lion. His gauntlets and sword lie by his side, and his hands are joined in the attitude of prayer. On the tomb is an ancient helmet which is said to have belonged to Lord de Grey. When Browne Willis restored the church in the early part of the last century, he caused the effigy to be repaired and re-cut by Weston, the statuary. The Greys became possessed of the manorial estates here by the marriage of John de Grey with Helena, daughter of Richard de Clare, Earl of Hereford, and his descendants held the property for over 400 years. In 1603, Thomas, the last Lord Grey de Wilton, was attainted, and his estates forfeited to the Crown, and three years later James I. bestowed Bletchley upon George Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham. During the Commonwealth the property was confiscated; but at the restoration, George Villiers, the second Duke of Buckingham, recovered it, and in 1674 he conveyed it to Thomas Willis, grandfather of Browne Willis, who came into possession in 1724.

In the north chapel, which is the mausoleum of the Willis family, is a raised altar tomb to the memory of Catharine, the wife of Browne Willis, who died at Whaddon Hall in 1724, and was interred here. On the monument are shields bearing the family arms. There are also some wooden tablets containing the arms of Walter Giffard, who held the manor in the 11th century; of the De Greys, and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Affixed to the wall, not far from Mrs. Willis's tomb, are figures *in relief* representing a man in a doublet and short coat and eight children behind him, all kneeling. There are also memorials here on flat gravestones to the father and mother of Browne Willis and other members of the family. One of the inscriptions states that both Browne Willis and his wife were descended from the ancient lords of Bletchley.

In the chancel itself, affixed to the north wall, is one of the most remarkable memorials in the county. This is a tablet to the memory of Dr. Thomas Sparke, who became rector of the church in 1578, and died in 1616. On a copper plate is the Doctor's portrait, which, from the similarity in the style of the work, is supposed to have been engraved by Dr. Haydock, the artist who executed the portrait of Erasmus Williams, rector of Tingewick, which is to be seen in the chancel of the church in that parish. He died in 1608, and was therefore a contemporary of Dr. Sparke. Another tablet commemorates Rose, the wife of Dr. Sparke, who died in 1615, aged 68. There is also a very curious monument to the memory of Edward Taylor, and Faith, his wife, which is ornamented with their portraits sketched in white on black marble, and embellished with various devices the purport of which is not very apparent. The inscription on the monument is as curious as the rest of the memorial. The ceiling of the chancel is divided into twelve compartments painted and ornamented with figures of the Apostles, the portion directly over the altar consisting of a "Tetragrammaton" (Hebrew) within a triangle surrounded by cherubs. In the chancel are four early sedilia which had been hidden by Browne Willis, and have since been uncovered. The reredos is of Painswick and Mansfield stone; the choir stalls are of carved oak, and in 1886 the east window was filled with stained glass. During the restoration of the church in 1867-8, under the direction of Mr. W.

White, F.S.A., of London, the windows and doorway of the chancel which had been misplaced were restored to their proper positions, and the pinnacles of the tower added by Willis were removed. The pulpit was the gift of the present rector, the Rev. W. Bennitt. It is of stone, and in the panels are represented our Lord and the four Evangelists.

Bletchley affords another instance of a rectory supplying dignitaries to the church. Among the most prominent of the incumbents of this parish may be enumerated the following :

(1) WILLIAM DE LAMBETH, instituted in 1351, died in 1360, was a Prebendary of St. Stephen's College, Westminster.

(2) THOMAS DE ETTEBLE became the first master of St. Benet's College, Cambridge, in 1352.

(3) WILLIAM HEULETT, 1364, a Prebendary of Empingham, in Lincoln Cathedral.

(4) WILLIAM STEWKEY, LL.B., 1396, a Prebendary of St. Paul's.

(5) JOHN BERNARD, died 1419, a Prebendary of Lincoln.

(6) DAVID HOPTON, 1477, Canon and Archdeacon of Exeter.

(7) WILLIAM WEBSTER, LL.B., 1526, a Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.

(8) THOMAS SPARKE, B.D., 1578, Archdeacon of Stowe ; Prebendary of Sutton-in-Marisco.

(9) MARTIN BENSON, 1727, Archdeacon of Berks, Prebendary of Durham, and Bishop of Gloucester.

Besides these, WILLIAM COLE, the Antiquary, was presented to the rectory in 1753 by Browne Willis, and three of the Willis family were rectors.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Society was held at the Eight Bells Hotel, Bletchley.

The chair was taken by the Rev. E. D. Shaw, vicar of High Wycombe. The first business was the election of officers. The Bishop of Oxford was re-elected President, and all the Vice-Presidents were re-elected, the name of the Archdeacon of Buckingham being added to the list. Mr. J. Parker and Mr. A. H. Cocks were re-appointed hon. secs., and Mr. J. Williams treasurer. The following were added to the committee: the Rev. C. O. Phipps, vicar of Aylesbury ; Mr. W. Forbes Laurie, of High Wycombe ; and the Rev. E. D. Shaw. Mr. Williams presented the financial statement, by which it appeared that the year opened with a balance in hand of £36 10s. 4d. ; the receipts amounted to £82 1s., making a total of £118 11s. 4d. After paying current expenses there was a balance in hand of £27 4s. 4d. There was, however, an account owing for the RECORDS of 1896, and other printing, towards the liquidation of which the Treasurer had in hand nearly £50. This, he thought, was a very satisfactory state of affairs, after having been in debt for about twelve years, and it was no doubt due to the increased popularity of the Society and the greater interest taken in its proceedings. The total number of members was 183.

Mr. J. Parker, as one of the hon. secs., gave a brief report, and was followed by Mr. Cocks, who referred to the efforts which had been made for the preservation of Ickford Church. In reference to the pile-dwelling discovered at Hedsor, he said the site had been flooded out by an influx of water, which required a steam pump for two days to remove. He applied for assistance towards carrying on the work of excavation to the Society of Antiquaries, but his application was sent in too late, so they would have to postpone the excavations another year. Mr. James Rutland, of Taplow, a valued member of their Society, had kindly and generously offered them some of his collection of palæolithic stone imple-

ments; but they had no proper place to put them, and it would be a thousand pities to lose the offer Mr. Rutland had made them. £10 would purchase a case, and if they had a proper one then they could start a county collection of local flints. Now was the time to make a beginning in that direction, for if they did not close with the offer they had they might run the risk of losing the flint arrow heads and other interesting specimens of the stone age. They required an air-tight oaken case in which they could preserve them properly.

Mr. W. Forbes Laurie supported Mr. Cocks' request. It was ultimately resolved that a case should be provided for the purpose named. It was also agreed that a copy of Dr. Lee's "History of Thame Church" should be purchased for one guinea. The following new members were elected: The Rev. F. W. Ragg, vicar of Marsworth; Mr. E. Parker, Thame; Mr. P. J. Rutland, Mayor of Wycombe; Mr. E. Ford, Snakeley Mill, Loudwater; Rev. J. B. Kirby, Wooburn. The Rev. W. H. Summers was elected an honorary member, on the proposition of Mr. Parker. After the business of the meeting was concluded Dr. Bradbrook gave some interesting particulars about the church at Bletchley and also some extracts from the parish registers which he was in course of transcribing.

#### THE BRICKHILLS.

On leaving Bletchley a drive across a most delightful stretch of country through Fenny Stratford, and along the old Watling Street, brought the members to Little Brickhill. They were met on the Vicarage lawn by the Rev. W. B. Banting and Mrs. Banting, who accorded them a most hearty welcome, and conducted them to seats conveniently arranged beneath the friendly shade of a venerable elm. Mr. Banting then read a Paper on the history of the Brickhills.

After a few introductory remarks, the rev. gentleman gave a short account of Browne Willis, to whom North Bucks owes so much, and then came to the subject proper of his Paper. As regards the derivation of the name, which is found in documents as Brichella, Brichellæ, and Brichelle, he thought it was well within the bounds of possibility that a British tribe, who have left signs of their occupation, inhabited the hills, to whom the Romans gave the Latinised name of Brichellæ. One thing was quite certain, the name had nothing to do with brickfields, there being nothing of the sort anywhere near. Each of the Brickhills has features of its own, both in history and situation.

**BOW BRICKHILL.**—The massive tower of the church stands on ground 683 feet above the sea level, and on a clear day no less than thirteen other church towers can be seen from it. Lipcomb says that at one time the manor belonged to a family named Boel or Bouels. In Norman times the prefix was written Bolle, and mention is made of a Lady Anuora, who figures in the annals of Great Brickhill, wishing to restore the lands of Role Brykehell to the family of Bouels. Soon after the Conquest Walter Giffard held the Manor, and in the fourteenth century, when the Abbey of Woburn held the advowson, the high tower was built to serve as a beacon to enable travellers and hunters to find their way through the forest and marshes extending over the Ousel valley below. The first rector who appears was John de Essex, presented in 1219. The church is mostly of the Perpendicular style of architecture, and dedicated to All Saints. In 1756 Browne Willis promoted a subscription for the restoration of the church, which had been unfit for Divine worship for above a century. During the last ten years it has been much improved. The registers commence in 1653.

**LITTLE BRICKHILL**, half-way between Bow and Great Brickhill, is on the ancient Watling Street. The hill is over a mile long, and about

twelve years ago was rendered notorious by the big bell "Paul" resting half-way up for a few days, the traction engine being unable to move it—the bell was on its way from Loughborough to St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The assizes and general gaol delivery for the county were held here from 1433 to 1633, and there is a tradition that the gibbet where the criminals were hanged was erected at the cross roads just outside the village. In ancient days frequent fairs were held here, the chief one being on the Eve of St. Mary Magdalene's Day (July 21st), to whom the church is dedicated. The first vicar on record is John de Daventre, presented by the Prior of Combwell, 1227. The church has a small embattled tower, 50 feet high, with large buttresses. Its style is of the early Decorated and Perpendicular periods. On the north side there was formerly a chantry chapel, of which the arch and piscina still remain; but it was blown down in 1703 by a high wind. The registers date from 1559. There is an entry of Agnes Potter, of Dunstable, as wounded at the battle of Edge Hill. She died here on her way home, November 30th, 1642. Williams, a soldier of the King's army, was buried August 27th, 1644. Between 1561 and 1618 occur the names of forty-two persons who suffered death and were buried at this place in consequence of sentences pronounced at the assizes held here. In the church there is an old collection-box, dated 1669. In the vestry is a curious panel, inscribed to the memory of William Bennett, who died here in 1652, on his way from London to Chester, and a tomb dated January 17th, 1723, to "True Blue" and Eleanor, his wife. The Marquis of Anglesey stayed at the George Inn on his way back from the Battle of Waterloo. This was a busy hostelry in the old coaching days.

**GREAT BRICKHILL.**—After briefly tracing the descent of the manor, Mr. Banting said that it was in the time of the Great Rebellion that Great Brickhill figured conspicuously in English History. The Earl of Essex, General of the Parliamentary Army, was stationed here to keep open the communication with London. Two letters are extant written by him, dated at Brickhill Magna, July 9 and 20, 1643. The long list of rectors commences in 1218 with Galfridus de Bello Campo. The church, of mixed styles, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, has a massive tower 40ft. high. There are some handsome modern stained glass windows chiefly placed to the memory of members of the Duncombe family, and a fine organ presented by the late Lady Duncombe. The manor house was re-decorated in 1859. There is a small manor attached to Great Brickhill called the Grange, and this estate was purchased recently by Mr. J. T. Mills, of London.

Mr. Banting having concluded his Paper, of which the foregoing is but a brief outline, the Rev. Mr. Gilding, F.S.A., expressed his satisfaction at having had the pleasure of listening to a most exhaustive account of a very interesting district. He then proceeded to add a few remarks upon the destroyed chantry formerly standing on the north side of the church, which he thought was probably erected somewhere near the beginning of the reign of Edward II., 1307, by one of the Lovel family, who held the manor at that time.

The Rev. M. B. Nepean, rector of Great Brickhill, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gilding for coming so far to speak to them on the interesting subject of chantries. This was briefly seconded by Mr. Parker, who included the name of Mr. Banting in the proposal, which Mr. Cocks supported, and it was carried unanimously. The Rev. A. J. Foster, of Wootton, Beds, also offered some remarks upon the subject of chantries.

The visitors then partook of tea, which was served on the lawn, and after a hurried inspection of the interesting old church, the party left Little Brickhill with the intention of visiting Great Brickhill Church, but this part of the programme was omitted, and they drove on to

## SOULBURY,

Where a stay was made to see the interior of the church, which is dedicated to All Saints, and stands in a very commanding position on an eminence rising from the village street. It is a building chiefly in the Decorated style, and consists of a massive tower, south porch, a nave with aisles, and chancel. The tower is embattled, and opens into the nave and north aisle by two good arches. Two arches on each side separate the nave from the aisles, and there are four windows in the clerestory of three lights each. The chancel is large and lighted by five good windows. There are piscinæ in the chancel and in the south aisle, and the steps to the rood-loft remain in the north-east pier of the nave. The font is octagonal, with a shield and a lozenge alternately in the middle of each compartment inclosed by a quatrefoil. The church contains a great many memorials of the Lovett family of Liscombe House, the oldest being a brass to "Thomas Lovet, Arm. ob. 1491." The advowson was vested in the Mansells before 1231, and was afterwards acquired by the Lovetts. In 1499 the rectory was appropriated to Woburn Abbey, and a vicarage was thereupon ordained. It is now in the gift of the lord of the manor.

## THE RETURN.

Resuming their places in the vehicles, the party drove by Liscombe Park, and thence by Wing to Aylesbury, after an exceedingly pleasant and enjoyable day. The route taken had been through some of the most charming scenery the county can boast of, and the views, especially round the Brickhills, were extensive and extremely beautiful; so that, taken altogether, the excursion of 1897 will have to be ranked among the most successful the Society has had. Many thanks were expressed to Mr. Williams, the Treasurer, for the admirable arrangements he made for the conduct and comfort of the members of the Society and their friends.



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## INVENTORIES OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, AND OF THE CHAPEL OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, WYCOMBE.

ALTHOUGH a fair number of mediæval inventories of the goods and ornaments of our parish churches are now known, series of such relating to the same church are comparatively few. A single inventory is always more or less interesting, but the special value of a series is that the successive lists, if properly collated, will show the various additions, losses, or substitutions which have been made from time to time in the goods of a particular church.

The inventories under notice, of the Parish Church of Wycombe, are entered in the earlier part of the interesting MS. known as "Leger Book No 1," which is now in the custody of Mr. John Parker, F.S.A.,\* on behalf of the Governors of the Wycombe Grammar School and Almshouse Foundation.† This MS. is a folio volume, written on parchment, and containing originally 226 numbered leaves, besides two at the beginning and one at the end which are treated as fly-leaves and not numbered. The following are missing: ff. 36-42, 44, 45, 104-107, 118, 119, and 157. Up to f. 144 the leaves are numbered in Roman numerals on the upper right hand corner, but from f. 145 the numbering is continued by a 16th century scribe in the middle of the leaf instead of at the corner. After f. 160 the leaves are again numbered on the corners in 17th century Arabic numerals.

The volume, which is bound in black leather, was the gift of William Redehode, mayor, in 1475, as appears by

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\* I am much indebted to Mr. Parker for affording me special facilities for transcribing and collating such of the contents of the volume as are printed in this paper.

† The Governors are now, and before a new scheme had been constituted the Charity Trustees were, the custodians of the Manuscript from the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, temp. Wm. IV.

the following memorandum, in his own hand apparently, at the top of the first leaf:

In Dei nomine Amen Anno Domini Millesimo CCCCLxxv<sup>o</sup> et anno regni Regis Edwardi Quarti post conquestum xv<sup>o</sup> Ego Willelmus Redehode tunc Maior ville et Burgi de Wycombe ad honorem Dei beate Marie virginis et omnium sanctorum dedi istud librum Burgensibus dicte ville et Burgi vocatum *a regester* pro omnibus bonis cartis evidencijs redditibus et nominibus feoffatorum de omnibus terris et tenementis cum suis pertinentibus ecclesie parochiali de Wycombe predicte et dictis Burgensibus pertinentibus sive spectantibus infra villam predictam, etc.

On the verso of the same leaf, and in the same hand, is the following table of its first contents:

f. 1 b.] Kalendaꝝ omnium bonorum cartarum evidenciarum actarum statutorum et concessionum ac nominarum [*sic*] omnium feoffatorum de et in omnibus terris et tenementis redditibus et servicijs cum omnibus Juribus et suis pertinentibus ad ecclesiam parochialem omnium sanctorum de Wycombe seu Capellam beate Marie virginis ibidem ac et Maiorem et Burgenses dicte ville et Burgi pertinent seu spectant scripti sunt in his verbis subscriptis videlicet pro bonis dicte ecclesie rectum [sexto et septimo folijs]\* sequentibus &c.

Bona Capelle beate Marie virginis	
ibidem rectum folium . . .	viiij <sup>o</sup> <sup>x</sup>
Carte et Evidencie predicte Capelle et	
Ville rectum folium . . .	xl
Acta et Statuta predicte Ville rectum	
folium . . . . .	lx
Concessionones Maioris et Burgensium	
rectum folium . . . . .	xx
[& ordinances of ples <i>added</i> .]	liij

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\* Written over an erasure.

Nomina feoffatorum omnium terrarum et tenementorum ibidem rectum folium . . . . .	cxx
Concessiones Maioris et Burgensium facte Willelmo Redehode rectum folium . . . . .	cxl
Juramenta Capellani vocati le Boure- prest rectum folium . . . . .	clx
Voluntas Edmundi Cary senioris de terris et tenementis suis ibidem rectum folium . . . . .	xxxij <sup>o</sup>

(In another hand:)

Rentale beate Marie de Wycombe perti- nens ad Capellam sancte Marie ibidem rectum folium . . . . .	ccxx
Carta Johannis ffoulmire de Bekenysfeld husbondman rectum folium . . . . .	xxiiij

The numbers given do not, however, always agree with that of the leaf whereon the document is written. Thus the inventories of the church goods appear on ff. 3, 4 and 5 instead of 6 and 7, and are continued on ff. 7*b*, 8 and 8*b*, and Edmund Cary's will is on f. 33 instead of f. 32, and so on. The oath of the Bower priest, and other documents, are nevertheless correctly entered. From the time of the Commonwealth onwards down to early in the last century the volume has been used as a minute book and for memoranda of all kinds of the affairs of the Corporation.\*

The inventories include complete lists of the church goods, taken in 1475, 1503, 1518-19 and 1552, with two other lists, one dated 1549; also lists of the goods of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary for 1502 and 1518-19.

The inventory of 1475 is printed at length in Parker's *Early History and Antiquities of Wycombe*,† but without reference to the additions made to the list, nor has the spelling been always exactly given.

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\* A memorandum written on the first fly-leaf: "Samuel Welles (?) His Book anon domeny 1669," points to the volume having at one time been in private hands.

† John Parker, *The Early History and Antiquities of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire* (Wycombe, 1878), 106-108, 135.



The inventories of 1503 and 1518-19 are only cursorily mentioned in the same work, and the two Lady Chapel inventories are also but superficially dealt with. No apology is therefore necessary for printing the whole series in full, with every alteration and addition clearly marked. The printed transcripts have in each case been corrected from the original texts.

The inventory of 1475, though written throughout in English, has a Latin heading recording its compilation in the time of Nicholas Grove, John Porter, William Harper and Thomas Lytlypage junior, churchwardens. It enumerates (i) the ornaments of the ministers, (ii) the ordinary ornaments of the church, with (iii) the plate and (iv) the books. Appended are a number of additional ornaments given after the making of the inventory. The list is interesting as showing what were the ordinary ornaments of a well-furnished parish church, but it is provokingly bald in details, and it is often difficult for that reason to identify the same ornament in successive inventories.

Of the ornaments of the ministers there are enumerated in the original list ten complete "sewtes" of vestments and seven chasubles. The term "suit," as will be seen from the descriptions of particular examples in successive inventories, includes the chasuble for the priest, the dalmatic and tunicle for the deacon and sub-deacon, the stoles and fanons, the albes, amices, etc. and one or more copes. The suits were for the most part of rich materials, one being of tissue or cloth of gold, four of baudekyn, two of velvet, and two of silk. As to colour, three were red, two of white, and two of blue, and there were single suits of green and of black. The copes of one of the blue suits are described as "of playne white silke." In only one case, that of the black suit for requiem mass, is the occasion of use specified. The seven chasubles do not seem to have been of much account, and only in two cases are the colours given, red and white. The white chasuble was probably for use during the first four weeks of Lent.

The church gear described consists for the most part of furniture for and about the high altar, and of ornaments used on special occasions. For the high altar we find six altar cloths (i.e. of linen), two frontals of black

and blue respectively, four stained cloths, with as many curtains, and two other stained cloths with a frontal of counterfeit cloth of gold. To these may perhaps be added the three palls of cloth of silk, the two curtains of purple silk, and the two altar cloths for Lent with the curtains belonging to them. For use at the high altar were also two "washing towels," with which may be included the five houseling towels. The pix canopy is described as of purple silk with four gilt buttons, but there was also another, probably for Lent time, of white cloth. This provision of alternative ornaments for use in Lent is seen in other items. Thus of the twelve corporas cases seven were of linen, and the two wooden lecterns had three cloths for Lent in addition to three other cloths. The altar cloths for that season have already been noted. The Lenten veil was of white with a red cross. For the Easter sepulchre we have the thing itself, which was of wood with a stool belonging to it, a stained cloth of gold powdered with gold and silver, and a linen cloth besides. Among other ornaments enumerated are seven "pillows" or cushions of silk and baudekyn, two purses, one with relics, a surplice "for the queire," i.e. the clerk, and a number of banners, with their staves, for the Rogation and other processions, with various silk pennons and pendants. Lastly we have three bells for the "bedman," a lantern and two houseling bells for the visitation of the sick, two biers and two parish coffins, and a pall for the herse of black silk. Two inferior palls are described as lost.

The plate given in the list was partly of silver for use on festivals, and partly of "laton" for ordinary use. The former included five chalices and patens, two cruets, two basons, two candlesticks, two censers, each with its incense ship and spoon, a cross and its foot, a jewelled pax, a chrismatory, and two little boxes, one containing relics; there was also a third reliquary in the form of a box of copper-gilt and enamelled. The "laton" stuff included two candlesticks "to stonde uppon the hye auter," and another great pair "to stonde in the queir," a censer and ship, a pyx with an (inner) box of ivory, two copper-gilt crosses, and a third of "laton," a banner staff of copper-gilt, and a holy water stock. A cross "of tree" and a cross staff painted were probably for

use during Lent instead of the metal ones, and for carrying before the Sacrament at the visitation of the sick.

The church was fairly well provided with books. For the hour services there were two great "luggeris" (i.e. ledgers) or antiphoners, four portoses, and a legend. For processions there were six processionars. For use at the altar services were two massbooks, a responsory and five grails, and two "pystylbokys," no doubt a gospellar and epistolar. For occasional services there were two manuals, a dirgebook and a martiloge, and for the instruction of the ministers an ordinal and a catholicon.

Throughout the original part of the inventory there is no mention of any other than the high altar, and little more than the necessary furniture and ornaments for that one seem to be scheduled. It is, therefore, difficult to understand why the ornaments of the other altars, of which there were certainly six in the church, are not given also. It almost looks as if these other altars were left entirely bare, and vested with ornaments common also to the high altar only in time of mass when said at them.

The additions to the list form three groups, as shown by the handwriting, but they are not dated. The first addition is that of an iron crowbar weighing 9 lbs. The second section contains fourteen items, apparently for the most part gifts. They include a suit of vestments of cloth of gold tissue, two white damask copes and two others of black worsted, a pall of "imperial," two blue altar cloths and a pair of curtains, a new hersecloth, a linen cloth with a cross of black buckram to cover the rood during Lent, a silver-gilt pyx and a new canopy for the same, a "kercheff of plesans," a purple sarcenet gown given to Jesus altar, and a pair of latten candlesticks standing in St. Nicholas's chancel. The third group includes a houseling towel, 20 yards long, with blue apparels at the ends, a blue silk banner with a figure of the Holy Trinity, and a silver-gilt chalice and paten for the chapel of the Blessed Virgin.

The following is the text of the inventory :

fo. iij.] Inventorium bonorum ecclesie parochialis omnium  
sanctorum de Wycombe factum ibidem in Anno

Domini Millesimo CCCCLxxv<sup>o</sup> tempore Nicholai Grove  
Johannis Porter Willelmi Harper et Thome Lytlypage  
Junioris Gardianorum ecclesie predicte inprimis

- A Sewte of vestment<sup>e</sup> of Rede bawdekyñ<sup>1</sup> beryng werke  
damaske branchis of gold with lyons & Byrdis of the  
same.
- Ad [*sic*] Sewte of Tusse<sup>2</sup> beryng werke branchis of grene  
w<sup>t</sup> levis of gold
- A Sewte of Rede velewet powdyrde with crownes of gold
- A Sewte of Blewe bawdekyñ beryng werke grene branchis  
w<sup>t</sup> byrdis of gold
- A Sewte of White bawdekyñ powdyrde w<sup>t</sup> byrdis of gold
- A Sewte of White bawdekyñ with damaske werke
- A Sewte of Rede sylke powderid with white branchis
- A Sewte of Blacke for requiem Mas.
- A Chesapytt<sup>3</sup> of Rede bawdekyñ powderid w<sup>t</sup> birdis of  
gold w<sup>t</sup> an awbe longyng therto.
- A Sewte of grene velewet except the cope beryng of grene  
bawdekyñ
- A Chesapytt j tenekytt<sup>4</sup> of sylke beryng branchis of blew-  
purpytt w<sup>t</sup> apys of gold with apparett<sup>5</sup> therto.
- A Sewte of blewsylke with Rayes of gold except the  
Awbyss<sup>6</sup> & Copis of playne white sylke.
- A White Chesapytt with apparett therto ij Chesapyllis of  
sylke w<sup>t</sup> apparett therto ij olde Chesapytt of sylke vij  
pelowis<sup>7</sup> of sylke & of bawdekyñ iij pallis<sup>8</sup> of clothe of  
sylke powderid with gold vj auter clothis<sup>9</sup> to lye  
uppon the hye auter.

<sup>1</sup> Baudekyn : a rich silk stuff woven with gold, originally made  
at Baldak or Bagdad.

<sup>2</sup> Tissue : any woven stuff, but usually applied to cloth of gold  
or silver.

<sup>3</sup> *I.e.* chasuble, the vestment worn by the priest at mass.

<sup>4</sup> *I.e.* tunicle, the vestment worn by the deacon and sub-  
deacon at mass.

<sup>5</sup> By "apparell" is here meant the amices, albes, girdles,  
stoles, and fanons worn with the chasuble and tunicles.

<sup>6</sup> Awbyss=albes, the long linen vestment worn over the cassock  
at mass.

<sup>7</sup> Pelowis=pillows or cushions, used to lay the mass-book on,  
and for other purposes.

<sup>8</sup> The term "pall" was applied to a number of different things,  
such as altar hangings, tarpets, and the like.

<sup>9</sup> These would be of linen. The usual number laid upon the  
altar at a time was three.

- A patt for the hersse of Blacke sylke a blacke saye<sup>10</sup>  
 clothe \* anothir of wollefñ \*
- Item v longe hoselyng Towellis<sup>11</sup> of Diaper ij waissing  
 towett for the hye auter a blacke fronteit for the hye  
 auter with branchis of grene powderid with squereit<sup>12</sup>  
 of gold
- Item a blewe fronteit w<sup>t</sup> branchis of grene powderid w<sup>t</sup>  
 hyndis of gold
- Item v Corporas cases of div'se clothis of sylke vij Corpo-  
 rassis casis of lynnyñ
- Item a purse of clothe of gold a purse of clothe of sylke  
 w<sup>t</sup> the reliquis<sup>13</sup>
- Item iij baneris of sylke with the stavis therto a crosse  
 ban' of sylke w<sup>t</sup> a staffe of Copur & gylt a Crosse  
 staffe peyntid iij ban' clothis of lynnyñ
- Item a Canape of purpuitt sylke with iij botons gylt<sup>14</sup> a  
 Canape of white clothe vj pynonnse<sup>15</sup> of sylke iij  
 pendanntis of sylke iij lecturne clothis
- Item iij steynid clothis for the hye auter w<sup>t</sup> iij Curtayns  
 ij steynid clothis [fo. iij b] with a fronteit counterfeet  
 clothe of gold for the hye auter ij Curtayns of purpytt  
 sylke ij auter clothis for lent<sup>16</sup> with the Curtayns<sup>17</sup> iij  
 lecturne clothis for lent.
- A staynid clothe of gold powderid with gold & sylver for  
 the sepulcur w<sup>t</sup> a lynnyñ clothe therto A sepulcur  
 of Tymber w<sup>t</sup> a stole therto

• "Perditur" written over each item.

<sup>10</sup> Say was usually a sort of thin serge or woollen cloth, but sometimes the word was applied to thin silk.

<sup>11</sup> The houselling towel was a long linen cloth held by clerks before the communicants at mass, or sometimes laid upon a form at which they knelt. As will be seen below, where one of 20 yards (=60 feet) is mentioned, it was sometimes long enough to go right across the nave and aisles of a church.

<sup>12</sup> Squirrels.

<sup>13</sup> Relics.

<sup>14</sup> The canopy was the suspended tent within which the pyx or box containing the reserved Sacrament was hung.

<sup>15</sup> Pennons or streamers.

<sup>16</sup> During Lent it was usual all over England to cover up all ornaments, pictures and images with linen sheets, and in time the altar hangings and vestments of the minister were made white to match.

<sup>17</sup> Those at the ends of the altar, often called ridels or costers.

- A vayle of white w<sup>t</sup> a crosse of rede<sup>18</sup> ij Canstykkys of latoñ to stonde uppoñ the hye auter ij grete Canstykkys of latoñ to stonde in the queir
- A sensar of latoñ a shippe of latoñ a pyxbox of latoñ w<sup>t</sup> a box of Ivorie
- A Crismatorie of sylv' that weyth xxvij unce
- A Chalys w<sup>t</sup> a patent of sylv' & gylt that weyth xvj unce & j quart'
- A Chalys w<sup>t</sup> a patent of sylv' & gylt that weyth xvij unce j q<sup>rt</sup>'
- A Chalys w<sup>t</sup> a patent of sylv' & gylt that weyth xxvij unce & di
- A Chalys w<sup>t</sup> a patent of sylv' & gylt that weyth xxx unce j q<sup>rt</sup>'
- A Chalys w<sup>t</sup> a patent of sylv' that weyth xij unce & di
- A Sensar w<sup>t</sup> Cheynes of sylv' that weyth xxxvij unce
- A Sensar w<sup>t</sup> Cheynes of sylv' that weyth xxxiij unce j q<sup>rt</sup>'
- Item ij Shippes of sylv' w<sup>t</sup> ij sponys of sylv' that weyth xx unce iij q<sup>rt</sup>' & di
- A Crosse of sylv' & gylt that weyth lxxiiij unce a fote of a Crosse w<sup>t</sup> a penacuff of sylv' & gylt<sup>19</sup> that weyth lxj unce ij crewette of sylv' that weyn ix unce j q<sup>rt</sup>' ij basyns of sylver<sup>20</sup> that weyn xxx unce ij Canstykkys of sylv' that weyn xlix unce & di unc'.
- Item a pax<sup>21</sup> of sylv' & gylt with v stonys that weyth xv unce a lytyft box sylv' & gylt that weyth iij unce a lytyll box of sylv' with dyv'se reliquis therin a box of Copur & gylt & enamild w<sup>t</sup> reliquis therin
- A Crosse of Copur and gylt another crosse of Copur & gylt w<sup>t</sup> iiij stonys
- A Crosse of latoñ another of tree<sup>22</sup> a surplice for the queire

<sup>18</sup> The Lenten veil, or curtain hung up between the altar and the quire stalls during Lent.

<sup>19</sup> As the cross had a separate foot, it could also, as was often done, be mounted on a staff and carried in processions.

<sup>20</sup> The two basons were used for washing the hands of the celebrant at mass. One of them often had a spout at the side, that water might be poured from it from one bason to the other.

<sup>21</sup> The pax was an ornamental tablet passed round for the congregation to kiss during the mass.

<sup>22</sup> I.e. of wood. It was probably for use in Lent time.

Item ij Mas bokys to the hye Auter ij grete luggeris<sup>23</sup> in the queire iiij portowis<sup>24</sup> a responsor w<sup>t</sup> a lytyll grayft v grayles vj p'sessioneris ij Manuellis j dirgeboke ij pystylbokys a legent j Ordinatt j Martilage a Cathalican<sup>25</sup> a lantorn<sup>27</sup> an halywaterstok<sup>26</sup> of latoñ ij lectornys of tymbur ij hoselyng bellys<sup>27</sup> iiij bellis for the bedmañ<sup>28</sup> ij beris with ij Coffyns therto<sup>29</sup>

(Added in another hand :)

Item j Crowe of Ireñ weing ix li weight.

fo. iiij.] (*On the next page are the following additional entries in a neater hand than the foregoing :*)

Item a Sewte of Cloth of Golde 'lyssu of the gyfte of s' John Stockton of london w<sup>t</sup> all the aparett

Item ij Copys of Whight Damaske<sup>30</sup> the orferasse of blew Damaske ex dono Willelmi Redehode

Item ij blac Copys of Worstyde the orferasse of blew (orfe *struck through*) Worstede powderyd w<sup>t</sup> letters of Golde ex dono dicti Willelmi Redehode.

Item a pall of \* impiall<sup>31</sup> a [*sic*]

Item a pcessionary cov'yd w<sup>t</sup> blak Damaske

Item ij awter Clothis of blew Worstede powderyd w<sup>t</sup> flowrys of golde & spangyls of sylv'

Item ij Curteynes of blew Sarsenet frengyd w<sup>t</sup> sylke

Item a pyx of sylv' & gylt w<sup>t</sup> a lytyll pece of sylv' weyeng xvj unce

\* Struck through and again written over.

<sup>23</sup> *I.e.* ledgers=antiphoners or anthem books. They were usually laid on a desk in the middle of the quire.

<sup>24</sup> Portoses or breviaries.

<sup>25</sup> Probably the *Summa que vocatur Catholicon edita a fratre Johanne de Janua ordinis frutum predicatorum*, a Latin grammar and dictionary of great repute written in 1286.

<sup>26</sup> The vessel for holy water carried in processions.

<sup>27</sup> The lantern and the houselling bells were used in taking the Sacrament to the sick.

<sup>28</sup> The bedeman was probably here the crier whose duty it was to "cry" obits, that is, give notice of them in the parish and ask for prayers for the souls of the departed.

<sup>29</sup> Every parish was bound to have a bier. Burial in coffins was the exception, but many churches had a common coffin with a hinged lid which was used to carry in the body to the grave. One still exists at Howden.

<sup>30</sup> A figured silk fabric perfected at Damascus.

<sup>31</sup> A fabric of uncertain character.

- Item ij Candystykkē of laten stondyng in seynt Nicholas  
[*aw struck through*] Chauncell  
Item a kercheff of plesans<sup>83</sup> w<sup>t</sup> a bordur of sylke & golde  
ex dono Johis Collard  
Item a Gowne<sup>83</sup> of purpyll Sarsenet<sup>84</sup> for Ihc awter ex  
dono dō Johis Collard  
Item a Cloth of blac worstede for the herse w<sup>t</sup> a whyte  
Crosse improwderyd in v placis w<sup>t</sup> the name of Ihc  
Item a Canape of launde<sup>85</sup> w<sup>t</sup> iiij botons of nedyllwerke  
ffrengyd rounde a bowte w<sup>t</sup> rede sylke & golde ex  
dono Margerie Bontyng  
Item a lynnyn Cloth w<sup>t</sup> a Crosse of blac bokeram for the  
Roode<sup>86</sup>

(*Added in apparently the same hand as the former part of  
the inventory :*)

- Item a Towell to hosyll peple<sup>87</sup> conteynyng by estymacoñ  
xx<sup>i</sup> yerdē w<sup>t</sup> blew porellē at the ende  
Item a ban' Cloth of blew sylke chaungeable<sup>88</sup> w<sup>t</sup> a ffeigure  
of the Trinite of the yeste of John Collard  
A Chales w<sup>t</sup> a patent of sylv' & gylte weyeng x uncē of  
the yeste of Will<sup>m</sup> Redehode ad [*dictam struck out*]  
Capellam beate Marie \*

(*The whole of the foregoing inventory is crossed out.*)

The inventory of 1503, like that of 1475, is in English, with a Latin heading. Unlike the earlier list, which, although crossed out, is singularly free from

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° "Vacat" written after.

<sup>83</sup> This was probably a corporas. See a valuable paper by Mr. E. G. Cuthbert F. Atchley "on certain variations from the rule concerning the material of the altar-linen," in *Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, iv. 147-160.

<sup>84</sup> It was very common to give or leave garments to make altar hangings or vestments.

<sup>85</sup> A silk stuff first made by the Saracens.

<sup>86</sup> A fine linen (lawn) covering for the pyx.

<sup>87</sup> The rood, as well as the other images, was covered up in Lent.

<sup>88</sup> See note <sup>11</sup> above. This example had blue strips or apparels ("porelles") at the ends.

<sup>89</sup> I.e. shot silk.



alterations, that of 1503 has many amendments, and a large number of items in its second half have been struck through. As the inventory stands its order is broken by the interpolation of a number of additional entries at the bottom of the first page and top of the second; otherwise it follows the arrangement of the list of 1475. A further series of added items is also given at the end which should properly have been preceded by the interpolated entries.

As might be expected, the 1503 inventory is to a large extent a repetition of the preceding list, with such defects and additions as would be likely during a period of nearly thirty years. In comparing the two lists it is not always easy to identify the items of 1475 with those of 1503, but apparently the differences apply to minor ornaments only. The chief gains in the new list, which of course incorporates the added entries of the old one, are a black worsted suit with golden letters R (the initial of the donor, William Redehode), two red silk copes, a "pair of vestments" of black velvet, with red, green, and white flowers, a cross-cloth of purple silk and another of sarcenet, etc. The plate is less by a chalice, but richer by another silver censer, a wooden chrismatory plated with silver, and an "coyle box" of silver. A few more books are added, as for example, a psalter with the collects and hymns, a collectar or book of collects, and a number of "quires" or music books for additional services. Two volumes of St. Augustine's works and another of St. Gregory's occur among the additional entries at the end. The other added items are mostly of vestments, including a complete suit of red, with frontals, curtains, etc. apparently for the high altar, with four albes, etc. "for children." The last of the additions, four stools for the chanters or "recter coryse" (*i.e.* *rectores chori*), is of interest as showing the adoption by parish churches of the uses of the cathedral and collegiate churches. In some cases there is a difference of description between the two inventories that suggests a replacement of an old ornament by a new, thus the white Lenten veil, instead of having a red cross thereon, appears with blue crosses, and two red silk curtains are described as purple; in this latter instance, as in some others, the change of colour may be due to fading or dyeing.

The text of the inventory is as follows :

f. iiiib.] Inventorium bonorum Ecclesie parochialis  
Omnium Sanctorum de Wycombe facta [*sic*] ibidem in  
Anno Domini Millesimo Quingentesimo tercio coram  
Willelmo Aley tunc Majoré ibidem tempore Willelmi  
Clerke Ricardi More Thome Peytefore et Willelmi  
Schrympton gardianorum ecclesie predictæ etc.  
In primis

A sewte of vestimentē of Cloth of gold Tyssewe.

A sewte of Rede bawdekyñ w<sup>t</sup> byrdys & lyons.

A sewte of blak wosted w<sup>t</sup> a lett<sup>r</sup> of R in golde.

Item ij Copys of blak wosted w<sup>t</sup> the name of Redhode.

Item a sewte of Tyssewe w<sup>t</sup> ffleuris rede & levys grene.

Item a sewte of bawdekyn whyte w<sup>t</sup> birdē of gold & the  
halfe sonne<sup>39</sup>

Item a nothir sewte of whyte bawdkyn w<sup>t</sup> Damaske flowris

Item ij whyzte<sup>40</sup> Copes of Damaske w<sup>t</sup> blewe orference<sup>41</sup>

Item a sewte of blewe bawdekyñ w<sup>t</sup> grene flouris &  
hynde of golde

Item a sewte of Rede velewet w<sup>t</sup> Crownys of gold

Item a sewte of Rede sylke w<sup>t</sup> sterris & the flouredeluce<sup>42</sup>

Item ij Copys of the same be side the sewte

Item a sewte of blak w<sup>t</sup> flouris of golde in the cross

Item a p vestmētē<sup>43</sup> of blak velewet w<sup>t</sup> flouris rede grene  
& whyte

Item a Cope of grene bawdekyn w<sup>t</sup> lyon Rampyōñ<sup>44</sup> of  
gold [*nowe a awter cloth added in another hand*]

Item a Chesybytt & an awbe of whyte sylke w<sup>t</sup> a cross  
of gold

Item a Chesebytt of grene bordealisaund<sup>45</sup> w<sup>t</sup> a crosse of  
raye sylke<sup>46</sup>

<sup>39</sup> A representation of the sun issuing from the clouds with long golden rays.

<sup>40</sup> White.

<sup>41</sup> Orphreys, the embroidered bands along the straight edge.

<sup>42</sup> Fleur-de-lis.

<sup>43</sup> A pair of vestments means a chasuble with its appurtenances, the amice, albe, girdle, stole, and fanon.

<sup>44</sup> Lions rampant.

<sup>45</sup> Bordealisaunder was apparently a striped cloth ("bord" or "burda") that took its name from Alexandria. It is commonly mentioned in inventories.

<sup>46</sup> Ray or rayed silk was woven in stripes.

- Item a pall of blewe velewett  
 Item a Crossecloth<sup>47</sup> of purpuft sylke frengyd  
 Item a pall of clothe of golde  
 Item iij pallis of grene bawdekyn  
 Item ij sepulcr' clothis<sup>48</sup> leyd w<sup>t</sup> gold & sylver  
 Item ij aut'clothis of blewe wosted w<sup>t</sup> flowrys of gold & spangett<sup>c</sup> of sylv'  
 Item ij Curtens of purpuft sarcenett frenged  
 Item iij awt'clothis stayned  
 Item ij Curtens of rede sylke for the hye aut'  
 Item a bordur<sup>49</sup> for the hye aut' w<sup>t</sup> grene hyndys  
 Item ij aut'clothis of whyte w<sup>t</sup> the sygne of the passioñ<sup>50</sup>  
 Item a vayle of whyte w<sup>t</sup> blewe crossys<sup>51</sup>

[*Added in another hand at the foot of the page :*

- Item a sewte of Red welwet broderyd w<sup>t</sup> flowrys of gold w<sup>t</sup> iij walance  
 Item ij Copys of redde damaske broderyd w<sup>t</sup> gold  
 Item iij albys for chylderñ w<sup>t</sup> autt thyng to them<sup>52</sup>  
 Item ij awt'clothys of Red damaske for the hey awt'  
 Item ij curtens of Red sarcenet for the hey awt'  
 Item a westement of Red satten w<sup>t</sup> seynt Jhone the baptys yn the crosse<sup>53</sup>]

f. v] [*Added at the top of the page in the same hand as the foregoing entries :*

- Item a cope of Blew welwet w<sup>t</sup> angellys of golde  
 Item a westement of Seynt Georges of Red bawdkyn  
 Item [a altered into iij struck through and one written over]  
 westement<sup>c</sup> of Blew damaske w<sup>t</sup> angelys of golde of the gyft of Mr Poynett]

(*The original hand resumes :*)

- Item iij lecturneclothis too of them stayned

<sup>47</sup> A banner to hang from the cross when carried in processions on festivals.

<sup>48</sup> For the Easter sepulchre.

<sup>49</sup> The strip or frontlet sewn to the edge of the uppermost linen altar cloth.

<sup>50</sup> For Lent time.

<sup>51</sup> The Lenten veil.

<sup>52</sup> The boys who assisted at the altar wore amices and girded albes.

<sup>53</sup> One late form of orphrey for a chasuble was a broad stripe down the front and a cross on the back.

- Item [a herseclothe of blakcoton *struck through*]  
 Item [a herseclothe of blak wosted w<sup>t</sup> the name of Jhus  
 theroñ *struck through*]  
 Item vij Towellys to hoseñt w<sup>t</sup> pepñt  
 Item [ij *subsequently altered into*] iiij weschyng Towellis  
 for the aut<sup>r</sup>  
 Item v valauncè to put abowte the herse w<sup>t</sup> Requiem  
 et'nam  
 Item ij Corpaxe clothis iiij Casis for the Corpaxe  
 Item myters of div'se sewt<sup>e</sup><sup>54</sup>  
 Item ij Chaless' halowed w<sup>t</sup> ther patens [weyñg (x *struck*  
*through*) iiij unce xiiij unce *added in another*  
*hand*]  
 [Item ij Chaless' suspendyd<sup>55</sup> w<sup>t</sup> ther patens (weyñg xxiiij  
 unce di & di qt<sup>r</sup> *added in another hand*) *struck*  
*through*]  
 [Item a Crosse of sylv' & gylte (iiij xij unce di & di qt<sup>r</sup>  
*written over*) w<sup>t</sup> the fote & the pynakyñt (weyñg  
 beside iiij unce j qt<sup>r</sup> & di qt<sup>r</sup> *added in another*  
*hand*) *struck through*]  
 [Item iiij sensuris of sylver w<sup>t</sup> ther Cheynes whereof one  
 is gylde (iiij unce xij *added in another hand*) *struck*  
*through*]  
 [Item ij Schyppys w<sup>t</sup> ther sponys of sylv' (xx unce di  
*added in another hand*) *struck through*]  
 [Item ij Candilstyks of sylv' (weying l unce di *added in*  
*another hand*) *struck through*]  
 [Item ij basyns of sylver (xxvij unce j qt<sup>r</sup> *added in*  
*another hand*) Item ij Crewetys<sup>56</sup> of sylv' (ix unce di  
*added in another hand*) *struck through*]  
 Item a pyxe of sylv' & gylde w<sup>t</sup> a pece of sylv' theryn  
 [weying *added in another hand*]  
 Item a pyxboxe of sylv' & gylde [weying *added in*  
*another hand*]  
 [Item a paxe sylv' & gylde w<sup>t</sup> v stonys theryn (xv unce  
*added in another hand*) *struck through*]

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<sup>54</sup> An unusual item in a parish church inventory. Perhaps they were for the boy bishop.

<sup>55</sup> Disused.

<sup>56</sup> These are usually in pairs; the one for wine, the other for water.

Item a Crismatory<sup>57</sup> of sylv' & pte therof gylde [weying  
*added in another hand*]

[Item a Crismatory of Tymbr<sup>58</sup> covered w<sup>t</sup> sylv' (xxj uncf  
di di q't' *added in another hand*) struck through]

Item a boxe of Ivery garnesched w<sup>t</sup> sylv' [ij uncf iij q't'  
*added in another hand*]

Item a boxe of Copur enameled

Item an Oyle boxe of [silv' (weying *added in another  
hand*) struck through]

[Item a sepulc<sup>r</sup> boxe wyth certen relykes

Item iij Crossys of Copur & gylde & one tre

Item a sensur & a schyppe of Copur<sup>59</sup>

Item ij Cross<sup>e</sup> for baners of laten

Item viij banerpolys

Item ij stremers of sylke one rede (anothir blewe *crossed  
out*)

Item a stremar of whyte sylke

Item a rede stremar w<sup>t</sup> thassumpcion of o<sup>r</sup> lady

Item iij rede baner clothis

Item a ban' of sylke w<sup>t</sup> the Molett<sup>60</sup>

Item ij baners of grene sylke

Item ij whyte baners w<sup>t</sup> the signe of the passioñ

f. v b] Item a whyte ban' wyth a blewe Crosse

Item a Crosseclothe of sarcenet paynted *all struck  
through*

Item ij grete lyggers Callid Antiphon's in the Qweñ

Item iij Portewes. ij. Masbokys iiij Grayles a legent a  
Respons'

Item a Invitator w<sup>t</sup> the Grayles the Attia iij Manuett ix  
pcession's

Item a Gospelar & the Pystot a Sawt<sup>r</sup> w<sup>t</sup> the Collette &  
the Imnes

Item a Martilage an Ordinatt a Collector iiij Qweyres  
noted of the visitacōn of ovr lady iij Queyres of the  
t<sup>a</sup>nsfiguracōn of Jhu & the masse also

<sup>57</sup> The box containing (1) the *Oleum Sanctum* for use before baptism, (2) the *Crisma* or cream for use after baptism and at confirmation, and (3) the *Oleum Infirmorum* for anointing the sick.

<sup>58</sup> Probably a less valuable one than the silver to carry to the sick.

<sup>59</sup> Perhaps for use in Lent.

<sup>60</sup> The mullet was a star. If not heraldic, this may have been an Epiphany banner.

- Item ij Queyres *de nomine Jhu*  
 [Item ij payr of grete laten Candilstykkē *struck through*]  
 a payr of smallyr apon the hye aut<sup>r</sup>  
 [Item a Catholican *struck through*] a lantern a holywat<sup>r</sup>  
 stok of laton ij lecturnys of Tymbr  
 Item ij hoselynbeffe ij bellys for the Bedmā ij berys  
 w<sup>t</sup> ther Coffyns  
 [Item a kerchefe of plesauns w<sup>t</sup> a bordur of sylke  
 Item a gown of purpuft sarcenett a Canape of launde w<sup>t</sup>  
 iiij botunys of nedyll werke a lynen Clothe w<sup>t</sup> a  
 Crosse of blak bokeram for the Rode *all struck*  
*through*]  
 Item iij Crosse stafys, &c

*(The five following entries are added in a different hand:)*

- [Item a strem<sup>r</sup> off grenesylke w<sup>t</sup> seynt Michel and seynt  
 Kateryne  
 Item a nother strem' off grenesylke off saynt George  
*struck through*]  
 Item too Bokē on off saynt austens workē a nother  
 of seynt Gregories worke wretten w<sup>t</sup> sex letters  
 Wycombe<sup>61</sup> on the m'gent<sup>62</sup> off them w<sup>t</sup>out  
 Item a Cosshe off Crensen welvett  
 Item iiij litil strem' to goo by the crosse uppon high days

*(In the same hand as the additions in the middle of the inventory:)*

- It' iiij stoles for rector coryse<sup>63</sup>

The inventory of 1518–19 is throughout in English, and unlike its predecessors is recorded to have been taken and made on a particular day, 20th January, 10 Henry VIII. (1518–19). It is further written in double columns, with the exception of the usual additions at the end. Like the list of 1503, it contains a number of corrections, and various entries are struck out.

<sup>61</sup> This word actually contains seven letters.

<sup>62</sup> *I.e.* margin.

<sup>63</sup> Stools for the rulers of the quire (*rectores chori*). They sang from a desk placed in the midst of the chancel or quire whereon the ledgers or antiphoners lay.

The contents of the 1518-19 inventory will be found on comparison to repeat largely those of 1475 and 1503, but the arrangement is entirely altered, the plate appearing first, then the books, next the brasswork and vestments, and concluding with the other churchgear.

Although the brasswork is confined to candlesticks only, the list of them is of special interest, firstly because their places are described, either as standing in particular parts of the church or upon altars; and secondly because the altars themselves are named. We thus get (1) the high altar; (2) that in the "bourchancell," or "bowre" altar; (3) the altar of the Resurrection; (4) the Jesus altar; and (5) St. Clement's altar; to which must be added (6) the altar of St. Nicholas in "Seynt Nicholas Chauncell."\* Oddly enough the inventory contains no other items pertaining to any save the high altar. Like the list of 1503, that under notice has a large number of items crossed out, most of them being identical with those in the preceding inventory. The term "suit" as applied to the vestments only once occurs, the principal components being mentioned instead, beginning with the copes as being the more splendid. Ornaments for Lent and a black suit for requiem mass, as before, give us the occasion of use, to which must be added "a Cope w<sup>t</sup> white Rosys called the weddyng Cope," with a pair of tunicles belonging. The additional items also mention "a vestment for a wedin the crose red velvet purlyd w<sup>t</sup> gold," but in neither case is the colour of these wedding vestments given. The other additions call for no special notice.

The text of the inventory is as follows :

f. vii b.] The Inventor' of the Chirchegodē taken & made the xx<sup>th</sup> day of Januar' in the x<sup>th</sup> yere of kyng harr' the viij<sup>th</sup> in the p'sens of Thomas frere Mayr' Robert Astbroke w<sup>t</sup> div's' othir burgess' and deliv'ed unto John Wellis John Lytylboy Walt' Lichelade & Will'm Saunders Chirchewardens ptict'er' ev'y p'cett as here att' dothe folowe

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\* There seems also to have been a seventh altar, of the Holy Trinity, but it is not mentioned in these inventories.

- [ffyrst a Crosse Silver & gylte]\*  
 [Item a fote to the same Crosse silver & gylte]  
 [Item a sokett w<sup>t</sup> a vyse & a nott<sup>64</sup> to the same silver & gylt]  
 Item a crosse staffe<sup>65</sup> pte Gilt  
 [Item a lytyll Crosse w<sup>t</sup> pynakytte stondyng on the fote sylv' & gylt]  
 Item iiij Chalices silv' & gylte  
 [Item ij othir Chalys suspended]<sup>66</sup> "w<sup>t</sup> ij pat'" added  
 [Item ij Candilstykkē of silv' pte of them Gylte]  
 [Item ij Crewette of Silver]  
 [Item a paxe of silver & gylte w<sup>t</sup> fyve stones of cristall]  
 [Item iiij Censers of sylver pte gilte]  
 [Item ij Schyppys of Sylv' pte gylt w<sup>t</sup> ij silv' sponys]  
 Item a pyxe of silv' & gylte w<sup>t</sup> a lytyll pese of sylver in the same  
 [Item anothir litill pyx of silv' & gylte]  
 Item a c'stmatory sylv' & gylte  
 [Item ij basyns of sylver]  
 [Item a boxe cov'ed w<sup>t</sup> sylv' wyth xiiij<sup>†</sup> pece of brokyn sylv' & gylt and one cristall stone in the same]  
 Item iiij othir Cross' of Cop & pte Gylte  
 Item ij grete boke called Antephoners  
 Item iiij oth' boke called Portowes  
 Item iiij boke called Graylys  
 Item a pystyll boke & Gospelle *underlined*  
 Item a boke called a legend  
 Item a boke called a verse boke  
 Item a boke called Invitatoriū w<sup>t</sup> the v'sus of the grayle  
 Item vj bokys called pces-sionatts  
 Item [iiij *altered into*] iiij boke called manuellē  
 Item one masboke oñ<sup>‡</sup> old masboke  
 [Item a boke called Catho-licoñ]  
 Item ij latyn Candilstykkē called standerde  
 Item ij othir latyn Candilstykkē stondyng on the hygh autler  
 Item ij laten Standerde<sup>67</sup> in the bourchauncell

° All the entries here printed within brackets [ ] are struck through in the MS.

† Written over an erasure.

‡ Written over an erasure.

<sup>64</sup> Vyse=vice, or screw. Nott=nut.

<sup>65</sup> For carrying the cross in processions.

<sup>66</sup> Suspended=disused.

<sup>67</sup> Standing candlesticks.



- Item ij laten Candilstykke  
oñ the bowre aulter
- Item ij laten Candilstykke  
oñ the Resurreccoñ aulter
- Item ij laten Candilstykke  
oñ Jhus ault<sup>r</sup>
- Item ij laten Candilstykke  
oñ Saynt Clemētē aulter
- Item a Cope of Clothe of  
gold a vestment to the  
same for dekeñ & sub-  
dekañ<sup>68</sup>
- f. viii.] Item ij Copes of  
purpyll velowet a vest-  
ment to the same dek &  
subdek
- Item a Cope of blewe  
velowet of Thomas Pym  
Gyfte
- Item another Cope blewe  
velowet of Kateryn Pym  
Gyfte
- Item ij Copys of white  
damask
- Item ij Copys of Rede  
damask
- Item a Cope of sylk w<sup>t</sup>  
grene hynde w<sup>t</sup> a vest-  
ment for deken & subdek
- Item [ij Copes *altered into*]  
j Cope of white damask  
w<sup>t</sup> byrde of gold a vest  
dek & subdek
- [Item a Cope w<sup>t</sup> white
- Rosys called the weddyng  
Cope w<sup>t</sup> dekeñ & subdek]
- Item a Cope of rede sylke  
dek & subdekeñ of the  
same w<sup>t</sup> byrde off golde
- Item a Cope of Rede velo-  
wet corse<sup>69</sup> w<sup>t</sup> Crownys a  
vest for dek & subdek  
lakkyng one ffanon
- Item ij blak Copys of  
wosted w<sup>t</sup> a vestment for  
deken & subdeken
- Item [a course blak Cope  
of Sylke *crossed out and*  
made a paulle<sup>69</sup> *written*  
*over*] w<sup>t</sup> a vestment for  
dek & subdek lakkyng ij  
fanons & appell for a  
sleve
- Item ij Copys of Rede sylk  
w<sup>t</sup> godely fflowrys a vest  
dek & subdekoñ lakkyng  
ij stolys [lynnen *added*]
- \*Item a vestment of grene  
Dornekke<sup>70</sup>
- \*Item a nothir vestment of  
Dornekke
- \*Item a vestment for lent  
w<sup>t</sup> albis
- Item a course white vest-  
ment w<sup>t</sup> Deken & subdek  
[& lynens *written over*]  
lakkyng appell for the  
honde

° These three entries are partly crossed out.

<sup>68</sup> That is a vestment or chasuble for the priest, a dalmatic and tunicle or pair of tunicles for the deacon and sub-deacon, and a cope for the priest during the procession instead of the chasuble. The accompanying amices, girdles, stoles and fanons are included in the entry. See several of the following entries.

<sup>69</sup> Coarse velvet.

<sup>69</sup> Old vestments were often converted to other purposes.

<sup>70</sup> A coarse kind of damask wrought at Tournay, in Dutch "Dorneck."

- Item iiij\* albis w<sup>t</sup> amess' for Childern<sup>71</sup>  
 †[Item a deacon & subdeacon] w<sup>t</sup> whitte Rosys & a vestment w<sup>t</sup>out lynens  
 †Item a nother vestement off Red Dornyx  
 †[Item an olde black vestment w<sup>t</sup> a rede crosse]  
 Item a vayle Cloth for lent w<sup>t</sup> a blewe Crosse  
 [Item a fontecloth w<sup>t</sup> fyve Crosses]<sup>72</sup>  
 Item a longe Towell of Diaper  
 Item a long Towell playn cloth  
 Item ij schorte Towell playncloth  
 Item a pall of blewe velvet w<sup>t</sup> fyne fflowrys  
 Item a [nothir *struck out* &] aut' cloth [*written over*] of worsted w<sup>t</sup> frence  
 Item anothir of the same w<sup>t</sup> the Image of Mary & of John  
 Item ij Curtens of the same frenged
- Item ij awlt' clothis of rede damask  
 Item a strem' of bokerh<sup>a</sup>m<sup>73</sup>  
 Image of o<sup>r</sup> lady  
 [Item a strem' of blewe silk of Saÿt George]  
 Item a strem' of sylk of Saÿt Erasmas<sup>74</sup>  
 Item a ban' of boker<sup>a</sup>m  
 Image of o<sup>r</sup> lady  
 Item a ban' of bokerh<sup>a</sup>m of Saynt poule<sup>75</sup>  
 [Item a strem' sylk of Saynt George]  
 Item a cros cloth white for lent<sup>76</sup>  
 Item ij ban' clothis of the passion  
 Item an olde ban' cloth of sylke  
 Item a houselyng bell  
 [Item an olde sawter boke  
 Item a blak sewte of vestment<sup>e</sup> for masse of Requi<sup>e</sup> wythe wosted & lecters R  
 Item ij blake wosted Copes]

f. viii b.] (*Added in another hand:*)

- Item an ault'clothe of Diap<sup>77</sup>  
 Item an ault'clothe of playnclothe

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\* Written over an erasure.

† These three items are added at the bottom of the column, but apparently in the same hand as the rest of the inventory.

<sup>71</sup> See note <sup>52</sup>, ante.

<sup>72</sup> Apparently for covering up the font when not in use.

<sup>73</sup> I.e. buckram: coarse stuff used for linings.

<sup>74</sup> Erasmus was a popular Saint.

<sup>75</sup> St. Paul.

<sup>76</sup> Apparently to cover up the crosses in Lent.

<sup>77</sup> Linen cloth wrought with flowers or other devices and patterns, as distinguished from plain cloth.

Item a towell of Dyaper  
 Item a fyne kerchef for a Corpaxe  
 Item a spruce Cofer<sup>78</sup>  
 Item ij fine kercheffē for Corpaxe  
 Item ij litell Candelstykē  
 Item ij stonys one berall & one glasse<sup>79</sup>  
 Item ij Towellys  
 [Item a pece of Cipres<sup>80</sup> for the Crosse *struck out and fot  
 written over*]  
 Item an ell of lynencloth  
 [Item a vestment for a wedin the crosse red velvet purlyd  
 w<sup>t</sup> gold]

(*In another hand*) :

Item a [*cro struck out*] cloth for the crosse of changeale  
 [*sic*] sylke  
 Item a pelo of crymāsyn velvet garnyssyd w<sup>t</sup> gold  
 Item a pelo of grene sylke  
 Item ij curtens of red Sasnatt frang' w<sup>t</sup> whyte & blew  
 [Item a tuell of playne cloth w<sup>t</sup> vj barrē of blew in the  
 same towell]<sup>81</sup>  
 Item ij D' schetē for autur clothys  
 Item a towell for the lavatory<sup>82</sup>  
 Item vij corpprus & v corpus casce  
 Item a vestemēt of grene velvat w<sup>t</sup> roscys<sup>83</sup> of gold w<sup>t</sup>owte  
 poiffe<sup>84</sup>  
 Item a crosse cloth of sylke w<sup>t</sup> the Image of the trenite  
 Item a new bānar cloth of buckram w<sup>t</sup> the Image of ou'  
 lady  
 Item a bānar cloth of grene sylke w<sup>t</sup> the Image of ou' lady

(*Added, each in a different hand*) :

Item a sewte of vestimetē the wyche ys the gyff of Maist'

<sup>78</sup> A chest or box made of fir.

<sup>79</sup> For the holy fire on Easter Even. It is not usual to find these in a parish church inventory.

<sup>80</sup> Apparently a name for what we now call crape.

<sup>81</sup> D'schetes=half sheets, to cover the altar with.

<sup>82</sup> Or washing of the hands at mass. But the lavatory may be what is now called the piscina.

<sup>83</sup> Roses.

<sup>84</sup> Apparella.

Robard Aschebroke the colar<sup>86</sup> wytte dornaxe w<sup>t</sup> flours  
 of Gold & iij copys be longyn to the same.  
 Item D' a schet<sup>86</sup> the giffe of Margaret Walker  
 Item a banar cloth of Grene sylke the Image of Seynt  
 Katerne.  
 It' ij antyphonars of pap one for som' & the other for  
 wynter bought of M Symond<sup>a</sup> of Wyndesore  
 Item deliv'ed to philipe tayler by the handys of petre  
 Butte iij aulter clothes they being churchewar-  
 dens.

With the inventory of 1552 is involved the history of the various commissions issued about this time for the survey of the goods of the parish churches. The first, which was issued in 1547 and addressed to the bishops, provided for a return of church goods from each diocese. The changes then in progress seem to have led to much alienation, sale, or embezzlement of church ornaments, and the alleged object of the commission was to put on record and preserve for the use of the parish what remained in each church. There appears, however, sometimes to have been a not unnatural suspicion as to the ultimate object of the enquiry, and one of the acts of the Privy Council in December, 1547, bears interesting witness to the fact. It directs letters to be written to certain persons "thanking them for their paines taken in appeasinge the tumultuous assembly of the parisheoneres of Penwith," which tumult "(as the Counsell tooke it) began thorough the indiscreete and mishandlinge of their Comissyon by the Archdeacon, William Bodeyn, who for avoydinge his owne payne to be taken therin tooke upon him to call together and assemble a multetude of all the parishes in one daye, wheras the letter purported that there should be severall enserch be taken in every place apart, and further handled him selfe after such a mannere as thereby the people were perswaded that the enserch to be taken tended only to effect as yf therupon a confiscacon should have ensued to the Kinges Majesties

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<sup>86</sup> Colour.

<sup>86</sup> See note <sup>81</sup> above.

behalf, much contrary to the Counsellors entente, who mente but only to see the same preserved entirelie to the churches, without embeseling or privat sales." \*

A second set of commissions was issued in February, 1549-50, directed to the sheriffs and justices of each county, empowering the taking of inventories as before, but forbidding the sale or alienation of church goods by the parishioners or churchwardens without the leave of the Privy Council.

About a year later the mask was thrown off, and on 3rd March, 1550-1, "it was decreed that forasmuche as the Kinges Majestie had neede presently of a masse of mooney, therefore Commissions shulde be addressed into all shires of Englande to take into the Kinges handes suche church plate as remaigneth, to be emploied unto his Highnes use."† This drastic act of robbery and sacrilege was not, however, carried into effect at once, and it was not until 29th January, 1551-2, that the Council directed the issue of letters to the *custos rotulorum* of every shire, "to delyver unto the Commissioners named in the same lettres such inventories as were before delyvered to theyre custody by other the Kinges Majesties Commissioners, of the plate, jewells, bells and other thinges belonging to the parishe churches within the same shieres."‡ The form of letter thus addressed to the Commissioners for Bedfordshire is entered, but without date, on the patent roll for 6 Edward VI., and followed by the names of the commissioners for each county. Those for Buckinghamshire were :

"THE LORD RUSSELL  
SYR MAURICE BARKELEY  
SYR EDMUND PECHAM  
SYR ROBERT DRURY  
GEORGE GIFFORD  
WILLIAM TYLDESLEY."

The commission repeats the usual tale of the embezzlement or removal of "somme part" of the church goods

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\* *Acts of the Privy Council of England*. Edited by John Roche Dasent (London, 1890). N. S. ii. (1547-1550), 535.

† *Ibid.* N. S. iii. (1550-1552), 228.

‡ *Ibid.* N. S. iii. (1550-1552), 467.

"in somme places," and directs the taking of a new set of inventories to be compared with those previously made. "For the defaults and wants yf any shalle eyther of the said plate juelles belles vestyments or any other ornaments or any part of theym any manner of wyse" the commissioners were to make diligent enquiry and search "to knowe and understond by whose default the same hath bene removed embesiled aliened or dimynyshed," and were empowered to imprison any persons who wilfully and stubbornly refused to obey their orders. The commissioners had no directions to seize the goods.\*

The Buckinghamshire commission was issued on 16th May, 1552, but the Wycombe inventory was not taken until 4th September.

The parishioners had only a short time before taken an inventory of their church goods for their own purposes. It is dated 24th April, 1552, and is of great interest and importance as showing what "Ornaments of the Church, and of the Ministers thereof, at all Times of their Ministration . . . as were in this Church of *England*, by the Authority of Parliament, in the Second Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth," had continued to "be retained, and be in use" in the king's sixth regnal year.

The inventory enumerates five "suits," the word being used in the same sense as in 1475 and 1503, of black (2), white, blue and green, and red; copes, besides the four or five belonging to the suits, of red (2), and white; vestments (*i.e.* chasubles) of red (2), and blue, three old ones of red, green, and with flowers, and one of white bustyan, no doubt for Lent, together with the necessary albes and amices, etc.; also three albes "for chyl dren." For the altar were hangings of blue and of red, with the accompanying linen cloths, "towels," and eleven corporases with seven cases for them. The only metal ornaments named are two latten candlesticks. Almost all the articles can be identified among those not struck out of the inventory of 1518-19, but the omission

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\* For the full text of the Commission see *Seventh Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records* (London, 1846), Appendix ii. 307.

of the chalices and other necessary ornaments is difficult to account for.

The parish inventory is as follows :

- f. x b.] An Inventorie of the Churche goodē that be lefte taken the xxiiij daye of Aprell in the vj<sup>th</sup> yere of the Reigne of ower soveraigne lorde Kinge Edwarde the sixte in the presentē of Mr. George Parteferr then maier and his brethern Wiffm Corwyn Edwarde Carye Rowlande Wytnall & Gyls Scidmor churchewardens.
- In p<sup>i</sup>mis a sute of blacke worsted w<sup>t</sup> .R. of golde & the lynen y<sup>t</sup> belongeth therto w<sup>t</sup> one cope of the same
- Item an olde sute of white bawdekyn w<sup>t</sup> damaske flowrys w<sup>t</sup>oute a coope havinge ij albys
- Item a sute of blewe & grene bawdekyn w<sup>t</sup> hynde of golde & a coope w<sup>t</sup> all the lynens therto belonginge
- Item a sute of Redde silke w<sup>t</sup> sterris & the flowredeluce lackynge all the lynen w<sup>t</sup> ij Coopis
- Item a sute of blacke w<sup>t</sup> flowris of golde in y<sup>e</sup> crosse wyth ij lynens therto belonginge
- Item a pawle of blewe velvet w<sup>t</sup> flowris of golde
- Item an aluter Clothe of blewe worstede w<sup>t</sup> flowris
- Item ij olde courteynez of sarcenet of purple colour
- Item ij Courteyns of Red sarcenet olde.
- Item j Coope of Redde velvet.
- Item j Redde Coope of Damaske w<sup>t</sup> flowris
- f. xj.] Item iiij Albys for Chyldren w<sup>t</sup> ij aluter clothis of Red damaske.
- Item a vestment of Red satten w<sup>t</sup> saint John baptist.
- Item a vestment of blewe damaske w<sup>t</sup> the albe therto belonginge.
- Item vij towellez of lynen & iiij litle towels for the aluter
- Item vij Casis & xj corporas clothis
- Item a vestment of Redde dornecke wythous [sic] lynen.
- Item a pilowe of Red velvet.
- Item a pese of chaungeable sarcenet

Item five aulter clothis of lynen one of them ys diaper  
 Item twoo deske clothis  
 Item iij olde vestmentis with ij albys one of them Redde  
     wythe the crosse of saint george & an other grene  
     velvet and the thirde w<sup>t</sup> flowris redde & grene.  
 Item iij silke stremers litle.  
 Item an olde grene aultre clothe.  
 Item a white Coope of Damaske wyth Imagis at the  
     orphrasyies  
 Item v surplessez olde | wyth a lynen courteyn  
 Item xj cofers ij candilstickē of latten w<sup>t</sup> one chayre  
 Item a vestment of white bustyan wyth the lynen

(NOTE.—*The whole of this list is crossed out.*)

The inventory taken by the Commissioners is dated 4th September, 6 Edward VI. (1552). It is unfortunately partly decayed along the right-hand margin, and the bottom is torn away. I have therefore ventured to restore the lost words, as far as possible, in brackets. The text is as follows : \*

### Chepyng Wycombe.

This Inventory Indented made the iij<sup>th</sup> daye of September in the ~~syxte~~ yeare of the Reigne of our sovereign Lorde Edwarde the Syxte by the grace [of] God Kyng of Inglande Fraunce & Ireland Defender of the Fa[ith and] in earthe of the Church of Ingland & Ireland the supme hedde of [the] Church goodē plate juellis & all other ornamentis pteyninge to t[he said] Church of Chepyng Wycombe in the County off Buk'. betwene the Righte honorable Sir Francis Russell knyghte · Lorde Russelle · Sir Morys Barkley · Syr Edmonde Peckam Syr Robte Druery · knyghtis · George Gyfforde & Willm Tyllesley · Esquyers of the one ptye Commission's [among other *struck out*] for

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\* The original is preserved in the Public Record Office (Exchequer Q. R. Miscellanea, Church Goods 17). I am indebted to Mr. William Page, F.S.A., for the transcript of it here printed, which I have collated with the manuscript.



the seyd Church Goodde & other the pmisses by vartue of the Kyng his Maiestyes Comyssyon to theym directed beryng date the xvj\* daye of Maye\* in the sixt yeare of the Reigne of our sov'aigne lorde and John Raunce Mayer Wylliam Granet & Robte Puseye off the other ptye all whiche gooddis plate Juellē & ornamentē be Comyttid to the same Custodye of the seyd John Wylliam & Robte untill such tyme as the Kyng his Maiestyes pleasure be furder knowon.

That is to sey

Friste [*sic*] one Sute of blacke worstede w<sup>th</sup> j [*sic*] copes one sute of blacke baw[dekyn] wythe owte a Cope one sute of redde sylcke wythe two Copis lackynge [all] the lynnens one lone vestm<sup>te</sup> of Redde sattane one cope off Redde Dam[aske] one vestmente off blewe damaske wythe the abe | one lone vestment [of red] dornykys wythout lynene thre olde vestmentis wythe ij abes one p[all off] blewe velvette fflowre aultar Clothys of damaske worsted & grene O[ne pair of] Curtaynys of sylcke fowre abes for Childreane five [*corporas written over in another hand*] Casys one pillo[w of red] velvette fowre streñs off sylcke one pece of Chaungeable sylcke ij [Candlesticks] off lattene and two payre off orgaynis a sute off blewe bawdkyne wyth hindis off golde.

Itm fyve Greate bellis one Sauncebelle two handbellis and two sac[ring bells.]

Itm thre Chalysis wythe thre patentis two of theme guylte two . . . . . one lyttle Cuppe of sylv' & a Crismatorye of Sylver.

These parcelles  
be Comyttid  
to the safe  
Custodye off  
the above  
namyd.

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\* Inserted in another hand.

M<sup>d</sup> that these psellis followyng  
were sold

[C]opes solde	Firste one Sute of	
anno [qui]nto	tissue wythe a Cope one	
Re hujus by	sute off Redde bawdekyne	
[Ed]warde	wythe a Cope one sute of	
Cary and	Redde velvete wythe a	
[Wyl]lyam	Cope one sute of whyte	
Curwyne	bawdekyne wyth a Cope	
Churche	Two whyte Copis of Dam- =xlviij <sup>u</sup>	p me Joh[n Raunce?] x
wardens of the	maske one sute of Red	Robard Pusey
same Churche	velvet wyth a Cope one	
w <sup>th</sup> the	Cope of Red Damaske Two	lxviiij <sup>u</sup>
C[onsen]te	Copis of blewe [velv]ette	
of Rycharde	Two copis of whyte Dam-	
.....	aske [ . . . . . ] of whyte	
	damaske w <sup>t</sup> a cope	
	.. w <sup>th</sup> Mary & John one Sensure & one	
	..... e one pix of silv' one litle box	
	..... of silver — xx. fi	

*Other matter torn away.*

On comparing the two lists it will be found that most of the items are common to both, but the Commissioners' list does not contain the following: an old suit of white baudekyn (lacking a cope), a cope of red velvet and another of white damask, all the altar linen, two desk cloths, five surplices, a linen curtain, the eleven coffers, the chair, and the white bustian vestment and its appurtenances. On the other hand the Commissioners enumerate certain ornaments not given in the parishioners' inventory, viz. two pairs of organs, five great bells, together with a sanctus bell, two handbells, and two sacring bells, three chalices and patens, two [? latten censers], a little silver cup, and a chrismatory of the same metal. The Commissioners append a list (1) of copes sold in the fifth year of the king's reign (1551-2) by the churchwardens, and (2) of pieces of plate that were probably

disposed of in the same manner. The sums realized, £48 and £20=£68, are equivalent to about £1400 at present value, and give some idea of the richness of the ornaments of which Wycombe church was thus despoiled.

It has already been noted that in the earlier inventories, and especially of that of 1518-19, a number of entries are struck through. There can be little doubt that this may be accounted for in a similar way to that disclosed by the Commissioners' list of 1552, the silver ornaments having been sold or confiscated, probably ultimately for "the King's use," and the parish having to be content with others of baser metal.

Within a few days of the close of the sixth year of the King's reign the final stage of this iniquitous and sacrilegious robbery of the church goods was reached by the issue of a commission to gather in the spoil. It is directed to the Comptroller of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Master of the Rolls, and five others, and instructs them (1) to receive all the inventories lately made and (2) "to collect or cause to be collected and brought togyther all and singuler redye money plate and Juelles certyfyed by our Commysioners aforesaid to remayne in any church Chapell Guild," etc. "causing the said ready money to be delyvered by indenture to our use to thandes of our trustie servaunt sir Edmond Peckham knyght and causing the said plate and Juelles to be delyvered lykwise by Indenture to our use to thandes of the maister of our Juell house for the tyme being." The commission continues: "And to thintent the said Churches and Chapelles may be furnysshedd of convenyent and comely things mete for thadmynystacion of the holy Communion in the same Wee give unto you. . . . full power and auctorytye to leave or cause to be leaft out of the said plate for the same purpose and to the same use in everye Chathedrall or Collegiat Church where Chalyses be remainyng one or two chalyses by your discrecions [*defaced*]. And in every great paryshe where Chalyses be remainyng one or two chalys by your discreacion and in every small paryshe or chapell where Chalys be remainyng one chalice . . . . And we gyve unto you . . . . full power and auctory after the honest and comely furnytüre of coverynges for the communion table and surples or surplusses for the mynyster or mynysters

in the said churches or chapells by your discrecions to dystribute or cause to be dystributed and geven freely to the poore people in every parysh wheare the same churches and chapells stond and be The resydue of the lynnyn ornaments and ymplements of the said churches and chapells in suche order and sort as may be most to Godes glory and our honor. And we gyve unto . . . you full powe[r] and auctory to sell or cause to be sold to our use all and singuler copes vestments Aulter clothes and other ornaments whatsoever remaynyng or being within any of the said churches or chapells not appoynted by this our Commyssion to be leaſte in the said churches or chapelles or to be dystributed to the poore as afore ys declared And also to sell or cause to be sold to our use by weight all parcells or peces of metall except the metall of great bell saunse bell in every of the said churches or chapells The money commyng of which sales so to be made informe before decayred and all other sommes of money whiche shall come and be brought into our use by vertue of this Commyssion We will ye shall delyver or cause to be delyvered by Indenture to thandes of the said syr Edmond Peckham to our use." The commissioners were further instructed to direct letters to proper persons in each county authorizing them "to make colleccion to our use of the said ready money plate and Juells and make sale to our use of the said coopes vestments and ornaments of sylke without gold sattyn of bridges dornix worsted Saye and of other thyngs appoynted to be sold as ys before declared and to leave in every church and Chapell such Chalyce or Chalyces and such lynnyn fornyture for the same Churches and Chapelles as ys before appoynted and to dystribute the resydue of the said lynnyn ornaments and ymplements to the poore of everye paryshe in sort before declared, etc." \*

The date of this precious document, with its canting reference to "Godes glory and our honor" and its pretended solicitude for the poor, is 16th January, 1552-3, or within seven months of the death of King Edward.

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\* For the full text from the Patent Roll of 6 Edward VI. (pt. 7 m. 11 *in verso*) see *Seventh Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records* (London, 1846), Appendix II. 312-314.

The beginning with "redye money" is a further proof that the object of these Commissions was simply plunder, since "redye money" can hardly be included under the head of superstitious ornaments.

On the page in the manuscript under notice immediately following the inventory of 24th April, 1552, is written by the same hand, but not at the same time, this list :

f. xj b.] The Inventorye of the Churchgoode now remaynyng to the same.

In p'mis thre Chalices with ij patent

Item j Coope of Redde velvet & an other of white damaske withe flowris of golde

Item an olde sute of white lackynge a Coope & all the lynnez

Item ij olde deske clothez & ij grete brasse pottez

Item j Crysmatory of latten j Crosse of Cooper part gilte

Item ij sencers of latten vij Candylstickes for the aulters

Item j blewe aulter Clothe hanginge of Satten a brydges

Item ij streimers & ij Square banners withe iiij poolys therto

Item ij olde pallys hanginge at the hight aulter

Item ij painted hanginge for the other ij aulters

Item iij herez for the iij aulters

Item j vestment of redde velvet withe the albe to the same

Item an olde white vestment of dornecke w<sup>t</sup> the albe

Item iij aulter Clothez of lynen olde w<sup>t</sup> iiij towels & ij short towelle

Item a vayle for lent season of olde clothes paynted

Item ij Candilstickes to sett talowe candelle in

Item ij Crossez of tymber w<sup>t</sup> a Crysmatory of tymber

Item ij Corporas casez with a corporez clothe

Item a greate Antiphon' of pchement w<sup>t</sup> a grayll of pchement & an antiphon' of pap unbounde w<sup>t</sup> a grayll of pap unbound

Item i pcessionall of pchement & ij of pap unbound

Item an olde manuell & an other Manuell of pchement unbound

Item a Masse booke of a Small volume w<sup>t</sup> an ymnall of  
pap

Item an olde Masse booke w<sup>t</sup> ij litle portuous & iij olde  
surplez

At first sight this looks like a list of the church goods during Mary's reign, but a comparison of it with the parish and commissioners' inventories of 1552 shews that it is actually a list of such ornaments as escaped the wholesale robbery for the King's "use." It alone, moreover, of the inventories under notice is untouched and not crossed out. The church was despoiled of four suits, a red damask cope, three vestments, and several minor things, but the parish was allowed to retain three chalices and two patens, no doubt the silver ones of earlier lists; a crismatory, two censers, seven candlesticks, and two other candlesticks, all of latten; likewise a copper parcel-gilt cross and two "grete brass pottez"; two wooden crosses, and a second crismatory, also of wood. Also a red and a white cope, a white suit of vestments, a red chasuble and an old white one, with their albes, etc. Likewise blue and other hangings for the altars, and most of the altar linen, a corporas and two corporas cases, three old surplices, a Lenten veil, and various banners and other church gear. Amongst the items are most of those omitted from the commissioners' inventory, and oddly enough the list concludes with a number of service books apparently the same as those entered in the 1518-19 inventory, which had now been superseded, at any rate in part, by the issue of the Book of Common Prayer in 1549, the third year of Edward VI.'s reign.

Besides the inventories of the goods of the parish church, there are two lists, and possibly a third, of the goods, jewels, and ornaments of the chapel of Our Lady.\* This was not that part of the parish church in which

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\* See Langley's *History of the Hundred of Desborough, Bucks*, p. 55. He quotes from Browne Willis's MSS. (which are in the Bodleian Library) an indulgence "for the reparat<sup>n</sup> of S. Mary's Chapel in the Church Yard of Wycombe." I have a note of my father's to the effect that "The proceeds arising from the sale of S. Mary's Chapel and furniture were applied towards the erection of

stood the altar of St. Mary,† probably the same as that later called the Bower altar, but a separate building in the churchyard, stated to have been rebuilt during the 14th century.‡ It apparently had its own endowment, derived from certain rents, and was under the control of two or more wardens, commonly called "collectors of our Lady rent." There was also attached to it a gild of brethren and sisters. Part of the daily duty of "Our Lady preist" is set forth in the following interesting agreement referring to the chapel of Our Lady, which is entered in the same manuscript register as the inventories:

f. cxl.] Wycombe

Ad Gildam Aulam ibidem tenentem xiiij<sup>o</sup> die decembris anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum xiiij<sup>o</sup> coram Thoma Gate tunc Maiore ibidem cum consensu et voluntate omnium Burgensium ac tenencium Capelle beate Marie virginis ibidem ordinatum est that the preist hired y<sup>t</sup> syngeth or seyth mas at oure lady auter and all other preistes that shall be hired in tyme to come in the Chapell forsaid for ever to sey mas and bytwene the offratorie or that he washe at the lavatorie he shall t<sup>o</sup>ne hym at the auteris ende & p<sup>ay</sup> for the good state welfare & p<sup>ro</sup>sperite of all the tenaunt<sup>e</sup> men & women bretheryn & susteris un to the said Chapell of oure lady and for the good staat welfare & p<sup>ro</sup>sperite of Willyam Redehode & Jone his wyfe & of Marg<sup>i</sup>e ffyasher t<sup>o</sup>me of theire lyves & for all theire kynred being alyve with *Deus misereatur* &c. *paternoster cum suffragiis* &c. and a Colet *Deus caritatis* &c. and aftur the decease of the said William Redehode & Jone his wyfe & of Marg<sup>i</sup>e ffyasher to be prayed for with them that be departed out of this world it is to be understonde that whan the preist hath p<sup>ay</sup>ed for the quicke than he stondyng styll at the auteris ende shall p<sup>ay</sup> for the sowlis of all the tenaunt<sup>e</sup> men & women and of all the sowlis of all the bretherin and susteris & benefactors of the same Chapell and in especyell for the sowlis of Richard Redehode Agnes & Agnes his wyfes & for the sowlis of all theire kynred for the sowlis of William Lancastell Emme his wyfe & for the sowlis of all ther kynred for the sowlis of John Covyntree & Jone his

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the four almshouses adjoining the Royal Grammar School." He does not give his authority. These four almshouses were pulled down and the site of them is now a portion of the ground fronting the present school.—J. P.

† Parker's *Early History and Antiquities of Wycombe in Buckinghamshire*, 102.

‡ *Ibid.* 130–136.

wyfe and of all ther kynred for the sowlis of Henry Colleshill & Agnes his wyfe & for all ther kynred for the soule of Thomas Fyasher & for all his kynred and for all Christen sowlis he shall sey *De profundis* with the versiclis & a colet *Inclina or fidelium* as in a tabyll stondyth upon the same auter opynly it apperith for the whiche dayly p'yers kept the forsaide Henry Colleshill yere to the towne of Wycombe the revision of his house with the gardyn lying therto bytwene the house of the Charnell that the preistis of the Charnell dwelle in on the Est part and the house of Thomas Gate sometime Jone Briggewateris on the West part the Kynges hyeway on the south part the whiche house the forsaide William Redehode hath repairid & made whiche costis & chargis draweth to [f. cxlb] the som of xiiij li also the forsaide William Redehode willeth & graunteth y<sup>t</sup> aftur his decees be delyv'd to the keperis of oure lady auter & Collectors of oure lady rent a Chalys part gylt with this scripture on the fote *Grate pro animabus Ricardi Redehode Agnetis uxoris eius Willelmi Redehode et Johanne uxoris eius* weying x unces & more of troye wyght the preist to synge this with on the werkedayes the forsaide Meyre Burgeys & tenaunet<sup>r</sup> wollen and grauntyn that yf the preist that now is y<sup>t</sup> seyth mas at oure lady auter & all other preistis that shall be hired in tyme to come to synge at the forsaide auter shall pay dayly for y<sup>e</sup> forsaide lyvis & sowlis hy name and yf it so fortune or happe the forsaide lyvis & soulis to be unpayed for by iij dayes in a moneth the forsaide preist to lese iiijd of his wagys to the reparacōn of the same Chaunsell as ofte tymes as he & any other in tyme to come so doth foryete the forsaide lyves & soulis unpayed for and yf it so be that the Collectors of oure lady rent the whiche shall pay for the wagys of the forsaide preist rebate not so moche of his wagys as ofte tymes as defawgte is founde and acounte thereupon in ther rekenyng is not do than the chirohemen to the behovith of the chirche to receyve the forsaide iiijd of the preistis wagys to be payed by the bondis of the Collectors of oure lady rent and they to acounte upon the same also the tabyll on the auter with names to be repayrid at all tymes when it nedith on the cost of oure lady rent.

On the next leaf (cxlj.) is also entered the following, under date 8th May, 17 Edward IV. (1477) :

Item ad visum Franc' pleg' tenentem in le Rye coram Ricardo Cary tunc Maiore cum consensu omnium Burgen-sium ibidem videlicet viij<sup>o</sup> die Maij anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum xvij<sup>o</sup> ordinatum est et concessum Willelmo Redehode et assignatis suis quod illos Duos Capellanos vocatos *oure lady preist* & *le Bourpreist* qui nunc sunt aut qui pro tempore erunt habeant et teneant illas ij



Cameras cum gardinis adjacentibus et suis pertinentiis nuper Henrici Colleshill juxta tenementum vocatum *le Charnell house* ex parte Boriali Cimeterij prout mete et bunde undique docent et proportant Habendum et tenendum predictas ij Cameras cum gardinis adjacentibus et suis pertinentiis predictis Capellanis tam diu ipsi habent et occupant servicia sua Reddendum inde annuatim predicto Willelmo Redehode et assignatis suis xiijs iiij d legalis monete Anglie ad duos anni terminos usuales scilicet ad festa sancti sancti [*sic*] Michaelis archangeli et annunciacionis beate Marie virginis per equales porciones. Solvendas annuatim per manus Collectorum redditus Capelle beate Marie virginis et firmarij Rectorie ibidem, etc.

The earliest of the inventories is dated 12th November, 18 Henry VII (1502), and has a Latin heading; the inventory itself is in English. It practically consists of two series of ornaments: (1) those of the altar; (2) those belonging to the image of Our Lady, or offerings made in her honour.

The altar ornaments include two chalices, one being that made in accordance with the directions of William Redhode above quoted; four corporases and their cases; three "pairs" of vestments with all their apparel; a white chasuble; a massbook; four linen altar cloths and a canvas covering, with two towels; three altar hangings and as many pairs of curtains; a pair of great latten candlesticks before the altar and a lesser pair "for prickets" upon it, together with a tinned candlestick and three more latten ones for tallow candles; and a pair of tin cruets.

The existence of the image of Our Lady is fixed by the mention of the silver-gilt crown upon her head. This is followed by some twenty items, including girdles, rosaries, brooches, rings, pieces of money, and other votive offerings of the usual kind. Similar inventories for like chapels have been met with elsewhere.\* The text of the inventory is as follows:

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\* Cf. the inventory of 1488 of the Chapel of "oure lady of the bryge" at Derby, printed in Cox & Hope, *Chronicles of the Collegiate Church or Free Chapel of All Saints, Derby* (London, 1881), 85; and that of the Chapel of St. Mary upon the Bridge, at Wakefield, taken in 1498 (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 2nd S. xvii. 75).

f. xxj.] Anno regni Henrici septimi decimo octavo  
xij<sup>th</sup> of Novēbr.

Inventorium Bonorum Capelle beate Marie virginis  
ibidem &c Tempore Willelmi Aley & Hamlet Taylo<sup>r</sup>  
Gardiani I &c Deliv'ed befor Roberd Aschebrok  
Mayr

Inprimis ij Chalys one grete dobyll Gylde a nothyr parte  
therof Gylde w<sup>t</sup> a sc<sup>p</sup>tur abowte the fote prayng for the  
sowlys of Wittm Redhode & his ffrendis iiij Corpaxe  
w<sup>t</sup> the Casys iij p of vestmētē one grene w<sup>t</sup> branches  
anothir of grene sylke the thryd of wosted w<sup>t</sup> all ther  
apparell a whyte Chesebyll a Masboke iiij ant'  
clothis whyte & one Canvas ij Towellys iij auter-  
clothys & [iiij *altered to*] vj Curtenys ij grete latyn  
Candilstyke befor the auter ij latyn Candilstyke apon  
the awter for p'ketē a tynen Candilstyke iij latyn  
Candilstylstyke [*sic*] for Talowe ij Crewetē of Tynne  
A Crowne of Silver apon owr ladyes hede & Gylde A  
brode Gyrdell whyte Corse<sup>87</sup> [*sylv crossed out*] the  
pendant and the Bokull dobyll Gylde w<sup>t</sup> vj stodis<sup>88</sup>  
Anothir Gyrdyll playn Corse the pendant & bokull of  
Sylver wyth viij stodis A Grene narowe Corse w<sup>t</sup> the  
pendant & bokull of silver A payr bedys<sup>89</sup> w<sup>t</sup> iij  
Golde ryngys of amb<sup>r</sup><sup>90</sup> rede & whyte ij of the Golde ryngē  
ameled A p bedis of geete<sup>91</sup> w<sup>t</sup> xj gaudes<sup>92</sup> of sylver x  
stonys of [Sylver *struck out*] Corall a p blakezete<sup>91</sup>  
bedys w<sup>t</sup> a ryng of silver iij p of ambur bedys corse<sup>93</sup>  
an owche of Silver & Gylte bokulwyse A Crucifixe of  
Silver & Gylte A Crosse Key of Sylver A harte w<sup>t</sup>  
the Tunge sylver & Gylte vj Ryngys silver & gylde

<sup>87</sup> Corse: apparently the groundwork of the girdle. Cf.  
*Prompt. Parv.*: COORS of sylke or threde. *Textum.* SEYNT, or  
coors of a girdle. *Textum.*

<sup>88</sup> Studs.

<sup>89</sup> A pair of beads is the usual name for a rosary. It is some-  
times called a pair of paternosters.

<sup>90</sup> Amber was much used for pairs of beads.

<sup>91</sup> Jet, another favourite material for a pair of beads, as also  
was coral.

<sup>92</sup> The large beads placed between the decades were called gauds.

<sup>93</sup> Coarse.

x ryngys of Sylver w<sup>t</sup> a Jomewe<sup>94</sup> of sylver a broche of sylver & gylte a [pey *crossed out*] peny Gyldre a grote of Sylv' iiij pens<sup>95</sup> of sylver a pece of Corall w<sup>t</sup> ij Typpys of sylver a Relyk closed in sylke a Chapelet of Tyssewe a Garment of Blak Damaske a pall of Grene sylke (*Added in another hand :*) a bedestone of silv' & amelled<sup>96</sup> (*Added in the original hand :*) Item a vestement of blewe damaske of the gyfte of Myhell Poy natt w<sup>t</sup> branchis Item a stone of Cristall closed w<sup>t</sup> silv' & a cheyn pte Gylte

(NOTE.— *Down the left side of the entry is a bracket and the word vacat.*)

The second inventory was taken 20th January, 10 Henry VIII (1518-19), and is throughout in English. It repeats for the most part the ornaments and jewels in the 1502 list, but omits the minor candlesticks, and it is not quite clear how far the chasubles in the former can be compared with those in the later list. Nearly all the votive offerings, save the five rosaries and a silver-gilt owch, seem to have been sold or otherwise disposed of before the taking of the second inventory, but others appear in their stead in the additional items. Among other new ornaments are three garments, no doubt to put on our Lady's image. The last item, also a new one, "a Curten clothe for o<sup>r</sup> lady lofte" is of interest as giving a clue to the furniture of the chapel. The added entries call for no special notice. The two crowns for the image of our Lady which are crossed out must have shared the fate of the pair of coral beads which was "sold to John Bitt." The inventory is as follows:

f. ix.]

Our' lady

The Inventor' of the gode Jewellys and ornamente belongyng to the Chapell of our lady made the xx<sup>th</sup> day of Januar' the x<sup>th</sup> yere of kyng harr' the viij<sup>th</sup> in the p'sence of Thomas frere mayr Robt Astbroke & other burgess' of the same borowgh then beyng wardens Thomas Gerard & John Kelehogge

<sup>94</sup> Jomewe=gemowe, or gemal, a double ring.

<sup>95</sup> Pennies.

<sup>96</sup> Enamelled.

- ffyrst a Chalice w<sup>t</sup> a scriptur rounde abowte the the [sic]  
fote silver & gylte
- Item another Chalice silver & gylte
- \* [Item a Crowne for owr lady silv' & gylte w<sup>t</sup> ix. [now  
viiij *written over*] stonys in the border of the same]
- [Item anothir Crown lesse wyth eyght stonys in the border  
of the same]
- Item an Onche of Silver lyke a bakyll<sup>98</sup> of Silv' & gylte.
- Item a Cristall stone wythe a Cheyne to the same Silv' &  
gylte
- [Item a p Coraſt bedys w<sup>t</sup> xl stonys of Silver & gylte &  
ryng† of silver] sold to John Bitt *added*
- [Item a p *struck through* &] to payer [*written over in  
another hand*] of blak bedys w<sup>t</sup> xxj stonys of silv' &  
[one Ryng *altered to*] too Ryngē of Silv' [the Ryngē  
wher sold *added in another hand*]
- [Item a p] of bedys Rede ambf w<sup>t</sup> one peny of silv' upon  
them [they lakkethe the peny *added*]
- [Item an]othir p bedys of yolowe ambf w<sup>t</sup> gaudes of Jasp  
stonys & Castellon<sup>99</sup>
- [Item a p of] bedys ambf & glasse w<sup>t</sup> a ryng [*crossed out  
and ij Ryngē written over*] of Sylv' [the Ryngē wher  
sold *written over, and the following added in another  
hand:*] A p of blacke gettys bedys & anothyr of  
ambur.
- Item a garment of Tyssewe w<sup>t</sup> a lyon theropon.
- Item a garment of blewe sylke w<sup>t</sup> floure de luce
- Item a Chaplet for owr lady of Tyssewe.
- Item a garment to owr lady of white w<sup>t</sup> Grivyns
- Item a vestment of blewe Damaske w<sup>t</sup> flourys of the  
gyfte of Myhell Poy natt
- Item a vestment of grene wosted w<sup>t</sup> byrde
- Item a vestment of grene w<sup>t</sup> the crossys<sup>100</sup> rede befor &  
behynd.
- Item a vestment of baudekyn the Crossys yolowe & blewe.
- Item an old Chesebyll of grene silk w<sup>t</sup> barres of Ray.

\* The entries in square brackets [ ] are struck through in  
the MS.

† Altered to "too ryngē" and then corrected again.

<sup>98</sup> Buckle.

<sup>99</sup> Perhaps a Castilian, or Spanish gold coin, hung on the end.

<sup>100</sup> The orphreys. See note <sup>58</sup>.

Item [iiij *altered into*] oon Aulter [*Clothes altered into*]  
Cloth paynted

Item an aulter Clothe of grene wosted w<sup>t</sup> byrde

Item ij Curtens of grene wosted w<sup>t</sup> byrde

Item iij paynted Curteyns

Item a white valauns ffrenge w<sup>t</sup> thred.

Item an olde valans of grene w<sup>t</sup> beste

Item a p of grete laten Candilstykkē called Standarde

f. ix b.] Item anothir payr of latyn Candilstykkē stond-  
yng on the awt<sup>r</sup>

Item ij \* aulterclothis of lynyen Clothe whyte

Item a Masseboke prēted.

Item a lytell portewes called o<sup>r</sup> lady port'.

Item a grene vestmēt w<sup>t</sup> letters *ff* & *A* w<sup>in</sup> the Crosse

Item iiij Corpaxes w<sup>t</sup> Casys

Item ij Crewette of Tynne

Item a pall of grene sylk

Item a pax w<sup>t</sup> the Image of o<sup>r</sup> Lord.

Item one Towell.

Item a clothe for the awt<sup>r</sup> unhalowed.

Item a Curten clothe for o<sup>r</sup> lady lofte.

(*Added in another hand*) :

Item a payer of Ambur bedys w<sup>t</sup> vij stonys of sylver.

Item a gyrdyll the pendent w<sup>t</sup> awkament<sup>101</sup>

Item [ij *struck through and*] iiij [*written over*] chyrchoys<sup>102</sup>  
w<sup>t</sup> a laude. | chirchohe. | .

(*Added in another hand*) :

Item a payer of beddys of blake gete w<sup>t</sup> ij ryngē of sylffer  
[the Ryngē wher sold *added in a different hand*]

Item a ryngē of sylffer of the gyfte of Ayliys Nycollis.

Item a hankerclothe of the gyfte of Master Astbroke

(*Added in another hand*) :

Item a gyrdyll w<sup>t</sup> grene corse the buckyll & pendent of  
sylver & vj stodē of sylver

\* Written over an erasure.

<sup>101</sup> Perhaps the same as alchemy or "alkamyē," a metallic alloy imitating gold.

<sup>102</sup> Kerchiefs.

*(Added in the same hand as the first additions :)*

Item ij awter clothys of diapur.

Item ij halfe chette

Item a diapur towell & a nothir towell playne cloth

Item ij holde awter clothis torne oñ dyapur & a nothyr  
playne

[Item ij ffine chyrchoys *struck out*]

*(Added in another hand :)*

It' a shet & a crensch cloth<sup>108</sup> of the gaffe of Mastrys  
Hastebroke & a shett of Mother Telbye & a selfer  
rynge of the gyfte of Teyler.

*(NOTE.—The whole of this inventory is crossed out.)*

On the page next to the foregoing inventory is a short list dated 11th October, 1 Edward VI., 1547, which seems to relate to the contents of the chapel of Our Lady, although that is not named, after the destruction of the image in the reign of Henry VIII. and the confiscation of the goods of all gilds and chantries under the Act of 37 Henry VIII. [1545] cap. 4. That the image of Our Lady had been destroyed is probable from the following extract from the Acts of the Privy Council which proves the destruction of the images in the parish church of Wycombe :

29 November, 1547.

John Bisse, of Wickham, have [*sic*] spoken and doone inconveniently against the taken down of images abused in the church of Wickham, and therefore having been committed a certen tyme to the Fleete, was delyvered and injoynd to make oppen and solem declaration at Wickham of his fault. \*

The list under notice is as follows :

f. x.] Memorandum deliv'ide into the handis of  
[. . . . . and *erased*] John Standishe

---

\* *Acts of the Privy Council of England*, N. S. ii. (1547-50), 147.

<sup>108</sup> Was this a crysom cloth ?

the xj<sup>th</sup> daye of octobre in the first yere of ou<sup>r</sup>e  
soveraigne Lorde Kynge Edwarde the sixe

In primis ij chalices [w<sup>ch</sup> ij chalice were deliv'ide to  
simon Witnall then mayer *added by the same hand &  
the whole entry struck through*]

Item a vestmente of blewe braunched Damaske w<sup>t</sup> a  
Redde crosse therupon w<sup>t</sup> all [*sic*]

Item a vestment of Redde and blewe dormycke w<sup>t</sup> a  
grene crosse therupon

Item a blacke vestment w<sup>t</sup> [a *struck out*] grene [birde  
*struck out*] bird & flowre de linc & the crosse  
w<sup>t</sup> splaide egils of golde

Item a grene vestment w<sup>t</sup> a blewe crosse w<sup>t</sup> *Ihus maria*  
in golde

Item a white vestment of dornicke w<sup>t</sup> a crosse of grene  
silke withe sterrys of golde therupon

Item a masse booke w<sup>t</sup> a corporas case and ij corporasses  
therin

Item a glasse paxe ij crewette

Item ij alter clothis of diaper & one of playne clothe

Item an alter hanginge of blewe silke w<sup>t</sup> white flowrys

Item v halfe Shetys. w<sup>t</sup> iij kerchevys.

Item a yerde and a quart' of tyssue

Item an other pese of tissue

Item a canves clothe for the aulter.

(NOTE.—*All the items are crossed out.*)

All the items here given can be identified with entries in the inventory of 1518-19, with the exception of the red and blue, the black, and the white vestments, and the blue silk hanging. The "canvas clothe" may be that in the earlier list of 1502, and the 1½ yard of tissue perhaps formed part of the "garment of tyssewe" in the inventory of 1518-19.

What became of the various ornaments in these lists that were left by the commissioners does not seem to have been recorded.

In the present controversy on ritual matters it may be well to point out that whether the "Ornaments Rubric" refers to the second year of the reign of

Edward VI, or, as some think, to the first Prayer Book issued during his third year, we have clear evidence that at Wycombe chasubles and copes of various colours, altar hangings, crosses, candlesticks, censers, crismatories, the Lenten veil, etc. had been "retained" and were "in use" in the king's sixth regnal year; and this is by no means a solitary case. On the contrary, the evidence is overwhelming that a like state of things prevailed over a large part of England.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.



## POPULATION RETURNS FOR BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 1676.

IN the collection of MSS. at the Salt Museum at Stafford is preserved a bulky volume, formerly in the possession of H.R.H. the late Duke of Sussex, and containing the returns of a religious census taken by order of Archbishop Sheldon in 1676. These returns give for each parish the number of Conformists, "Papists," and Nonconformists respectively, above the age of sixteen. In a similar census taken in the reign of William III. the number of those above the age named was doubled in order to get at the entire population; and this computation is, I believe, regarded as approximately correct. Applying it to Buckinghamshire, we find that in 1676 the population of Bucks (excluding a few parishes omitted in the return) was 68,618, of whom 364 only were Romanists, and 3862 were Nonconformists. The latter gives a proportion of 1 in 18, while for the whole diocese of Lincoln the proportion was 1 in 21, and for Bedfordshire it was as high as 1 in 12.

In the original MS. the parishes are scarcely arranged on any perceptible method. In the following list I have given them in alphabetical order to facilitate reference, and have added in each case the approximate population of each parish on the basis of the estimate just now mentioned. The letters C, P, and N denote the number of Conformists, Papists, and Nonconformists respectively.

In some cases I have compared with these figures those given in the Browne Willis MSS. in the Bodleian Library. But these latter suffer under several disadvantages. They are largely given in round numbers, and sometimes by families; and they do not appear all to refer to the same date, though I believe they may mostly be referred to 1712-1714. Nor have I examined the whole of his very voluminous memoranda. We generally calculate five to a family in such cases; but I have assumed six as likely to be nearer the mark for rural districts early in the last century.

Browne Willis also divides the inhabitants of each parish according to their religious profession, following the "odd arithmetic" for which the King of Brobdingnag laughed at Captain Lemuel Gulliver; and his notes on this point have preserved some curious facts, to which I may perhaps refer in a future paper.

## TABLE OF PARISHES.

- ADDINGTON.—C, 68; N, 3; estimated total, 142.  
 ADSTOCK.—No return.  
 "AKLEY" (AKELEY).—C, 104; estimated total, 208.  
 AMERSHAM.—C, 646; N, 215; estimated total, 1724. Willis, 2000.  
 "ASHINGTON" (ASHENDON).—C, 80; estimated total, 160. Willis, "29 families," say 174.  
 ASTON ABBOTS.—No return.  
 ASTON CLYNTON.—C, 290; estimated total, 580. Willis, "100 families," say 600.  
 ASTON SANFORD.—C, 41; estimated total, 82.  
 ASTWOOD.—C, 80; N, 4; estimated total, 168. Willis, 165.  
 "ALISBURY" (AYLESBURY).—C, 887; N, 45; estimated total, 1864.  
 I am inclined to think there must be some error here. Willis says, 4000. Perhaps the first number given should be 1887, which would give an estimated total of 3864.  
 BARTON HARTSHORN.—No return. Willis says, "20 families," say 120.  
 BEACHAMPTON.—C, 98; N, 3; estimated total, 202.  
 "BECKONSFIELD."—C, 637; N, 12; estimated total, 1298. Willis, 550!  
 BIDDLESDEN.—No return.  
 "BIRTON CUM STOKE MANDIL."—C, 380; P, 4; N, 24; estimated total for two parishes, 816. Willis gives that of Berton as 494, and that of Stoke as 200; total, 694.  
 BLEDLOW.—No return. Willis gives 620 as the population.  
 BLETCHLEY.—C, 453; N, 27; estimated total, 960.  
 BORSTALL.—C, 77; estimated total, 154.  
 "BRANDINGHAM" (BRADENHAM).—C, 76; N, 9; estimated total, 170.  
 BRADWELL.—C, 106; estimated total, 212. Willis, 150.  
 "BOWBRICKHILL."—C, 175; N, 13; estimated total, 376. Willis, 300.  
 GREAT BRICKHILL.—C, 233; N, 7; estimated total, 480. Willis, "400 to 500."  
 LITTLE BRICKHILL.—C, 148; N, 7; estimated total, 310. Willis says, "70 families," say 420.  
 "BIRILL" (BRILL).—C, 340; estimated total, 680.  
 BROUGHTON.—C, 81; N, 2; estimated total, 166.  
 BUCKINGHAM.—C, 1377; P, 9; N, 17; estimated total 2806. Willis says, 2800.  
 BUCKLAND.—No return. Willis, 196.

- BURNHAM.—C, 436; N, 4; estimated total, 880. Willis puts it as high as 200 families.
- CALVERTON.—C, 249; N, 8; estimated total, 514. Willis, 250.
- "CASTLE THORPP."—C, 140; N, 2; estimated total, 284.
- "CHALFORD" (CHALFONT) ST. GILES.—C, 140; N, 78; estimated total, 436. The large proportion of Dissenters in this always intensely Puritan parish is very noticeable. Willis says, "100 families."
- CHALFONT ST. PETER.—No return. Willis, 480.
- "CHELSLEY" (CHEARSLEY).—C, 100; estimated total, 200.
- CHEDDINGTON.—C, 72; N, 10; estimated total, 166. Willis says, "32 families," say 192.
- "CHENIS."—C, 121; N, 11; estimated total, 264. Willis, 173.
- CHESHAM.—I find no return of this large parish. Willis gives 3000.
- CHESHAM BOYS.—C, 49; N, 3; estimated total, 104. Willis says, "13 families," say 78.
- CHETWODE.—No return. Willis, "15 families," say 90.
- "CICHLEY" (CHICHELEY).—C, 101; N, 2; estimated total, 206.
- CHILTON.—C, 138; N, 1; estimated total, 278. Willis, 230.
- "CHOLDSBYRY" (CHOLESBURY).—C, 34; N, 11; estimated total, 90  
B. Willis gives it as only 20!
- CLAYDON, EAST AND "BOTTLE" (BOTOLPH).—C, 205; N, 2; estimated total, 414.
- CLAYDON, MIDDLE.—C, 148; N, 1; estimated total, 298.
- CLAYDON, STEEPLE.—No return. Willis, 200.
- CLIFTON REYNS.—C, 120; N, 2; estimated total, 244. Willis, 200.
- COLD BRAFIELD.—No return.
- COLNBROOK.—The returns for this town are no doubt included under Horton and Langley. Willis gives the population of Colnbrook as "140 families," say 840.
- CRAWLEY, NORTH.—C, 359; N, 42; estimated total, 802. Willis, 750.
- CRESLOW.—No return.
- CUBLINGTON (called "TUBLINGTON")—C, 113; N, 5; estimated total, 236.
- CUDDINGTON.—C, 159; N, 22; estimated total, 362. Willis, "60 families," say 360.
- DATCHET.—No return.
- DENHAM.—C, 301; N, 4; estimated total, 610. Willis, 500.
- DINTON.—No return. Willis, 600.
- DORNEY.—C, 83; P, 2; N, 6; estimated total, 182. Willis only gives 90.
- DORTON.—C, 19; estimated total, 38. Willis, "11 families."
- DRAYTON "BECHAM."—C, 83; N, 12; estimated total, 190. Willis, 80.
- DRAYTON PARSLow.—C, 144; P, 4; N, 10; estimated total, 316. Willis, 150.
- DUNTON.—C, 52; estimated total, 104. Willis, 84.
- EDLESBOROUGH.—C, 275; N, 42; estimated total, 634. Willis, 800.
- "EDGCOAT."—C, 71; N, 3; estimated total, 148.
- "ELSBOROUGH."—C, 163; N, 7; estimated total, 340. Willis, 270.
- EMBERTON.—C, 253; N, 2; estimated total, 510. Willis, 400.

ETON.—No return.

FARNHAM ROYAL.—C, 159; P, 1; N, 24; estimated total, 368.  
Willis, 269

"FAWLET" (FAWLEY).—C, 52; N, 5; estimated total, 114.

FENNY STRATFORD.—C, 29; estimated total, 58.

FINGEST.—C, 127; P, 1; estimated total, 256.

FOSCOTT.—C, 38; estimated total, 76.

FULMER.—No return. Willis, "30 families," say 180.

"GOTHURST" (GAYHURST).—C, 41; P, 24; estimated total, 65.

The number of Catholics points to the influence of the Digby family.

GRANDBOROUGH.—No return.

GRENDON UNDERWOOD.—C, 182; estimated total, 364. Willis, 200.

GROVE.—C, 13; N, 2; estimated total, 30.

HADDENHAM (called "NADDENHAM").—C, 410; N, 51; estimated total, 922. Willis gives it as 500.

HALTON.—No return.

HAMBLEDEN (called "HAMBLETON").—C, 394; N, 5; estimated total, 798. Willis says, "127 families," say 762.

HAMPDEN, GREAT.—C, 118; N, 2; estimated total, 240.

HAMPDEN, LITTLE.—No return.

HANSLOPE.—C, 654; N, 2; estimated total, 1312. Willis, 1800.

HARDMEAD.—C, 60; estimated total, 120. Willis, 70.

HARDWICKE.—C, 240; N, 6; estimated total, 492. Willis, 400.

HARTWELL.—C, 100; estimated total, 200. Willis, 60.

HAVERSHAM.—C, 150; estimated total, 300. Willis, 150.

"HARIDG" (HAWRIDGE).—C, 61; N, 8; estimated total, 138.

HEDGERLEY.—C, 38; N, 4; estimated total, 84. Willis, 70.

HEDDER.—C, 61; N, 9; estimated total, 140.

HILLEDEN.—C, 125; N, 2; estimated total, 254. Willis, 200.

HITCHAM.—C, 51; N, 4; estimated total, 110. Willis, 40.

HOGGESTON.—C, 82; P, 3; estimated total, 170.

HOGSHAW.—No return.

HORSENDON.—No return.

HORTON.—C, 260; N, 38; estimated total, 596. But Willis gives it at 180! I am inclined to think, however, from the words he uses, that he refers only to the part outside of the town of Colnbrook.

HORWOOD, GREAT.—C, 327; N, 6; estimated total, 666.

HORWOOD LITTLE.—No return.

"HITCHENDON" (HUGHENDEN).—C, 172; P, 4; N, 17; estimated total, 386. Willis puts it as high as 500.

HULCOT.—C, 72; estimated total, 144. Willis, 93.

IBSTONE.—No return.

ICKFORD.—C, 105; P, 2; estimated total, 214. Willis, 115.

ILMER.—C, 28; N, 5; estimated total, 66.

IVER.—C, 460; N, 9; estimated total, 938. Willis, 700.

IVINGHOE.—No return. Willis, 840.

KIMBLE MAGNA.—C, 135; N, 8; estimated total, 286. Willis, 206.

KIMBLE PARVA.—C, 66; estimated total, 132. Willis, 80.

KINGSEY.—C, 66; estimated total, 132.

"LANGLEY MASH."—C, 285; N, 15; estimated total, 600. Willis says, "100 families," say 600.

- LATHBURY.—C, 82; N, 1; estimated total, 166. Willis, 100.  
 LAVENDON.—C, 405; N, 8; estimated total, 826. Willis, 522.  
 LEE.—C, 71; N, 6; estimated total, 154. Willis says, "24 families," which gives 144.  
 LILLINGSTON "DARRILL" (DAYRELL).—C, 50; N, 6; estimated total, 112. Lillingston Lovell was in Oxfordshire at this date.  
 "LICKHAMSTEAD."—C, 173; N, 3; estimated total, 352. Willis, 200.  
 LINFORD MAGNA.—C, 111; N, 13; estimated total, 248. Willis, 193.  
 LITTLE LINFORD.—No return.  
 LINSLADE.—C, 60; estimated total, 120.  
 "LONGCRENDON."—C, 238; N, 96; estimated total, 668.  
 LOUGHTON.—C, 116; N, 1; estimated total, 234. Willis, 220.  
 LUDGARSHALL.—C, 210; N, 3; estimated total, 416.  
 MAYDS MORTON.—C, 143; estimated total, 286. Willis, 126 only.  
 MARLOW, GREAT.—C, 1137; P, 10; N, 50; estimated total, 2394.  
 MARLOW, LITTLE.—C, 250; N, 7; estimated total, 514.  
 MARSHGIBBON.—C, 238; N, 2; estimated total, 480. Willis, 300.  
 MARSTON, FLEET.—C, 18; estimated total, 36.  
 MARSTON, NORTH.—C, 215; N, 16; estimated total, 462. Willis, 350.  
 MARSWORTH.—C, 125; estimated total, 250. Willis, 140.  
 MEDMENHAM.—C, 132; N, 2; estimated total, 268.  
 MENTMORE.—C, 128; estimated total, 256. Willis, 220.  
 MILTON KEYNES.—C, 83; N, 1; estimated total, 168.  
 MISSINDEN, GREAT.—C, 376; P, 7; N, 25; estimated total, 816.  
 Willis estimates it as 1000, apparently a rough guess.  
 MISSINDEN, LITTLE.—C, 150; N, 2; estimated total, 304. Willis, 260.  
 MONKS RISBOROUGH.—No return. (A peculiar of Canterbury).  
 MOULSOE.—C, 134; N, 32; estimated total, 332.  
 MURSLEY.—C, 120; P, 24; N, 10; estimated total, 308. Willis says 258.  
 NASH.—C, 130; N, 2; estimated total, 264.  
 NEWPORT PAGNELL.—C, 905; P, 1; N, 126; estimated total, 2064.  
 Willis has 3000, another rough guess.  
 NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE.—C, 92; N, 4; estimated total, 192. Willis, 229.  
 NEWTON "LONVIL."—C, 190; N, 3; estimated total, 386. Willis says, "80 families," say 480.  
 OAKLEY.—C, 159; N, 7; estimated total, 332.  
 "OULNEY CUM WARINGTON."—C, 832; N, 137; estimated total, 1938. Willis, 2000.  
 Oving.—C, 100; N, 10; estimated total, 220. Willis, 150.  
 PADBURY.—C, 164; N, 2; estimated total, 332. Willis, 150.  
 "PEN."—C, 310; N, 20; estimated total, 660. Willis, 480.  
 "PITCHCOAT."—C, 21; estimated total, 42.  
 PITLLESTHORNE.—C, 140; estimated total, 280. Willis, 220.  
 "PIDSTOKE" (a name I do not recognise).—C, 111; estimated total, 222.  
 PRESTON BISSET.—C, 129; estimated total, 258.  
 PRINCE'S RISBOROUGH.—C, 646; N, 38; estimated total, 1368.  
 Willis gives 1300.  
 QUAINTON.—C, 322; N, 14; estimated total, 672. Willis, 450.

- QUARRENDON.**—No return.  
**RADCLIFFE.**—C, 128; estimated total, 256. Willis, 120.  
**RADNAGE.**—C, 109; P, 1; N, 14; estimated total, 224.  
**RAVENSTONE.**—No return. Willis, 200.  
**SANDERTON.**—C, 85; P, 2; N, 2; estimated total, 178.  
**SHABBINTON.**—C, 62; N, 1; estimated total, 126.  
**"SHAULSTONE."**—C, 65; N, 3; estimated total, 136.  
**SHENLEY.**—No return. Willis, 250.  
**SHERRINGTON.**—C, 200; N, 30; estimated total, 460. Willis says, "120 families," say 720.  
**SLAPTON.**—C, 87; N, 2; estimated total, 178. Willis gives only 36.  
**SOULBURY.**—C, 214; P, 2; N, 20; estimated total, 472. Willis, 440.  
**STANTONBURY.**—C, 12; estimated total, 24. Willis, 20.  
**STEWKLEY.**—C, 281; N, 47; estimated total, 656. Willis, 510.  
**"STOKEGOLDINGTON."**—C, 200; P, 1; estimated total, 402. Willis, 317.  
**STOKE HAMOND.**—C, 421; N, 10; estimated total, 862. But Willis says, "40 families."  
**STOKE MANDEVILLE.**—See Bierton.  
**"STOKEPOSES" (STOKE POGES).**—C, 280; N, 4; estimated total, 568.  
**STONE.**—C, 161; N, 1; estimated total, 322.  
**STOW.**—C, 108; N, 4; estimated total, 224. Willis, 180.  
**STONY STRATFORD ("West Side," Parish of St. Giles).**—C, 329; N, 31; estimated total, 720.  
**STONY STRATFORD ("East Side," Parish of St. Mary Magdalene).**—C, 246; N, 10; estimated total, 512, making a total for the town of 1232. Willis gives it as 1200.  
**SWANBURN.**—C, 220; N, 18; estimated total, 476. Willis, 350.  
**SYMPSON.**—C, 52; N, 12; estimated total, 128. Willis puts this parish as high as 320.  
**TAPLOW.**—C, 144; P, 5; estimated total, 298.  
**"TOTTENHOE" (TATTENHOE).**—C, 11; estimated total, 22.  
**THORNBOROUGH.**—C, 240; estimated total, 480.  
**THORNTON.**—C, 57; N, 1; estimated total, 116.  
**TOWERSEY.**—No return.  
**"TURFIELD" (TURVILLE).**—C, 159; P, 1; N, 14; estimated total, 348. Willis, 200.  
**TURWESTON.**—C, 93; N, 3; estimated total, 192.  
**TINGEWICK.**—C, 202; N, 34; estimated total, 472. Willis gives it at 400.  
**TWYFORD.**—C, 188; N, 2; estimated total, 380.  
**TYRRINGHAM.**—C, 58; estimated total, 116. Willis, 100.  
**UPTON.**—C, 133; N, 3; estimated total, 272.  
**"WADSDON."**—C, 389; N, 8; estimated total, 774.  
**WALTON.**—C, 55; estimated total, 110.  
**WATER STRATFORD.**—C, 63; estimated total, 126. Willis, 103.  
**WAVENDON.**—C, 226; N, 18; estimated total, 488. Willis, 370.  
**WENDOVER.**—No return. Willis, 1000.  
**"WEST BURY."**—C, 116; N, 1; estimated total, 234.  
**WESTON TURVIL.**—C, 200; N, 11; estimated total, 422. Willis, 430.  
**WESTON (UNDERWOOD).**—C, 52; P, 67; N, 7; estimated total, 252. Willis, 240. The very high number of Catholics here points to

- the influence of the Throckmorton family; but the "Papists" in Willis's time had fallen to forty.
- "WRAXHAM" (WEXHAM).—C, 54; estimated total, 108.
- WHADDON.—C, 204; N, 2; estimated total, 412. Willis, 500.
- WHITCHURCH.—No return.
- WILLEN.—C, 39; estimated total, 78.
- WINCHENDON (given without distinction of UPPER and LOWER).—C, 73; P, 2; N, 3; estimated total, 156.
- "WIG" (WING).—C, 250; P, 2; N, 18; estimated total, 540. Willis, 668.
- WINGRAVE.—C, 211; N, 42; estimated total, 506. Willis, 630.
- WINSLOW.—No return. This parish, with those of Aston Abbots, Grandborough, and Little Horwood, would be omitted as belonging to the diocese of London.
- WOLSTON, GREAT.—C, 88; N, 2; estimated total, 180.
- WOLSTON PARVA.—C, 60; estimated total, 120.
- WOLVERTON.—C, 80; P, 3; N, 3; estimated total, 172. Willis, 160.
- WOOBURN.—C, 200; N, 12; estimated total, 424.
- "WORNAL" (WORMINGHALL).—C, 126; N, 2; estimated total, 256.
- WOTTON UNDERWOOD.—C, 129; N, 2; estimated total, 262. Willis, 270.
- "WOOSTON" (WOUGHTON?).—C, 106; estimated total, 212.
- WRASBURY.—C, 130; N, 1; estimated total, 262.
- WYCOMBE, CHEPPING.—I was surprised to find no return for this important town, and cannot account for the omission, nor for that of Chesham and Wendover. Willis gives the population of Wycombe at "300 families," say 1800.
- WYCOMBE, WEST.—No return. Willis, 1000.

In addition to these parishes, that of Caversfield, then included in Bucks, but now belonging to Oxfordshire, is included, with the return, "Conformists, 43," giving an estimated total of 86.

The very noticeable discrepancy between the returns of 1676, and those given by Willis nearly half a century later, is not easy to account for. As he generally gives a smaller number for the country villages, and a larger one for the towns, we might be tempted to suppose that the "agricultural exodus" was not unknown in his day; but I doubt if this is the explanation. The 1676 returns, as being official estimates, are surely more to be relied on than Willis's calculations; but the question may fairly be raised whether the basis of calculation I have followed in estimating the population does not give too high a number. Perhaps some statistical expert may be able to throw light on this question. In any case, the Stafford figures are not without an interest of their own.

W. H. SUMMERS.

## THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, STOKE MANDEVILLE.

THE letter of Mr. Charles Strachey on the condition of the Church of St. Mary, Stoke Mandeville, an extract from which appeared in the last number of the RECORDS, induced me to visit the church and to make a report on its state to the Society of Antiquaries, as one of the local secretaries. The report resulted in the passing of a resolution by the Society and communicated to the Archdeacon of Buckingham, of which the following is a copy: "The neglected state of the ancient parish church of St. Mary, Stoke Mandeville, Bucks, having been brought to the knowledge of the Society of Antiquaries of London, the Society desires to suggest that as the building is of considerable archæological interest it should at all times when not in use be locked up and thus secured from intruders, that it should have its windows mended and glazed, if this has not been already done, and that it should be kept in repair and put to some suitable use."

This resolution will be greatly appreciated by all antiquarians interested in Buckinghamshire, who will feel their indebtedness to the Society of Antiquaries for their so opportune and necessary intervention.

In reference to the disuse of the old parish church of Stoke Mandeville two remarks should here be made, the one that the present authorities cannot be responsible for what was done in the time of their predecessors, the other that that which archæologists are now seeking to secure is the preservation of a venerable building still intact, still capable of again being used for the sacred purposes for which it was erected. It will be seen that the attention given to the condition of this church may have the effect of preserving it from a similar ruined state to that of the neighbouring chapel of Quarrendon, a daughter chapel, like St. Mary's of Stoke Mandeville, to the church of Bierton.

The Archdeacon of Buckingham, it should be known, would gladly co-operate with a small committee interested



in the preservation of the church to carry out the suggestions of the resolution, and it will be for our local Society to consider whether some practical scheme could be originated, to be worked in concert with the Archdeacon, to accomplish the desired object.

I here introduce some excellent illustrations of the church, taken from photographs by Mr. S. G. Payne of Aylesbury. I have given a short description of its architectural features in my report to the Society of Antiquaries, and which will appear in the Proceedings of the Society. The illustrations are, the exterior of the church, from the south side; the chancel, looking west; the nave and south aisle, looking east. It should be explained that the interior of the church and chancel was taken as it was seen by Mr. Strachey before the recent attempt made to bring about some appearance of order.

Mr. Strachey's letter was primarily written to call attention to the perilous condition of the Brudenell Monument, then left unprotected in the interior of the old church. This monument has been removed to the new church at Stoke Mandeville, at the cost of the Marquess of Ailesbury, and it is a subject for congratulation that it is now safe from the thoughtless destruction of holiday crowds. An illustration of the monument in the old church, and as it appears, after careful restoration, in the new church, is also given with the illustrations of the church.

On a brass plate affixed to the back of the recess above the recumbent figure is the following inscription :

Cruell death by mortall blades  
 Hath slaine foure of my tender babes  
 Wherof Mary Thomas and Dorothye  
 Within this place ther bodies lye  
 But God which never man deceaved  
 Hath ther soules to Him receaved  
 This death to them is greatest gayne  
 Increasinge ther joy freeing them from payne  
 O Dorothye my blessed Childe  
 Which lovingly lyved and dyed mylde  
 Thou wert my tenth even God's owne choyce  
 In the exceedingly I did rejoyce  
 On Good Friday at night my Doll depted  
 Adew my sweete and most true harted  
 My body with thine I desyre should lye  
 When God hath appointed me to dye

Hoping through Christ he will provide  
 For my soule w<sup>th</sup> thyne in heaven to abyde  
 And I your Father Edmund Brudenell  
 Untill the Resurrection with thee will dwell  
 And so adewe my sweete Lambes three  
 Untill in Heaven I shall you see  
 Such is my hope of Richard my Sonn.

In examining into the history of St. Mary's, Stoke Mandeville, I have referred to Domesday, and I find a confirmation of the fact already known that this church was originally connected with the church of Aylesbury. It is worthy of observation that Aylesbury and Buckingham were the only churches at the time of the survey that held estates in Buckinghamshire, and Aylesbury was of much greater importance than Buckingham. Aylesbury was evidently a parish of large extent, and embraced several districts which were subsequently formed into parishes, amongst which was Birtton, itself, as time went on, becoming the mother church of Stoke and the other chapelries of Quarrendon, Broughton, and Buckland. Aylesbury, it should be remembered, was one of the four British towns that held out against the Saxon invaders, and there is reason to conclude that its church was of very early date, and that the site of this church was dedicated to religious purposes from remote times. Bosworth, in his Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, interprets the word *Æyles-burh*, or *Egelesburh*, as referring to Aylesbury; and it would seem that in "Egles" the town preserved its Celtic name, *Eglwys*—the town with a church. That the town was important as an ecclesiastical centre is evident, for Leland writes of Aylesbury as having one parish church, "but that is most ancientest in all these quarters, as it appeareth by the Life of S. Osith. Querendon, a mile and a halfe from Alesbury, also Birtton and Alesbury (qy. Ellesburrowe) in Chilterne, 3 miles of by South with divers other Hamletts were in Alesbury parish;" and Browne Willis writes: "The church of Ailesbury was one of the most ancient of all these parts, and the parish thereto belonging of the greatest extent in the whole County.\*"

I make the following quotation from Domesday, as it

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\* "Notitia Parliamentaria," published by R. Gosling, 1730.

refers to Stoke and its connection with Aylesbury, and I do not find that the recognized county history by Lipscomb makes any allusion to this extract from the Survey. "Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, holds Stoke. It "is rated for 8 hides. Arable land for 21 ploughs. In the "demesne 3 hides and 6 ploughlands there. 20 villeins "with 4 bordars have 15 ploughlands. 4 serfs and 1 mill "of 10 shillings. Woodland for 30 pigs. Meadow for "3 ploughs. This Manor belongs to the church of "Aylesbury. There are 18 bordars who pay 20 shillings "a year. In all values it is worth 20 pounds; when "received 12 pounds; in King Edward's time 18 pounds. "Bishop Walwi held this Manor with the church in King "Edward's time. Every freeholder of the 8 hundreds "which lie around Aylesbury, who holds 1 hide or more, "yields a certain quantity of corn to this church. And "formerly by every freeholder one acre's produce of "corn or else 4 pence, were paid to this church, in the "time of King Edward, but since the coming of King "William this has not been paid."\*

This offering "of corn, or one year's produce of corn or else 4 pence paid to the church" by every freeholder, in the time of the Confessor, of the eight hundreds around Aylesbury confirms the evidence of Leland and Browne Willis bearing on the importance of the church, and the yielding of these dues is a point of considerable interest. I conclude that these dues were known as "church shot" or "church scot." In the seventh and eighth centuries

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\* Terra Episcopi Lincolniensis. In Elesberie Hundred. Remigius episcopus Lincolniæ tenet Stockes. Pro viii. hidis se defendit. Terra est xxi. carucarum. In dominio iii. hidæ, et ibi sunt vi. carucatæ. Ibi xx. villani, cum iv. bordariis habent xv. carucas. Ibi iii. servi, et unus molinus de x. solidis. Silva xxx. porcorum. Pratum iii. carucarum. Hoc manerium jacet ad ecclesiam de Elesberie. Ibi xviii. bordarii qui reddunt per annum xx. solidos. In totis valenciis valet xx. libras, quando receptum xii. libras tempore Regis Edwardi xviii. libras. Hoc manerium cum ecclesia tenuit Walwi episcopus tempore Regis Edwardi. De viii. hundredis qui jacent in circuitu Elesberie, unus quisque sochus qui habet unam hidam aut plus reddit unam sumam annonæ huic ecclesiæ. Adhuc etiam de uno quoque socto una acra annonæ, aut iii. denarii solvebantur huic ecclesiæ, tempore Regis Edwardi; sed post adventum Regis Willelmi redditum non fuit.





INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, STOKE MANDEVILLE--FROM EAST END OF CHANCEL.

the English clergy had been supported by the produce of the lands which had been given to the church by kings and other great men, by a church scot or tax of one Saxon penny on every house that was worth thirty Saxon pence of yearly rent, and by the voluntary oblations of the people.\* By the laws of Ina, the earliest known enactment for supplying the needs of public worship, the voluntary offerings were commuted for a regular assessment. Every dwelling was to be valued at Christmas, and the rate so imposed was called "church shot," and was payable on the following Martinmas. Money being scarce, the payment was made in produce, usually in corn or seed, but sometimes in poultry. Defaulters were to be fined 40 shillings and to pay the church shot twelve fold. These dues, Soames says in his "History of the Anglo-Saxon Church," seem to be the origin of church rates in modern times. Church shot was considered analogous to the Levitical first-fruits, and it makes repeated appearances among the Anglo-Saxon legislative acts.† This payment is known by another name in "Les termes de la Ley."‡ It is there called Church *esset* on the authority of Fleta (l. XLVII.), and the word is understood to signify a certain measure of wheat, which in times past every man on St. Martin's day gave to Holy Church as well in the time of the Britons as of the English. This contribution is also called "church sed"—as one would say, "church seed."|| Sir Edward Coke§ also writes of these gifts of devotion as being called church *esset* or church seed *quasi semen ecclesiæ*.

In the thirteenth century church scot was both in its institution and in its name traditionary, and this will account for the corruptions found in documents of that period and in the works of legal authorities of the seventeenth century. It would seem that Soames was in error in describing these dues as of a similar character to church rates, and that Bishop Stubbs' (Constitutional

\* See "The Law Dictionary," 3rd Edition, by T. E. Tomlins. Tithes I.

† See Soames' "Anglo-Saxon Church," 4th Edition, p. 86.

‡ "Les termes de la Ley" (1667), p. 131.

|| *Ibid.*

§ Coke on Littleton, 94.

History I. viii. 229) definition "a sort of commutation for first fruits paid by every householder" is that which should be accepted.\* The primary object, too, of the payment or offering would, it would appear, be for the support of the Clergy. In the parish payment of "scot and lot" the term we are considering has survived to times almost within our own memory. By the payment of scot and bearing lot a qualification was given by an act of George II. to vote for Aldermen and Councillors of the City of London.†

Tithes, however, were paid in England at a very early period, notwithstanding the contribution of church shot; and I briefly refer to the early origin of tithes in this country because it would appear that the offering of church scot or church shot was distinct in its origin from the offering of tithes, and because it might be inferred that the offering of church shot preceded that of tithes. There is a curious "common tale" referred to and so styled by Selden, in which a complaint was made to Augustine in visiting "Cometon in Oxfordshire" (this would probably be Compton-Parva in Berkshire, or one of the Comptons in Warwickshire) by the priest of the place that the Lord of the Manor, in spite of repeated admonitions, would pay him no tithes. Augustine excommunicated the Lord, and whilst saying Mass a dead corpse buried at the door of the church suddenly arose. The story goes on to say that Augustine questioned the dead corpse in the Churchyard who he was, who tells him that in British times he was *hujus villi patronus*, that he too had refused to pay tithes and was excommunicated and died. The Priest who pronounced the excommunication then rises and tells a sad story of the other dead. However, Augustine finds that the sinner had suffered long years; he absolves him and sends him to his grave, where he fell again into dust and ashes. Selden adds as to the risen Priest, who tells of his having lain in his grave 170 years, that Augustine would gladly have him continue on earth again for the instruction of souls, but could not entreat him to remain, so he also returned "to his former lodging." The legend

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\* See Murray's Dictionary. "Church Shot."

† 2 George II., c. 18, sec. 7.







INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, STOKES MANDEVILLE ---LOOKING EAST.

ends with the absolute penitence of the Lord of the Manor, as may be concluded from the circumstances narrated.\*

Sir Henry Spelman, in his larger work on Tithes, speaks of their being levied in very early times in this country. He mentions that Eadward the Elder and the Saxon and Danish Kings punished the non-payment of tithes by their temporal constitution. I do not follow out his learned remarks on the origin of tithes in this country, but will merely mention that he refers to King Eadgar, who, in a great parliament about the year 959, confirmed the payment of tithes, and assigned certain times in which they should be paid which he sets out.†

It seemed to me that the offerings to the Church of Aylesbury in connection with Stoke, and referred to in Domesday, deserve special attention.

The Church of St. Mary, at Stoke Mandeville, is situate only half a mile from the centre of the village. It can scarcely be realized that the parishioners deemed this distance a sufficient justification for abandoning their church, and that to perform their devotions it was necessary that a brand-new church should be built in the middle of the village, so that the villagers might step into it, without inconvenience, from their various homesteads and cottages. The old church stands apart in the rich pasture land of the Vale of Aylesbury, and one might have thought that a convenient path could have been made to it through the picturesque meadows. It should be observed, too, that the parish in its entirety should be considered, as it is of remarkable length, stretching above the vale far among the hills and woodlands of the Chilterns. The church is very near to the site of the Manor House, now a modern building known as Stoke House. Very probably, therefore, it was built by the Lord of the Manor for his tenants.

An interesting ecclesiastical question arises as to the position of Stoke Mandeville, and the other dependent chapels, to the church of Bierton. It appears clear that St. Mary's was a parochial chapel, since it possessed a font, which has been removed to the new church. The font

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\* Selden's "History of Tithes," cap. 10, p. 272 *et seq.*

† Spelman's "English Works" (1723), p. 128.

is described by Lipscomb\* as "of octagon shape on a pedestal of the same form, decorated with trefoiled arches. On the panels round the basin are carvings in relief of a shield, vine leaves, an ancient casket or charity box, four leaves conjoined by their four stalks in the centre, a rose, a shield with a device, viz.: in the fess point a roundel, two roundels at the superior angles and another at the point in base mutually conjoined by labels passing from each to the other, four leaves with a rose in the centre between them within a quatrefoil enclosed by a circle."

Sir Edward Coke says, "When the question was whether the sacred building was *ecclesia aut capella pertinens ad matricem ecclesiam*, the issue was whether it had *baptiserium et sepulturam*, for if it had the administration of Sacraments and sepulture it was in law judged a church,"† and Sir Robert Phillimore in his "Ecclesiastical Law" thus writes: "Hence at the first erection of these chapels, while they were designed to continue in subjection to the mother church, express care was taken at the ordination of them that there should be no allowance of font or bells or anything that might be to the prejudice of the old church;" and again, "the performance of baptisms, marryings, and burials in chapels existing from time immemorial might possibly be presumptive evidence of consecration and of a composition, *aliter* as to a chapel the origin of which is ascertained."‡ We may, therefore, conclude that the Church of St. Mary was immemorially a parochial chapel for Stoke Mandeville, dependent on the mother church of St. James Berton; but whether there was a chapel here when the whole of the district was dependent on the superior church of Aylesbury I am not prepared to say, though St. Mary's was of Norman foundation.

I will make a short reference to the name of the village. Stoke would, of course, represent the area or

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\* "History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham," vol. ii., p. 449.

† See second part of "The Institutes," by Sir Edward Coke, p. 363.

‡ See "The Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England," by Sir Robert Phillimore, pp. 1825, 1826.





**THE BRUDENELL MONUMENT,  
IN THE NEW CHURCH OF STOKE MANDEVILLE.**



**THE BRUDENELL MONUMENT,  
WHEN IN THE OLD CHURCH OF STOKE MANDEVILLE**

spot enclosed, but I am unable to account for the additional name of Mandeville. The name of Stoke *Maundewyl* occurs as early as 1276. A fine of messuages, lands and rents having been granted by William Gene of Stoke, Clerk, and Master Richard Gene, of the same, for life (Rot: fin: V. Edward I.).

I find that the Manor of Quarrenden was at the time of the Norman survey in the hands of Geoffrey de Mandeville, and it is possible that the Manor of Stoke may have been at one time in that family. Lipscomb, in his History of Buckinghamshire, expresses the difficulty of giving any continuous history of Stoke Mandeville, as the accounts of the place in the national records are for the most part detached notices of its ancient possessions—very insufficient documents from which an authentic history of the manorial possessions of the place can be obtained. Stoke, however, was one of the Manors of the Bishop of Lincoln at the time of the Norman survey.

I have referred to the interesting Brudenell monument in the Church of Stoke Mandeville, which has been happily rescued by mere accident, through the attention called to its condition by a comparative stranger to the county, but for many years it has been known that the monuments to the Lee family in the desecrated chapel of Quarrenden, another of the daughter chapels to Bierton, present, as Britten says in his "Beauties of England and Wales," "a sad picture of neglect and dilapidation." Lipscomb gives an account in 1817 of the chapel "as affording a "melancholy object of contemplation, not merely from "its dilapidated condition, but from the mutilation of the "monuments of the ancient proprietors of the contiguous "estate."\* Of these monuments that adorned the chapel, is one to Sir Henry Lee, Knight of the Garter, a conspicuous figure in the court of Queen Elizabeth, famous for his valour and gallantry, and on its walls is, or was till recently, a tablet which preserves an account of the merits and renown of this Knight.

JOHN PARKER.

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\* Lipscomb. "History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham," vol. ii., p. 407.

## THE INTRA-MURAL MONUMENTS AND OTHER INSCRIPTIONS OF GT. MARLOW CHURCH.

TRANSCRIBED BY ALFRED HENEAGE COCKS.

THE following few pages give a transcript of the monumental inscriptions and records of benefactions now or formerly existing in All Saints' Parish Church, Great Marlow, with the very important omission of the ancient brasses mentioned by Lipscomb, which, when the old Church was pulled down in 1832, were sold by the workmen for old metal. Fortunately, rubbings of three of them—very beautiful examples—exist in the Craven Ord collection at the British Museum, and in the late Sir Wollaston Franks's unique collection of rubbings, which he presented to the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Mill Stephenson has very kindly given me photo-lithographs of two\* of these, and has kindly promised a fully illustrated note on all three in next year's RECORDS. Another omission is all the slabs on the floor of the old Church, except four, because, of the others, not a trace remains beyond the pages of Langley and Lipscomb.

I much regret that pressure of other work has prevented me from offering more than a mere bald transcript of these monuments; but I have to express my great indebtedness and warmest thanks to Mr. Henry Gough (Honorary Member of this Society), who has most kindly looked through the proof-sheets, and has corrected and added notes on the heraldry.

The inscriptions recording benefactions are copied from a MS. book belonging to the Church, written just before the old Church was demolished. Those from the existing Church were added to the book by Mr. H. W.

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\* The same two brasses are briefly noted in Haines's *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, 1861.

Badger, Parish Clerk, when the galleries were about to be pulled down in 1882.

On the West wall of the narthex, or "vestibule" (the Western entrance to the Church), is a monument of alabaster, surmounted by pediment and frieze. Under the latter, on the dexter side,\* is the figure of a clergyman, with moustache and pointed beard, and habited in skull-cap, ruff, and Geneva gown, who is drawing back a curtain with his left hand. On the sinister side is the figure of a lady, with coif, ruff, and long dress, rosettes on sleeves, also holding back a curtain. Placed on the base, so as to fill the space between the two figures, is the life-sized bust, in clunch, of Sir Miles Hobart. He is represented as a good-looking man, with long hair, moustache, and pointed beard, wearing a voluminous ruff and slashed doublet, a cloak thrown over the left shoulder. Below, between two elongated corbels of clunch, is a slab of alabaster, inscribed † :—

WRYTE NOT A DAYE, THIS SPECTACLE THEE CHARMES.  
DEATH FROM THY BYRTH, DOTH CLASPE THEE IN HER ARMES.  
YOUTHFULL AS HE, THOV MAYST BE, YET HE'S GONNE.  
AND THOV MVST FOLLOWE, NO MAN KNOWES HOW SOON  
LEARNE THIS OF HYM, PREPARĒ THOV BE TO DYE.  
THEN SHALT THOV LYVE, THOUGH THROUGH MORTALITY.

SIR MYLES HOBART KT

OBİIT JVLii 4 1632.

MORS MİHİ VİTA.

Underneath, in alabaster, a cherub with drapery background. Below, detached, a bas-relief in clunch showing the manner of Sir Myles's death, his four-horse coach running away down Holborn Hill, from dexter to sinister. The off hind wheel is represented broken, and the coachman gone, the horses galloping under no control. There are several interesting details, among which may be noticed that the wheelers' traces are hitched to the axles of the front wheels.

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\* I use the heraldic terms "dexter" and "sinister" for convenience sake, and it must be understood that "dexter" means the spectator's left, and "sinister" the spectator's right.

† The first line according to Langley, was "Metam properamus ad unam." This is not now on the monument.



At centre of pediment and frieze, is an achievement on which Sir Myles's arms were evidently intended to be emblazoned; supported by hands at the sides, with a grotesque human face showing above the top. At each end of the pediment is a small shelf or bracket, that on the dexter side supporting a skull, and that on the sinister side an urn emitting flames (or which, from its nearly circular form, may be intended for a live bombshell), all in alabaster.

In the old Church this monument was in the Lady Chapel.

Sir Miles Hobart, of Harleyford, in this parish, knight, was M.P. for this borough in the third Parliament of Charles I., 1628; and towards the end of that year, or according to modern reckoning, early in the following one "A set of resolutions, including the religious grievances, was drawn up, but on March 2, before it was formally adopted, the Speaker signified that he had received the King's order to adjourn. It was clear that Charles was about to dissolve the Parliament before any vote had been carried, which would have been fatal to the cause of reform, and Sir Miles Hobart . . . locked the door of the House and put the key in his pocket, while the King's messenger was knocking for entrance. The Speaker was held down in his chair, and a stormy discussion ensued. . . .",\* resulting in the passing of the resolutions amid great excitement. As soon as the House was dissolved, Sir John Eliot and Sir Miles Hobart were imprisoned in the Tower, where the former died three years later, Sir Miles having been previously released.

The Long Parliament (1640) voted a sum of money to his family, and erected this monument,† said to be the first erected at the national expense; the cost of it is stated in *The Life of Sir John Eliot* to have been £500. The present representative of the Hobart family is the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

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\* *Verney Memoirs*, I. 95. See also *The Life of Sir John Eliot*. A fuller account than can be given here was published by our Honorary Member, the Rev. W. H. Summers, in *The Home Messenger*, September, 1893.

† Mr. Gough notes that the date of Sir Miles's death is given in Collins's *Peerage*, ed. 1779, (V. 151), as 1639, but the date on the monument is quite unmistakably 1632.

On the Western wall of the North aisle; a tall, obelisk-topped monument, with an urn in the central compartment, and on the lower third:—

Sacred to the Memory of JOHN DOWNES Esq<sup>r</sup>  
late of this Parish. who departed this Life.  
the 21<sup>st</sup> day of July 1803, Aged 62 Years.

He was a Man of Exemplary Piety, and strict Integrity:  
Whose many Virtues will ever Endear him to his Family & Friends.

[In the old Church, in the Lady Chapel.

On a monument, consisting of a white marble slab set in Purbeck; on the frieze\*:—

STATVTVM EST OMNIBVS SEMEL MORI

Above this is an achievement of the arms of Horsepoole, namely, [Sable†] on a chevron [argent] 3 lion's heads erased [of the field]: crest, on an esquire's helmet, a demi-pegasus erased, wings endorsed [ermine,] girded round the loins with a ducal coronet [or].

On each of the side columns are two shields, as follows:—

- I. The arms of Horsepoole impaling a chevron wavy between 3 lions passant guardant; a coat which Mr. Gough conjectures to pertain to Smyth, of Corsham, Wilts, of which family was Elizabeth, wife of Simon Horsepoole, of London, citizen and draper, 1568.
- II. The lower shield on the dexter side has the arms of Horsepoole impaling [Argent‡] 2 bars [gules], in chief 3 mullets [of the last]. These are for William Horsepoole and Mary his wife, daughter of Lawrence Washington.

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\* Mr. Gough notes that this text is from Heb. ix. 27 in the Vulgate, but misquoted as it usually is in English. The third word should be "Hominibus."

† The tinctures are not shown on the monument, but are added from the *Visitation of London*, 1568, Harl. Soc.

‡ These tinctures are added from *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, I. 235, where this William Horsepoole is described in 1619, as of Buckland, near Maidstone, Kent. (Mr. Gough).

III. The upper shield on the sinister side has the arms of Washington, impaling Party per saltire 4 mullets [counterchanged]. This impalement may, Mr. Gough informs me, be for Elyot or for Norton, but the match has not been recognized.

IV. The lower shield is similar to No. II.

On the dexter side, outside the column, is the crest of Horsepoole. In the corresponding position on the other side, is a raven with wings endorsed, issuing out of a coronet—the crest of Washington.

At the bottom, a cherub, between two corbels charged with roses.

On the white marble slab in the centre, is:—

MEERE VNDER THIS MONVMENT . LYETH BVRIED . Y BODI  
OF WILLIAM HORSEPOOLE OF Y HONOR . SOCIETIE . OF  
GRAYS INN GENT: SONN OF SIMON HORSEPOOLE OF  
LOND: MARCHANT . ADVENTVRER . HEE MARIED MARY  
WASHINGTON DAUGHTER OF LAWRENCE WASHINGT<sup>ON</sup>  
ESQ CHIEF REGISTER OF Y COVRT OF CHANCERY &  
HAD ISVE BY HER 4 SONNS & 4 DAUGHTERS SIMO<sup>N</sup>  
JOHN LAWRENCE & WILLIAM MARY MARIED TO  
GILES THORN B IN DIVINITIE MARTHA MARIED  
TO HVGH ROBERTS GENT FILIZA (*sic*) MARIED TO GEO  
BROME GENT & KATHERIN WHO DYED A MAID HE LIV<sup>ED</sup>  
WITH HIS WIFFE 40 YEARES & HAVING ATAINED TO Y AG<sup>E</sup>  
OF 77 YE<sup>A</sup>: HE WITH FAITH & PATIENCE RESIGNED HIS  
SOVLE TO GOD Y 22 OF MARTH 1642 EXPECTING A IOY<sup>FVL</sup>  
RESVRRECTION . LIKEWISE HIS SAID WIFFE HAVING LIVED TWO  
YE<sup>A</sup> . A WEDDOW & TO Y AGE OF 63 YE<sup>A</sup> DEPARTED THIS  
LIFE Y 5 OF FEB: 1644 WHO WITH HIR DAUGHTERS  
ELIZA & KATH & 4 OF Y ISVE OF ELIZA: LYETH  
BVRIED NEERE THIS PLACE

All the “N”s should be reversed, like the initial, but no type-founder has such a letter.

[In the old Church, in the Vestry.

On a small brass plate,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in.:—

MISERERE MEI DEUS.

To do good & to  
for with such  
is well

*Arms*:—Or, a demi-lion  
rampant erased azure, langued  
gules, between 2 garlands  
vert in chief, and a garb gules in base.

distribute forget not  
sacrifices God  
pleased

*Crest*:—(On a helmet), on a  
mural crown, a wheel azure within  
a wreath vert.

*Motto*:—QUI VIDET PROVIDET.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of  
THOMAS THORNBERRY, Esquire.  
Windsor Herald of Arms.

Departed this Life the 24<sup>th</sup> July, 1757

Aged 38 Years

Reader, learn from Friend or Foes  
his Living Disposition

[In the old Church, on S. wall.\*]

On a plain white marble slab:—

MR JOSEPH PLUMRIDGE  
of this Town. *BREWER*,  
who died Dec<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1809  
Aged 61 Years.

Also REBECCA his Wife  
who died Feb<sup>y</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1810 Aged 77.

They both lived deservedly respected  
And died Justly lamented.

[In the old Church, on the N. wall.]

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\* In Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, p. 387, he is called Thornborough, and neither the date of his death, nor his arms, are given.

On an oval on a white marble slab, with scroll border,  
and a cherub on either side :—

Near this Place  
lieth the Body of  
**PERMANUS PERRYMAN**  
who died April 27:<sup>th</sup> 1769.  
Aged 70 Years.

Also  
**ANN** his Wife who died Oct:<sup>r</sup> 15:<sup>th</sup>  
1771.  
Aged 84 Years.

[In the old Church, on the S. wall.

On the obelisk-shaped top of a white marble monu-  
ment: A female figure kneeling prostrate over a tomb,  
which is inscribed :—

TO  
**MARY CAROLINE CLAYTON**  
A PARENTS MONUMENT  
OF  
LOVE AND WOE.

An open book leaning against the dexter side of the  
tomb, on which is :—

*Concerning  
them which  
are asleep  
Sorrow not*

*as others  
which have  
no Hope.*

—  
*I Thessal.*

4 CH. 13 Ver.

Above, a child borne aloft on clouds, pointing to rays  
of glory. On the plinth :—

**MARY CAROLINE**  
SEVENTH CHILD  
OF  
SIR WILLIAM CLAYTON, BART.  
OF HARLEYFORD, BUCKS, AND MARDEN, SURRY,  
AND OF  
DAME MARY HIS WIFE,  
DAUGHTER OF SIR WILLM EAST, BART.  
OF HALL-PLACE, BERKS;  
BORN JUNE 29:<sup>TH</sup> 1801.  
DIED  
AFTER A FEW HOURS ILLNESS,  
OCTOBER 29:<sup>TH</sup> 1812.

[In the old Church, in the "Parish" Chancel.

On a plain white marble slab:—

Arms: [Argent\*], a cross [sable], between 4 roundles  
[of the last].

CHARLES EDWARD FERDINAND CLAYTON,  
LATE LIEUT<sup>T</sup> AND CAPT<sup>T</sup> GRENADEER GUARDS;  
SON OF THE LATE HENRY HUGH O'DONEL CLAYTON

BY HIS MARRIAGE WITH AUGUSTA  
DAUGHTER OF SIR CHARLES OAKELEY 2<sup>ND</sup> BAR<sup>T</sup>,

BORN AUGUST 17. 1847.

DIED JANUARY 11. 1886.

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED IN LOVING MEMORY  
BY HIS WIFE.

On a white marble slab, surmounted by a small  
recumbent cross, and the dexter side draped:—

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF

WILLIAM CAPEL CLAYTON, ESQ.,

COLDSTREAM GUARDS,

ELDEST SON OF

COL. SIR WILLIAM ROBERT CLAYTON, BAR<sup>T</sup>

A MAGISTRATE

AND DEPUTY LIEUTENANT

OF THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

BORN APRIL 14<sup>TH</sup> 1818,

DIED JUNE 9<sup>TH</sup> 1848.

(On base):—

ALSO TO THE MEMORY OF

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERT CLAYTON, BART.

BORN AUGUST 28<sup>TH</sup> 1786.—DIED SEPTEMBER 19<sup>TH</sup> 1866, AGED 80 YEARS.

SERVED IN THE PENINSULA AND WATERLOO CAMPAIGNS.

MAGISTRATE AND DEPUTY LIEUTENANT.—AND IN 1846, HIGH SHERIFF FOR BUCKS.

HIS AFFECTIONATE AND ATTACHED CHILDREN HAVE INSCRIBED THIS TABLET

IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE VIRTUES WHICH DURING HIS LIFE

SECURED THEIR AFFECTIONS, SUPPORTED THEIR PRINCIPLES,

AND CHERISHED THEIR HAPPINESS.

---

\* The tinctures are not shown on the monument.

On a marble slab, a reversed torch on each side;  
above a cherub; surmounted by an urn :—

Here rests the Body  
of RICHARD DAVENPORT, Esq<sup>re</sup>

late of Court Garden, in this Parish;

who died humbly imploring Pardon

for his Sins;

and founding his Hope

of a joyful Resurrection,

not on any Merit of his own,

but on the infinite Mercy of GOD,

and the powerful Intercession

of his gracious Redeemer.

He died January the 6<sup>th</sup> 1799;

Aged 70.

Nollekens F<sup>t</sup>

[In the old Church, on the N. wall.

On a slab of Carrara marble, a large medallion; a draped  
female figure sitting facing to right, hands on knees; in  
front an open book, on which appear the words :—

THY WILL

BE DONE.

Behind, a recumbent cross. On the pediment above,  
the sacred monogram  encircled by rays of glory.

Below :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
SIR WILLIAM CLAYTON,  
OF MARDEN PARK, SURREY, AND HARLEYFORD, IN THIS COUNTY, BARONET,  
BORN APRIL 16<sup>TH</sup> 1762, DIED JANUARY 26<sup>TH</sup> 1834.

AND OF DAME MARY, HIS WIFE,  
SOLE DAUGHTER OF SIR WILLIAM EAST,  
OF HALL PLACE, BERKS, BARONET, DECEASED,  
BORN SEPTEMBER 20<sup>TH</sup> 1765, DIED AUGUST 9<sup>TH</sup> 1833.

IN FILIAL REVERENCE BY  
A GRATEFUL FAMILY.

On a white marble slab :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
 FRANCIS SMEDLEY,  
 OF GROVE LODGE REGENT'S PARK, HIGH BAILIFF OF WESTMINSTER  
 WHO DIED FEBRUARY 25<sup>TH</sup> 1859, AGED 67.  
 AND OF FRANCIS EDWARD SMEDLEY, HIS ONLY SON  
 OF BEECHWOOD GT MARLOW,  
 WHO DIED MAY 1<sup>ST</sup> 1864, AGED 45.  
 ALSO OF FRANCES SARAH SMEDLEY, HIS WIFE  
 DAUGHTER OF GEORGE ELLISON;  
 BORN OCTOBER 6<sup>TH</sup> 1793, DIED OCTOBER 24<sup>TH</sup> 1876.

— — — — —  
 "BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHO DIE IN THE LORD."

FORSTH  
 EDWARD ST  
 HAMFSTEAD RD  
 LONDON.

High up, above the former gallery : On a white  
 marble tablet, surmounted by a draped urn :—

**SACRED**  
 TO THE MEMORY OF  
 JOHN SNELLING WRIGHT ESQ<sup>R</sup>  
 WHO DIED WHILE ON A VISIT TO THE REV<sup>D</sup> JOHN MACKINNON,  
 AT THE MANSE OF KILBRIDE, IN THE ISLE OF SKYE,  
 ON THE 21<sup>ST</sup> OF SEPTEMBER 1848,  
 IN THE 70<sup>TH</sup> YEAR OF HIS AGE,  
 ALSO ESTHER,  
 WIDOW OF THE ABOVE NAMED JOHN SNELLING WRIGHT ESQ<sup>R</sup>  
 WHO DIED ON THE 6<sup>TH</sup> OF FEBRUARY 1865,  
 IN THE 81<sup>ST</sup> YEAR OF HER AGE.

WHEELER & SONS  
 READING.



On a perfectly plain, oval marble slab:—

To the Memory of  
JOHN ELLISON Citizen  
of *LONDON*  
Obiit 23<sup>d</sup> September 1743  
Aged 52 years.

ANN ELLISON Wife and Relict of  
the said JOHN ELLISON.  
Obiit 2<sup>d</sup> May 1752.  
Aged 62 Years.

JOHN ELLISON eldest Son of the said  
JOHN and ANN ELLISON  
Obiit 9<sup>th</sup> October 1751.  
Aged 28 Years.

ELIZABETH ELLISON Wife of  
THOMAS ELLISON.  
Obiit 6<sup>th</sup> Feby 1775.  
Aged 43 Years.

THOMAS ELLISON youngest Son of the said  
JOHN and ANN ELLISON,  
Obiit 18<sup>th</sup> May 1800.  
in the 72<sup>d</sup> Year of his age.

ELIZABETH and CHARLES ELLISON.  
Children of the said  
THOMAS and ELIZABETH ELLISON.  
died in their infancy

SARAH ELLISON, second Wife of  
the said THOMAS ELLISON  
Obiit 19<sup>th</sup> September 1800.  
Aged 70 Years.

[In the old Church, on the N. Wall.

On a white marble slab, surmounted by a shield, forming a connecting link with the last described: Arms: Quarterly: i. and iv. Gules (qu. Per pale gules and vert), an eagle displayed, wings elevated [or]: ii. and iii. Argent, on a chevron engrailed vert, between three greyhound's (should be eagle's) heads erased [ ], gorged with mural crowns [ ], as many mullets [ ]. Some of the tinctures are indicated by lines, but the blanks can hardly all be argent.

TO THE MEMORY OF  
 GEORGE ELLISON, ESQ<sup>R</sup>  
 WHO DIED ON THE 15<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 1830 AGED 71  
 ALSO OF MARY, HIS FIRST WIFE,  
 WHO DIED ON THE 21<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 1808. AGED 44.  
 ALSO OF MARY SOPHIA ELLISON,  
 THEIR ELDEST DAUGHTER,  
 WHO DIED ON THE 8<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 1871, AGED 78.

DENMAN  
 88 QUADRANT REGENT ST<sup>E</sup>  
 LONDON

On a slab of white marble, framed by an entablature, flat columns, and plinth, of grey sandstone. On the cornice are two large butterflies: on each column is a group of three flowers slipped; below, a reversed torch:—

SACRED  
 TO THE MEMORY OF  
 ELIZABETH,  
 THE WIFE OF SAMUEL BARNES  
 OF GREAT MARLOW  
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE FEB<sup>R</sup> 18<sup>TH</sup> 1834.  
 AGED LVIII YEARS.

On a white marble slab surmounted by an urn, a shield of arms: Argent, a cross sable between 4 pellets: impaling Azure, a cross fleury or:—

## SACRED

To the Memory of *MARY*  
 the Wife of *W<sup>m</sup> CLAYTON*  
 of Harleyford in this Parish Esq<sup>r</sup>  
 Who after a constant practice  
 of all those Virtues that give Life  
     its best Enjoyments,  
 And take from Death its usual Terrors,  
 Devoutly paid the last Tribute to Mortality  
     On the 3<sup>d</sup> day of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1760  
     in the 39<sup>th</sup> Year of her Age;  
 Leaving a truly afflicted Husband  
     to cherish the Remembrance  
     of her many Excellencies:  
 and an only Daughter to imitate  
     and attain them.

This lady, the first wife of William Clayton, Esq., M.P.,  
 was daughter of John Warde, Esq., of Squerries, Kent.

[In the old Church, on the S. wall.

On a perfectly plain white marble slab :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
 GEORGE FREDERICK,  
 THIRD SON OF CAPTAIN AND M<sup>rs</sup> BISHOP CULPEPPER,  
 AND GRANDSON OF  
 MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERT CLAYTON, BAR<sup>t</sup>  
 OF HARLEYFORD.  
 BORN AUGUST 21<sup>ST</sup> 1847, KILLED JANUARY 8<sup>TH</sup> 1855,  
 BY A FALL FROM A PONY AT MAIDENHEAD,  
 AGED 7 YEARS.  
 HIS REMAINS ARE DEPOSITED  
 IN THE FAMILY VAULT BELOW.

T. GAFFIN  
 68 REGENT ST. LONDON

On the west wall of the present Vestry, on the South  
 side of the Narthex or "Vestibule," is a handsome monu-  
 ment in alabaster, above which are three achievements :—

- I. (Should be) Argent (but is now or, and is so described by Langley), 2 bars gules, charged with 3 water bougets or. (Willoughby).
- II. (Willoughby and Young impaled).
- III. Quarterly: i. and iv., Lozengy argent and vert\*; on a chevron azure (gules?) 3 bezants; on a chief gules, a goat's head erased or, between 2 cinque-foils of the last. (Young. †) ii. and iii., Azure (? Langley says Sable), a saltire or (?) between 4 choughs proper (?).

The central panel of the monument is of a hard white sandstone (? Painswick), with two small panels of grey marble inserted. The sinister panel is blank, but that on the dexter side is inscribed ‡:—

MEMORIÆ SACRVM.

TO KATHERYNE WILLOUGHBY MVCH LOVDE IN LYEF,  
 AS MEMORIE OF HER VERTVES EVER LYVINGE,  
 WILLIAM THE HUSBAND, OF SO RARE A WYEF,  
 PFORMDE THESE DVITIES OF LOVE NEVER DYINGE.  
 BEHOLD THIS TOOMBE, WITH A REGARDINGE EYE,  
 AND READE MY LOSSE HER WORTH WHICH HERE DOTH LYE.  
 WHOSE LYEF (SHEE YOUNG) TO SHORTE, HER FREENDS ESTEEMED,  
 THOUGH VERTVES RYPE FOR HIM THAT TOOKE HER HENCE.  
 HER SOWLES LAST CRYE, BY HIM TO BE REDEEMED.  
 SOONE GRAVNTED. LEFT A BODY VOIDE OF SENCE,  
 YEERES SIXTEENE; EYGH. SIX CHILDREN. ECH KYND THRE.  
 A MAIDE, A WIEF, SHE LYVED, AND LETTE TO MEE.  
 Obijt Martij vltimo 1597 CIRCA HORAM DECIMAM POST  
 MERIDIEM ANNO XXIIIJ ÆTATIS.

Resting on the base, are, on the dexter side a man with full beard, whiskers and moustache, wearing a plain ruff (like an exaggerated Eton collar), armour, and sword-belt; kneeling on a scarlet cushion. Behind him three

\* These are the correct tinctures, but it is now actually entirely green, inclusive of the chevron. Langley has "Lozenge vert and sable," and omits the chevron.

† Addington, *Some Account of the Abbey Church of Dorchester* (Re-issue, 1882, p. 134).

‡ Some account of this monument has already been given by me in RECORDS OF BUCKS, VI. 340.

sons in order of age, all wearing long tunics with waist-belts (like Bluecoat boys), the eldest with a cloak thrown over: all black. In centre a prayer-desk, with scarlet gold-fringed cloth on it, supporting a book rest, on either side of which lies an open book. On the sinister side a lady kneeling, in hood, large frilled ruff, cloak hanging down her back; sleeves of dress with high shoulders. All clothes black, except gold waist-belt. Three girls kneel behind her in order of age, and dressed as the mother, except no cloaks, and the bodices appear to be white, though the high-shouldered sleeves are black. Supported on three corbels, between which are gilt arabesques. The columns are of rich Italian marble.

In the old Church, this was in the Parish Chancel.

The oldest Register book of the Parish records the burial on Apr. 1, 1597, of "Katharine Willowbye wyfe of william willowbye, gent:." Also the baptism on 24 Oct. 1593 of a "Willobee," but the Christian name is torn out. Also "The three and twentieth day of february Anno Dom 1606 was Married Maister Anthony Pell sonne and heire of S<sup>r</sup> Rychard Pell of Grauntham in the Countie of Lyncolne Knight and M<sup>rs</sup> Elizbeath Willoughbey theldest Daughter vnto S<sup>r</sup> william willoughbey Knight of great Marlow in the Countie [of] Buck; between the howers of ix and xj (?) [in] The forenoone by vertue of A Lycence granted out of the Courte of the flaculties of Canter[bury]."

Sir W<sup>m</sup> Willoughby (lessee of the manor of Seymours, Gt. Marlow) was knighted at Sir Alexander Hampden's, in July, 1603.\* He was probably identical with Sir W<sup>m</sup> Willoughby of Aston, co. Oxon, and Carlton, co. Notts, who married " . . . d. of . . . Yong of Rickmansworth in com. Hertfford." †

On the West wall of S. Aisle:—

On a high obelisk-shaped monument, a medallion of white marble; bearing a draped female figure seated, chin resting on hand, turned to the sinister side; an

\* Metcalf's *Book of Knights*, p. 144, where he is described merely as "of Bucks."

† *Visitation of Notts*, 1614, Harl. Soc., p. 102.

urn in the background. Langley describes this as Religion weeping at the foot of an altar.

Underneath (on the obelisk top):—

Cou'd sculptured Emblems ought express,	Or shew the loss they mourn
The num'rous virtues that did bless,	Thy life, might grace thy Urn
All veil'd might Modesty attend,	Mild Justice might appear ;
Religion mourn her constant friend	And Patience drop a tear.

On the plinth, a white marble slab:—

Sacred to the Memory of those devotional Duties,  
and those domestic Virtues: which adorn'd and  
endear'd the character of Eliz<sup>th</sup> Cleoburey; eldest  
Daughter of Tho<sup>s</sup> Keen Gent: the fav'rite Niece  
of Eliz<sup>th</sup> Winkles: and Thirty five years  
the beloved Wife of John Cleoburey DD.  
Born AD 1718. Died 1777. leaving one Daughter and four  
Sons: to recognize her Virtues. and lament their loss.

[In the old Church, in the Raptistry.

On a plain white marble slab:—

Above, an open book, with palm branch on each side:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
MR THOMAS TAYLOR,  
FORMERLY OF LOW-GROUNDS FARM  
IN THIS PARISH.  
WHO DIED FEBRUARY 14<sup>TH</sup> 1815, AGED 75 YEARS:  
MUCH ESTEEMED AND RESPECTED.

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY  
BY HIS GRATEFUL AND AFFECTIONATE NIECE,  
ELIZABETH NATTRISS;  
OF ASKRIGG, YORKSHIRE.  
1846.

H. WOOD, BRISTOL.

On a white marble slab, surmounted by draped urn :—

TO THE MEMORY OF  
**WILLIAM HICKMAN, JUNR**  
 LATE OF THIS TOWN, SURGEON.  
 ALTHO' BY THE WILL OF PROVIDENCE,  
 HE WAS EARLY REMOVED FROM THIS WORLD;  
 STILL, THE VIGOUR AND BENEVOLENCE OF HIS MIND  
 CONTRIBUTED VERY MATERIALLY TO THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMUNITY,  
 OF WHICH HE WAS SO VALUABLE A MEMBER.

IN ADMIRATION OF HIS PROFESSIONAL ABILITIES, &  
 IN GRATITUDE FOR HIS PUBLIC SERVICES,  
 THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY SURVIVING FRIENDS,  
 WHO AS TRULY APPRECIATE HIS MERITS AS THEY LAMENT HIS LOSS.

HE DIED 10<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 1821

AGED 38 YEARS.

W. PISTELL  
 NEW ROAD, LONDON.

[In the old Church, on the S. wall.

On a small brass, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$  in. high, by 1 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. long,  
 the old door-plate reversed :—

**GEORGE HICKMAN,**  
 THIRD SON OF WILLIAM AND ANN HICKMAN,  
 LATE OF THIS TOWN  
 SURGEON  
 AND FORMERLY MANY YEARS  
 ASSISTANT SURGEON TO THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE GUARDS BLUE,  
 WITH WHICH REGIMENT HE SERVED IN PORTUGAL, SPAIN AND FRANCE IN THE PENINSULAR WAR  
 DIED 25<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 1861. AGED 74 YEARS.

Near the W. end of S. Wall, on a plain white marble  
 slab :—

To the Memory of  
 THOMAS LANGLEY Esq.  
 who died September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1801  
 Aged 68 Years.

Also of  
 M<sup>rs</sup> MARY LANGLEY his Wife,  
 who died September 19<sup>th</sup> 1802.

And also  
 The Rev<sup>d</sup> THOMAS LANGLEY  
 their son, who died July 30<sup>th</sup> 1801  
 Aged 32 Years.

HE WAS AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
 HUNDRED OF DESBOROUGH AND  
 DEANERY OF WYCOMBE.

[In the old Church, on the N. wall.]

On a plain marble slab:—

Arms: Gules, 2 bendlets wavy or. Crest: Out of a mural crown a hand and arm, couped at the elbow, habited gules, billety or, cuffed argent, the hand proper, holding a battle-axe of the last. This blazon is according to Burke's *General Armory*, 1778, but the coat and crest are at present incorrectly painted, perhaps dating from the building of the present church; and the sleeve is shown in relief (under its present uniform blue paint) as semé of fusils, instead of billety.

George Bruere (or Brewer), Esq., was M.P. for this borough, 9 and 12 Anne, and 1 George I. He died about 1733, and was buried in the "Impropriators' Chancel," or "Lady Chapel" (a south aisle to the chancel, of Perpendicular date).\* He was the owner of a Faculty Pew having a private door which cut into a window on the N. side of the church, shown in the plan in RECORDS, VI. facing p. 326. His grandson William, of Ashted, Surrey, had a new grant, altering the arms, in 1808.

---

\* *Church Bells of Bucks*, p. 465.



Below is :—

Audis Vicini fluminis Planctus,  
Vides et nostras Lachrymas Lugentis,  
Guttas absterge, causam cognosces  
Mæstissimam, Viator.

Hic infra tumulo perbreui dormiunt,  
GEORGIJ BRUERE Armigeri.

Hujus Municipij Comitij Regni Senatoris  
et Frediswædæ Matris Amantissimæ Filioli  
quatuor, infantes, infantes, Beatissimi,  
Taliū enim est Regnum Dei.

Quorum capita attingit MORRIS frater, Summæ  
Spei Juvenis, Honestâ de HARROW Super Montem  
Scholâ ingenuas artes feliciter edoctus,  
Modestâ, Virtute et Pietate plusquam puerili  
Excultus, et Academiæ Maturus: Qui Parentibus,  
Cognatis, Præceptoribus, omnibusq; Notis ingens  
Sui Desiderium moriens reliquit.

Natus est Martis 5<sup>o</sup> 1704.

Calculi doloribus Liberatus est piâ Morte  
Aprilis 26. 1721.

Effulgeat in servis tuis opus tuum, O Domine,  
Gloriâq; tua in filiis eorum appareat.

[In the old Church, in the "Parish" Chancel.

Under the last, a plain white marble slab; a coiled  
snake on pediment :—

Sacred to the Memory of

M<sup>r</sup> GEORGE M<sup>c</sup>LANE,

Son of JOHN and FREDISWED M<sup>c</sup>LANE,  
of *Upper Mary-le-bone Street, Portland Place*,  
who departed this Life the 6<sup>th</sup> Day of August 1805.

Aged 27 Years.

*"I know that my REDEEMER liveth."*

FREDISWED M<sup>c</sup>LANE,

DIED JANUARY 16<sup>th</sup> 1816, AGED 78 YEARS.

JOHN M<sup>c</sup>LANE,

DIED OCTOBER 29<sup>th</sup> 1823, AGED 86 YEARS.

ALSO ONE DAUGHTER AND TWO SONS.

[In the old Church, in the "Parish" Chancel.

On a plain marble slab, high up, above the former gallery :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
THE REV<sup>d</sup> HENRY HIGGINSON, M.A.  
CHAPLAIN TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,  
AND MINISTER OF POPLAR CHAPEL,  
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE FEBRUARY 5<sup>TH</sup> 1848,  
IN THE 57<sup>TH</sup> YEAR OF HIS AGE.

"I HEARD A VOICE FROM HEAVEN SAYING UNTO ME,  
WRITE, BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHICH DIE IN THE LORD  
FROM HENCEFORTH: YEA, SAITH THE SPIRIT, THAT THEY  
MAY REST FROM THEIR LABOURS; AND THEIR WORKS DO  
FOLLOW THEM."

REV. XIV. 13.

A tall, obelisk-shaped monument of Purbeck (?); near the apex, on a shield argent, a bend engrailed sable, plain-cottised of the last. Crest: a snake sable rising from a mural crown or; on a crest-wreath sable and argent. On the lower half of the obelisk a large urn, on the base of which is :—

JOHANNES  
CLEOBUREY,  
S. T. P.

Heu quam spectatum continet Urna Virum !

On a white marble slab inlaid on the plinth :—

Sacred to the Memory of JOHN CLEOBUREY, A.M.  
Vicar of Abingdon & Medmenham J.P. died Aug<sup>th</sup> 1800 Aged 51.  
His words, were words of Wisdom; His actions Just and generous.

---

JOHN CLEOBUREY D.D. died Aug<sup>th</sup> 14, 1801 Aged 83 Y<sup>rs</sup>  
Learned in every useful branch, of divine or human knowledge,  
LIII Years the pious, practical Minister of this Church.  
XL Years, an active upright Magistrate for this County.  
Ever studiously promoting the honour of GOD,  
And the peace, and comfort of his Neighbours.

---

That sacred path; which upright Enoch trode;  
They strove to tread, it was the road to GOD. Gen. 5. 22,  
Go and do Thou, likewise. Luke 10. 37.

[In the old Church, in the Baptistry.]

On a plain white marble slab :—

TO THE MEMORY OF  
**MARTHA,**  
 WIDOW OF ALEXANDER HIGGINSON, ESQ<sup>RS</sup>  
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE  
 ON THE 9<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF AUGUST, 1840,  
 IN THE 86<sup>TH</sup> YEAR OF HER AGE,

"THOU SHALT COME TO THY GRAVE IN A FULL AGE;  
 LIKE AS A SHOCK OF CORN COMETH IN, IN HIS SEASON."  
 JOB V—26.

"IF WE BELIEVE THAT JESUS DIED AND ROSE AGAIN;  
 EVEN SO THEM ALSO WHICH SLEEP IN JESUS, WILL GOD  
 BRING WITH HIM."

1<sup>ST</sup> THESSALONIANS. IV—14.

H. HOPPER.  
 LONDON.

Under the last, on a Carrara marble slab, with black columns:—

Arms: Argent, on a fesse sable 3 bezants \* (Parke).  
 On an escutcheon of pretence, Vert a chevron or between  
 3 stags trippant of the last; a canton ermine (Green).  
 Underneath:—

ISABELLA  
 UXOR GILBERTI PARKE, Arm;  
 omnibus vitæ officiis  
 Summâ prudentiâ summâ  
 pietate peractis, mortem  
 obiit 17 die Novembris 1797.  
 Æt. 64.

QUAM UXORI SUÆ CARISSIMÆ  
 GILBERTUS PARKE Arm<sup>r</sup> INSCRIPSIT  
 HANCCE TABULAM,  
 IN MEMORIAM PATRIS OPTIMI  
 MÆRENTES ITERUM INSCRIBUNT  
 LIBERI SUPERSTITES.

*Natus Anno sacro 1727. Denatus 16 Martii 1807.*

[In the old Church, in the "Parish" Chancel

---

\* One of which is covered by the escutcheon over all.

Under the last, on a plain white marble slab, with inlaid columns :—

Near to this Place are deposited  
the Remains of  
ELEANOR BLAKE PARKE  
Wife of THOMAS PARKE,  
of *Great Farnes Street*  
*Bedford-Row* LONDON, Esq<sup>r</sup>  
and only Daughter of the late  
Admiral ROBERT HUGHES.  
who after a long and painful Illness  
died at *Great Marlow*  
on the 20<sup>th</sup> of September 1788,  
in the 19<sup>th</sup> Year of her Age.  
leaving an afflicted Husband  
and Mother to lament their Loss,  
and an Infant Daughter  
to emulate her Virtues.

[In the old Church, in " Parish " Chancel.

On a slab of Purbeck marble; in brass, at the point of intersection of a large ornate Calvary cross of blue enamel bordered with gold, the letters in monogram **MS** gold on red; at foot an Agnus Dei. On a brass plate at the base :—

To the memorie of a beloved sister, Catherine  
Gladell Vernon hath placed this slab. Whose  
deeds of alms and charitie ✠ amongst Christs  
poor while here she was ✠ now after Death  
do follow her ✠ and ask his Mercie on her soul

On either side of the stem of the cross, just above the Agnus, in enamel, are the following :—

On the dexter side, within a circle gules, bearing the motto of the Order of the Bath—*Etia Functus In Unus*—a shield Sable, a lion passant ermine; in chief a Trafalgar medal or, suspended by a ribbon striped azure and argent, between two scaling-ladders argent; in base a sword of honour, proper, the hilt to the sinister.

On the sinister side, in a lozenge gules, ornamented or, the letter **M** above a shield party per pale: the dexter side as the last; the sinister side, quarterly, i. and iv., Sable, a chevron argent, between 3 stag's scalps with attires, argent (Cocks); ii., Vert, a fesse dancetté ermine (Somers); iii., Argent, on a bend azure 3 pheons or (Thistlethwayte).

On a border having the symbols of the four evangelists at the angles, with their names on scrolls :

✠ Dame Margaretta Sarah Morris

daughter of Thomas Sommers Cocks and Anne his wife a  
[daughter of Alexander Thistlethwayte  
widow of Vice Admiral Sir James Nicoll Morris a  
[Knight Commander of the Bath

Died xxi<sup>th</sup> Jan: in the year of our God m dccc xlii

On a plain white marble slab, below a recumbent cross in glory:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

VICE ADMIRAL SIR JAMES NICOLL MORRIS, K. C. B.,  
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE AT HIS RESIDENCE, THAMES BANK, GREAT MARLOW,  
THE 15<sup>TH</sup> OF APRIL 1830, AGED 66 YEARS.

HE WAS A SINCERE CHRISTIAN IN HIS BELIEF AND PRACTICE,  
BOTH BEING ALIKE DISTINGUISHED BY A SIMPLICITY AND SINGLENESS OF HEART  
FOR WHICH HE WAS REMARKABLE.

HIS BENEFICENCE WAS OF THAT SORT WHICH IS FELT RATHER THAN SEEN :

HE WAS A FIRM AND ZEALOUS FRIEND.

AND IN THE VARIOUS RELATIONS OF LIFE MOST EXEMPLARY ;  
WHILST HIS STRICT SENSE OF HONOUR IN THE DISCHARGE OF HIS SEVERAL

DUTIES RENDERED HIM UNIVERSALLY

RESPECTED.—ESTEEMED.—AND REGRETTED.

HE MARRIED IN 1802 MARGARETTA SARAH,  
DAUGHTER OF THOMAS SOMERS COCKS ESQ.<sup>23</sup>

WHO ERECTS THIS TABLET TO RECORD HIS WORTH,  
AND HER SUBMISSIVE BUT UNFEIGNED GRIEF.

"AND NOW LORD WHAT IS MY HOPE ; TRULY MY HOPE IS EVEN IN THEE."

PSALM 39. V. 8.

TERNOUTH. SC. PIMLICO, LONDON.

On a small brass, with border :—



In loving memory of  
Archibald Edward Murray,  
third son of Roderick and Maud Mackenzie,  
Baptised in this Church.

Born at Cyldernscroft, July 18, 1892.

Died March 18, 1898.

Without fault  
before the throne of God.

On a Purbeck marble slab, in brass, a Calvary cross fleurettée ornamented with a wavy line azure; at the intersection of the arms the sacred monogram ih̄s on a quatrefoil gules. On a scroll entwined on the lower arm :—

+ ☉ Lord deal not with us after our sins.

On the sinister side a female figure kneeling, hands raised in prayer; with coif, tippet, and long sleeves. Underneath :—

To the memory of Catherine Gladell Vernon of Thames  
[Widow in this town widow  
of James Gladell Vernon and daughter of Thomas Somers  
[Cocks and Anne  
his wife a daughter of Alexander Thistlethwayte + Died  
[x Feb. mdcccxliii + + +

The two brasses to my great-aunts (Lady Morris and Mrs. Vernon) were designed by my late uncle, Mr. Reginald Thistlethwayte Cocks, and, though the work of an amateur, are, I make bold to say, by far the best modern brasses I know of. Sir James Morris (then Captain) commanded the *Colossus* at Trafalgar; and Maria Cocks, a sister of Lady Morris, married Captain

afterwards Admiral) Sir William Hargood, K.C.B., who commanded the *Belleisle* in that action.

On a plain white marble slab :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
JOHN HONE ESQ<sup>RE</sup>

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 7<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF DECEMBER, 1824.  
AGED 32 YEARS.

HE POSSESSED IN AN EMINENT DEGREE, EVERY SOCIAL VIRTUE,  
AND HIS EXEMPLARY CONDUCT IN ALL THE RELATIONS OF LIFE,  
ENDEARED HIM TO HIS FRIENDS, OBTAINED HIM THE ESTEEM AND RESPECT  
OF A NUMEROUS CIRCLE OF ACQUAINTANCE,  
AND RENDERS HIS LOSS IRREPERABLE TO HIS SURVIVING FRIENDS.

ALSO TO THE MEMORY OF SUSANNA ELDER DAUGHTER OF  
THE ABOVE JOHN HONE ESQ<sup>RE</sup> AND SUSANNA HIS WIFE  
WHO DIED AT PARIS NOV<sup>R</sup> 21<sup>ST</sup> 1844, AGED 21 YEARS.  
"FATHER INTO THY HANDS I COMMEND MY SPIRIT"—ST LUKE XXIII—46.

ALSO TO THE MEMORY OF SUSANNA, WIDOW OF THE ABOVE  
AND DAUGHTER OF THE REV<sup>D</sup> STEPHEN GAGE, VICAR OF BISHAM,  
WHO CLOSED HER LONG WIDOWHOOD AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS,  
FEB<sup>R</sup> 18<sup>TH</sup> 1869, AGED 71 YEARS.

Below, a serpent forming a circle, with tail in mouth,  
emblematic of eternity.

[In the old Church, the first portion of this  
monument was in the Vestry.

On a plain white marble slab :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
MARIA,

THIRD DAUGHTER OF  
THE REV<sup>D</sup> GILES HAWORTH AND MARIA PEEL,  
OF INCE, CHESHIRE,  
WHO, AFTER A PROTRACTED ILLNESS,  
WHICH SHE BORE WITH THE MOST PIOUS FORTITUDE,  
CLOSED HER BLAMELESS LIFE MARCH 23<sup>RD</sup> 1834,  
AGED 26 YEARS.

On a plain white marble slab :—

IN MEMORY OF  
THE REV<sup>D</sup> G. H. PEEL,  
LATE OF THE GROTTTO, BASILDON, BERKS,  
FORMERLY INCUMBENT OF INCE, CHESHIRE,  
WHO DIED AT GREAT MARLOW,  
DECEMBER 23<sup>RD</sup> 1854,  
AGED 76 YEARS.

ALSO OF MARIA, HIS WIFE,  
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE NOVEMBER 13<sup>TH</sup> 1849,  
AGED 67 YEARS.

T. GAFFIN  
REGENT ST. LONDON.

At the S. end of the E. wall of the S. aisle, on a white marble slab, surmounted by an open Bible and a recumbent cross ; on either side an angel :—

IN MEMORY OF  
THOMAS WETHERED ESQ<sup>RE</sup>  
WHO DIED SEPTEMBER 7<sup>TH</sup> 1849, AGED 88 YEARS ;  
LEAVING TO HIS SORROWING WIDOW,  
AFTER 61 YEARS OF HAPPY WEDDED LIFE,  
THE BLESSED HOPE OF RE-UNION IN HEAVEN ;  
AND TO HIS DESCENDANTS  
AN EXAMPLE TO REVERE AND TO EMULATE.

"THE LORD KNOWETH THE DAYS OF THE UPRIGHT :  
AND THEIR INHERITANCE SHALL BE FOR EVER." PS. 37—V. 18.

ALSO OF SARAH, HIS WIDOW,  
WHO DIED JUNE 8<sup>TH</sup> 1856, AGED 88 YEARS.

"THOU ART THE GOD OF MY SALVATION : IN THEE  
HATH BEEN MY HOPE ALL THE DAY LONG." PS. 25—V. 4.

On a plain white marble slab ; on either side a draped figure with the emblems of Faith and Hope respectively :—

OWEN WETHERED, ESQ<sup>RE</sup>,  
OF REMNANTZ, IN THIS PARISH,  
ELDEST SURVIVING SON OF  
THOMAS WETHERED, ESQ<sup>RE</sup>, OF REMNANTZ, AND SARAH, HIS WIFE ;  
BORN MAY 25<sup>TH</sup> 1798, DIED MAY 27<sup>TH</sup> 1862.

"WHAT DOETH THE LORD REQUIRE OF THEE BUT TO DO JUSTLY,  
AND TO LOVE MERCY, AND TO WALK HUMBLY WITH THY GOD."

MICAH VI—8.



ALSO ANNE, HIS WIFE,  
SECOND DAUGHTER OF THE REV: GILES. H AND MARIA PEEL,  
BORN JAN. 21<sup>ST</sup>, 1807, DIED FEB. 2<sup>ND</sup> 1881.

"HER CHILDREN ARISE UP AND CALL HER BLESSED."—PROV. XXXI. 28.

On a plain white marble slab (now over the E. door):—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
THOMAS WETHERed,  
ELDEST SON OF THOMAS AND SARAH WETHERED, OF GREAT MARLOW  
BORN 28. APRIL 1789: DIED 9. JULY 1815.

SUDDENLY CALLED IN THE VIGOUR OF YOUTH AND HEALTH  
FROM THE FOND BOSOM OF DOMESTIC HAPPINESS;  
[LIFE AND DEATH,  
HE HAS LEFT TO HIS AFFLICTED RELATIVES AND FRIENDS, IN HIS  
A FIRM GROUND FOR HUMBLE HOPE OF HIS MORE ENDURING FELICITY;  
[IMPROVEMENT.  
AND A BRIGHT EXAMPLE FOR THEIR SERIOUS INSTRUCTION AND  
[SOURCE.  
THEIR SORROW AND THEIR CONSOLATION MUST FLOW FROM THE SAME  
HIS VIRTUE AND HIS WORTH.

"I KNOW, O LORD, THAT THY JUDGMENTS ARE RIGHT; AND THAT THOU  
"IN FAITHFULNESS HAST AFFLICTED ME." PSALM 119, VERSE 35.

[In the old Church, on the N. wall.

At the N. end of the wall, on a plain white marble  
slab, surmounted by a sheathed sword:—

SACRED  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
CAPTAIN EDWARD WETHERED,  
OF HIS MAJESTY'S 3<sup>RD</sup> REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS,  
(FOURTH SON OF THOMAS AND SARAH WETHERED, OF GREAT MARLOW,  
WHO DIED DECEMBER 24<sup>TH</sup> 1832, AGED 31 YEARS.

HE WAS DESERVEDLY ESTEEMED AND BELOVED IN HIS REGIMENT,  
AND BY ALL WHO KNEW HIM.  
AND HIS LOSS IS DEEPLY LAMENTED BY HIS  
AFFLICTED FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

Under the last, on a small, plain white marble slab, surmounted by a loosely bound sheaf of wheat, and plain recumbent cross; two small corbels at bottom, each in form of an escallop shell :—

**MARTHA WETHERED.**

SECOND DAUGHTER OF

THOMAS AND SARAH WETHERED.

BORN NOVEMBER 15<sup>TH</sup> 1798,

DIED AUGUST 8<sup>TH</sup> 1867.

"THE LORD IS MY LIGHT AND MY SALVATION."

PS. XXVII. VER. 1.

On the bottom :—

J. S. WESTMACOTT, SC, 1868.

Under the last, on a plain white marble slab, with rounded top; a shield, Gules, on a chevron between 3 flesh-pots or, as many mullets of the first. The tinctures are represented by lines and dots. Crest, a goat's head erased.

BENEATH A MONUMENT

ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE PARISH CHURCHYARD

LIE THE REMAINS OF

**GEORGE WETHERED**

OF THIS PARISH,

SON OF EDWARD AND SUSANNAH WETHERED

OF THE PARISH OF PENN IN THIS COUNTY,

HE DIED JUNE 21, 1783, AGED 70 YEARS

ALSO OF ANN, HIS SECOND WIFE,

WHO DIED AUG. 27. 1794, AGED 75 YEARS.

ALSO OF SAMUEL

(WHO DIED AUG. 28. 1794, AGED 2 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS.)

AND EMMA,

(WHO DIED JULY 31. 1796, AGED 1 YEAR)

GRANDCHILDREN OF THE ABOVE,

AND INFANT SON AND DAUGHTER OF

THOMAS AND SARAH WETHERED,

OF THIS PARISH.

In the centre of the floor of the nave, are four large slabs of slate, in juxtaposition, each measuring about 6 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 2 in. On the S.W. most is:—

Here lies the Body of

HENRY FLETCHER

of this Parish Gen<sup>t</sup> who departed  
this life the 9<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1727: in  
the 78<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age.

He was a man of known Probity,  
& extensive Charity, He lived & dyed  
in the true Christian Faith; in  
Hope of the Resurrection to  
Life and Glory.

He had Issue by ANNE his Wife  
three Daughters of whom  
only one Surviv'd

Q H M P.

These four letters stand for the words: "Quæ hoc monumentum posuit."

Adjoining the last, on its N. side:—

Here Lies the Body of ANNE,  
wife of HENRY FLETCHER of this  
Parish Gen<sup>t</sup> and Daughter of  
JAMES SALE of BLEDLOW in the  
County of Bucks Gen<sup>t</sup>.

She was a Person of many  
Excellent Endowments, whose  
Genuine Goodness inclined her  
to think Charitably of Others.  
After a Virtuous Life on Earth,  
she departed to an Eternal one  
in Heaven the 26<sup>th</sup> of April 1722,  
in the 74<sup>th</sup> year of Her Age.

Immediately at foot (*i.e.* E.) of last pair are the second pair of slate slabs :—

Here Lies Interr'd the Body  
 Of JANE the Wife of WILLIAM HAWES  
 Of this parish Draper  
 And Daughter of HENRY FLETCHER  
 Of the same place Gent.  
 She Departed this Life  
 June the 18<sup>th</sup> MDCCXLIX  
 In Just esteem with all who knew Her  
 For good understanding probity and Candour  
 With A generous friendly  
 And obliging disposition  
 For beneficence to the poor  
 And for Exemplary piety  
 In constant communion with  
 The Church of England  
 As A Testimony of Her Respect to which Church  
 She Left ten pounds to be paid Yearly for ever  
 To the Vicar of this parish  
 Upon condition That he takes care  
 That neither this stone which covers Her one [*sic*] Body  
 Nor those stones Adjoining  
 Which are Laid upon the Bodies  
 Of Her Father and Her Mother  
 Shall be at any time Disturbed or Removed  
 The work of Righteousness shall be peace  
 And the effect of Righteousness Quietness  
 And Assurance for Ever Isaiah xxxii. 17.  
 Here also Lyeth the Body of  
 M<sup>r</sup> WILLIAM HAWES  
 Husband to the Above M<sup>rs</sup> JANE HAWES  
 Who Died August 26<sup>th</sup> : 1778  
 Aged 79.

Adjoining the last, on its N. side :—

Under this stone Lie the Remains of MARTHA  
 Wife of FRANCIS HAWES Ironmonger  
 of the Parish of St Botolph Aldgate London  
 Daughter of MATHEW DISNEY Clerk  
 And Rector of Blechley in this County  
 She was A person Generally Valued & Esteemed  
 By those who had the Opportunity of Knowing her  
 And Very Deservedly  
 As being A Sensible pious & Good tempered Woman  
 Affectionate to her Friends  
 And disposed to do Kind offices to All  
 After A long and painfull illness [*sic*]  
 Which she bore with Christian Patience & Resignation  
 She Calmly Departed into A Better state  
 The 27<sup>th</sup> Day of July 1751 Aged 61.  
 Also the above Mr FRANCIS HAWES  
 who Departed this Life 9<sup>th</sup> July 1783  
 Aged 86  
 After a short illness [*sic*] which he bore  
 with the Calmness and serenity of a good Man  
 whose Life had been well spent.  
 Here lieth also interred  
 the Body of M<sup>rs</sup> SARAH HAWES  
 (Daughter of the said Mr FRANCIS HAWES)  
 who died the 8<sup>th</sup> of September 1799,  
 In the 68<sup>th</sup> Year of her Age.  
 The Memory of the Just is blessed.

On the base of the easternmost column of arcading on the north side (in the organ-loft, behind the choir-stall), on a brass-plate :—

This Arch  
was erected as a Memorial of  
the faithful Ministry  
of the Rev. J. A. Cree, B.D.  
for 14 years Vicar of this Parish  
by his Parishioners 1881

On the base of the second column (the 1st detached) :—

This Arch was erected  
In memory of  
Thomas and Sarah Wethered  
by their Surviving son and daughter  
Lawrence William Wethered and  
Anne Sophia Allen A.D. 1882

On the fourth column :—

To the Glory of God and in Memory of  
Georgina Emma Mary Aldridge  
Daughter of Thomas Wethered of Remnantz  
This Arch was erected by her Husband & Children  
A.D. 1882

On the fifth column :—

<p>This Arch was erected A.D. 1882 in Memory of</p>	<p>Anne Maria Peel b. 1831 d. 1869. Edward Florence Wethered b. 1842 d. 1868. Haworth Peel Wethered b. 1843 d. 1851. Robert Peel Wethered b. 1845 d. 1873. Mary Louisa Wethered b. 1850 d. 1876.</p>	<p>Sons and Daughters of Owen and Anne Wethered.</p>
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On the south side, on a brass plate on the parclose:—

This Wall together with the pavement of  
the Choir was placed here as a Memorial  
of the faithful ministry of  
**Edward Lewis Horne,**  
Curate of this Parish, who died Jan: 21, 1870.

On three sides of the octagonal base of the second  
column (the 1st detached):—

The two Arches of which this is the central Column  
were erected A.D. 1881. in memory of  
**Edwin** and **Anne** **Wethered**  
by their Children

On the fourth column:—

To the Glory of God  
and in Memory of  
**Godfrey and Sarah Raussett**  
this arch was erected by their Children  
A.D. 1882.

On the fifth column:—

To the Glory of God,  
This Arch was erected by Eliza widow of  
**Benjamin Atkinson, Obiit 1867.**  
To his memory and to that of his Cousin  
**William James Atkinson, Obiit 1849.**

On a brass scroll under the N.E. window in the chancel:—

In memory of Percival Fentwick Lt Colonel R.M.: 69th Regiment, who died at Madras March 5th 1863 This window is erected by his wife: also in memory of Mary Sophia their only child who died March 3rd 1863.

[The N.W. window was given by Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart., and contains his arms, but no inscription.

On the glass of the E. window:—

To the Glory of God and in affectionate memory of Robert Milman. D.D. who entered into rest at Rawul Pinder March xii. A.D. mdccclxxij. ~~~~~

[In the central light his coat of arms.

On a brass scroll under the S.E. window in the chancel:—

To the Glory of God—Dedicated by Edith Wethered in memory of her husband Robert Peel Wethered, who died Nov: 2, 1873, and of Catherine Sophie their only child, who died April 24, 1872.

Under the S.W. window:—

To the Glory of God—Dedicated by Anne Wethered. A.D. 1876 In memory of her five children. Anne Maria Peel—Edward Florence Wethered—Haworth Peel Wethered—Robert Peel Wethered, and Mary Louisa Wethered.

On the glass of the E. window in the S. aisle (over the door):—

To the Glory of God erected A.D. 1896  
in memory of Lawrence Wm Wethered  
born Dec. 23, 1810 died June 10, 1890.

On the glass of the third window from the east, on S. side:—

To the glory of God, and in memory of Colonel Charles Drummond, Died March 5th 1891, aged 57.



The following benefactions were recorded in the old Church :—

On the N. gallery :

JN<sup>o</sup> CLAVERING. Esq<sup>r</sup>

Formerly one of the Representatives  
in Parliament for this Borough,  
Gave a Fire Engine for the use  
of this town and Parish.

1731.

[Repeated with slight verbal alterations, on the  
S. gallery of the present Church.

HENY PENDLETON.

Gave 20<sup>s</sup>/- p ann<sup>m</sup> to the  
Minister and Churchwardens for the  
use of 20 Poor people in this Town  
and Parish.

[Repeated with slight verbal alterations, on the  
S. gallery of the present Church.

AGNES FRYAR.

of Little Marlow, did by her will, 1615. bequeath to the  
Churchwardens and Overseers of this place, 20 Shillings to be  
yearly distributed to 20 of the poorest women dwelling in the  
Town of G<sup>t</sup> Marlow.

[Repeated with slight verbal alterations, on the  
S. gallery of the present Church.

RICHARD DAVENPORT. Esq<sup>r</sup>

did by Will charge his Estates in G<sup>t</sup> Marlow with £5. p<sup>r</sup>  
annum, to the Vicar and Churchwardens in trust (every  
Christmas) to be paid to Five Widows, who have not receiv'd  
relief from the Poor rates and distressed with helpless families,  
1798.

On the S. gallery :—

The Minister and Churchwardens  
of this place in the year 1675 did purchase of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> W.  
Pagett son & heir apparent to the then Lord Pagett, certain  
lands call'd Martins Close & three Acres in the Hamm Field  
for 135£ for the use of the poor which Lands are now lett at  
the improved rent of 11 „ 5 p<sup>r</sup> Ann<sup>m</sup>

Repeated on the N. gallery of the present Church,  
as :—

The Minister and Churchwardens of this Parish  
A.D. 1677, purchased Martins Close and 3 acres  
in the Ham Field for the use of the Poor.

One Annuity of 10£ purchas'd by Sir W<sup>m</sup> Willoughby and  
others for the use of the poor of this place 1613 payable out of  
an Estate in Turville (late in possession of Jn<sup>o</sup> Janes) at Lady  
Day & Mich<sup>o</sup> Day in every year in the North Porch of this  
Church under the penalty of <sup>shg<sup>t</sup></sup> 3 „ 4 per day as long as the same  
shall remain unpaid after demand

[Repeated, condensed, on the N. gallery  
of the present Church.

M<sup>rs</sup> JANE HAWES

late of this Town, did by her will give to the Vicar of this  
Parish for the time being, the sum of 10 Pound, to be paid  
annually out of Clay Lane Estate to the Vicar for ever, on  
condition that he takes care that neither her Own Grave Stone  
and the Grave Stones of her Father and Mother shall be at any  
time disturb'd or remov'd. The payment being refused it was  
contested but confirmed by Chancery, at the suit of the  
Rev<sup>d</sup> D. Cleobury, Vicar.

[Repeated on the N. gallery of the  
present Church.

JNO ROTHERAM, Esq<sup>r</sup>

gave the sum of One Hundred Pounds  
for the use of the Poor of this Place.

[Repeated with verbal alterations, on the N. gallery  
of the present Church.

MRS SARAH HAWES.

late of this Parish did by her will give to M<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Emes  
and M. John Hone and to the survivors of them the sum of  
One Hundred Pounds in the 3 <sup>v</sup> C<sup>t</sup> consols directing the  
interest of it to be expended every Christmas in Shoes and  
Stockings and to be distributed among those Children who  
most regularly attend the Sunday Schools at Marlow, or among  
those whom they think most deserving.

[Repeated with verbal alterations, and addition of  
the date 1790, on the N. gallery of the  
present Church.

Copy Green Farm from 30 to 42 <sup>£</sup> <sup>v</sup> Ann. improved Rent  
was the generous donation of W<sup>m</sup> & Benj. Loftin Esq<sup>rs</sup> To  
the Vicar and Trustees in this parish to apprentice out poor  
Children.

[Repeated with slight verbal alterations, on the  
N. gallery of the present Church.

The Yearly Produce of 100 <sup>£</sup> Stock Reduced 3 <sup>v</sup> C<sup>t</sup>  
Annuities was given in his life time by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Dr. Cleobury,  
Vicar, to buy good Welch Flannel Waistcoats or Bed Gowns.  
Old Labourers in Husbandry or poor Lying-in Women to have  
the preference.

Repeated on the S. Gallery of the present Church,  
as:—

The Rev<sup>d</sup> John Cleobury D.D. Vicar of Great Marlow gave  
to the Minister and Churchwardens of this parish <sup>£</sup>100.  
Stock, <sup>£</sup>3 per cent Reduced, the Interest to be given at Xmas  
in good Welsh Flannel Waistcoats and Bed Gowns to old  
Labourers in Husbandry and poor women.

On the W. Gallery :—

S<sup>r</sup> MYLES HOBART, K<sup>t</sup>

of Harleyford, in this parish having, in his life time declared his good intentions towards the poor of this place, which by a sudden and untimely Death, he was prevented from putting into execution. £150 was decreed to be paid out of his personal Estate for their use and benefit.

[Repeated on the N. gallery of the  
present Church.

JOHN BRINKHURST

of Lane End in this Parish Gent<sup>e</sup> did in his Lifetime found and endow the Four Alms Houses in Oxford Lane for Four poor People above the age of Sixty Years with Five Shillings & Quarter to be paid to each person in the Church on the Fridays after Candlemas day, May day, Lammas day and Allhallows ; the improved rents of this Estate amount to 29£ & Annum.

[Repeated, condensed, on the S. gallery  
of the present Church.

WILLIAM DREW

A Native of this place but late of London, Grocer, did by his will bequeath one Annuity of £20. towards maintaining a sufficient and able Preacher to lecture or preach on Tuesday or Thursday weekly throughout the Year. He did likewise bequeath to the Minister and Churchwardens for the use of the poor, one annuity of £10 payable out of his Estate in Islington, in the County of Middlesex.

[Repeated with some verbal alterations, on the N. gallery of the present Church, where the £10 annuity was stated to be "for the Apprenticing of poor Children out of this Parish."

## THOMAS DREW

of this place, Gent<sup>s</sup> did by his will 1651. bequeath Five pounds a Year towards repairing this Church, payable on Easter Tuesday in every year out of the Lands and Houses in this place which he left to Sam<sup>l</sup> Lynn. He likewise gave four Doz<sup>n</sup> of Bread to be given to the Poor by the Overseers every Month day payable out of the same Estate.

He likewise gave Four Pounds a year towards repairing G<sup>t</sup> Marlow Bridge payable out of the Estate in this place which he left to John Norbury.

[The paragraph concerning the Bread was repeated, with verbal alterations, on the S. gallery of the present Church; "every month day" was altered to "every fourth Sunday."

## WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY

of Noneaton, in the County of Warwick, Gent<sup>a</sup> did by his will 1587 give to his son Gilbert all his Lands, Tenements &c. in the County of Nottingham, upon Condition that he or his heirs for ever should deliver yearly upon Whit Sunday about 8 O'Clock in the Morning unto Four poor aged, weak, and needy people, Four Frize Gowns ready made about the price of 10/- a piece. And unto Six Men of honest occupation or husbandry One pound a piece of current money; the said persons to be Inhabitants of G<sup>t</sup> Marlow, Noneaton, and three other parishes in the County of Nottingham successively, And to a learned Preacher of the said respective Parishes to instruct the people on that day—<sup>4</sup>/<sub>6</sub>, <sup>4</sup>/<sub>8</sub>—

[Repeated, condensed, on the N. gallery of present Church, where the benefactions are described as due to this parish "on Whitsunday in every fifth year."

Sir William Borlase the Elder of Bockmer in this County, Knight, did in his life time Found & Endow the Free School with a Salary of 12*£* *v* Annum, besides the School House for a Master to teach Twenty-four such poor Children whose parents or Friends are not able to maintain them at School to read, write, and cast Accounts, As also Forty Shillings a piece towards binding them Apprentices to some trades. He also ordered Two Reams of Paper with Psalters, Primers and New Testaments to be allow'd yearly to the said poor Children. He likewise gave the Barn Orchard and House adjoining to the Free School House to be employ'd as a workhouse or house of correction for the use of the Parishes of G<sup>t</sup> Marlow, Little Marlow, and Medmenham with a salary of 6 or 8 pounds *v* annum to a person to be appointed by the Governor and Feoffees to teach Twenty four Women Children of the Borough of G<sup>t</sup> Marlow, only to knit, spin and make Bone Lace: which Children are to be put to him by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of G<sup>t</sup> Marlow. These lands & tenements are in the Parish of G<sup>t</sup> Marlow, & in Bix & Bix Gibwin in the County of Oxon, and are of or about the improved Yearly rent of *£*42 : 13 : 0 *v* annum.

[Repeated, condensed, on the S. gallery of the present Church.

The following additional records of benefactions were on the gallery of the present Church:—

On the W. gallery:—

There are two Closes or pieces of Land called Berwicks, belonging to this Parish, lying on the East side of Dean Lane, and on part of which Land the Parish Workhouse is Built. Also, Three Acres of Land within the Pasture in the Common Field near to Latch Pool, now in the Occupation of Ia<sup>s</sup> Deane, Esq<sup>r</sup>. And also a Plot of Ground on which a Cottage formerly stood, on the South side of West Street, & adjoining

to Remnants, now in the occupation of Tho<sup>d</sup> Wethered Esq<sup>r</sup>. Likewise a Tenement on the South side of West Street, near the Market Place, now in the occupation of James Sawyer, Baker. Also, Three Tenem<sup>ts</sup> adjoining each other on the South side of Spittle Street near the Grey Hound Inn. And, also Four Almshouses in Dean Street, near the Gravel Pit, but When, or by Whom, these Charities were given to the Poor, is not known.

On the S. gallery :—

Thomas Wethered the Younger who died July 9<sup>th</sup> 1815, desired that the rents of his Two Cottages in Potlands, should be given to the poor of this Parish, in lieu thereof, and to secure the said Charity his Heir at Law Owen Wethered gave £200 £3 per Cent. Consols, the Dividends thereof to be laid out in Blankets or Clothing to be distributed at Christmas to such poor persons in this Parish as shall be deemed most deserving.

Sarah Wethered, Widow of Thomas Wethered Esq<sup>r</sup> of Remnantz gave £700. £3 per Cent Consols A.D. 1852. The Dividends thereof to be laid out in Beef to be distributed by the Vicar and Churchwardens on Christmas Eve in every year to such poor widows and widowers in this Parish as shall stand most in need thereof.

Susanna Hone, Widow of Iohn Hone Esq<sup>r</sup> gave £190 14. 2. £3 per Cent Consols A.D. 1853. The Dividends thereof to be laid out in Stockings to be distributed at Christmas by the Vicar and Churchwardens, as follows. viz. £3 to Girls of the Sunday School to perpetuate the like Charity of her deceased Daughter Susanna Hone who died November 21<sup>st</sup> 1844.

£2, 14, 4 to 12 poor Men and 12 poor women, two pairs Stockings to each person.

Robert Boothby Esq<sup>re</sup>, gave to the Overseers 10/- per annum, for 10 poor persons at Easter payable out of an Estate in this Parish.

This benefaction is thus recorded in the Register, under date "The xxv<sup>th</sup> day" of "Januarij 1609" (=1610):—

<p>The same daye was buried          Robert Boothey Brew[ar]          he gave tenn shillingf A yere          By his last will: vnto tenn of          the oldest and Poorest people          of great Marlowe to be payed          vnto them yerely att Easter for          Ever ovt of the rentf - - - ff - -          of that his messuage or tenement          in marlowe aforesaid wherein          now Dwelleth one Robert Lovell          - - - ymaker —————</p>	}	1609
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## OBITUARY NOTICE.

## BARON FERDINAND DE ROTHSCHILD.

THE late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild was elected a Vice-President of the Society in 1894, in the August of which year he entertained the Society with great hospitality at Waddesdon Manor, and on the occasion his choice collection of pictures and rare works of art were open to view. So much was written about him and his munificent gift to the nation at the time of his unexpected and lamented death on the 17th of December of last year, that in this obituary notice few words will now be necessary.

Although Baron Rothschild did not make archæology his special study, his literary leisure was very much drawn to history, particularly to French history, and the memoirs of celebrated French characters. Waddesdon Manor itself, built in the style of the châteaux of Chambord and Blois, is an evidence of the bent of his mind and of his studies. If he had exceptional opportunities for indulging his tastes, his tastes were of a refined order. If he purchased pictures it was not to form an extensive gallery, but to secure the choicest specimen of the school of painters he admired, and so of his Dutch pictures, he possessed himself of the most coveted works by Cuyper, Terburg, and Gerard Dou. Of English art there are portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney, which fitly adorn the walls of Waddesdon Manor. But the bequest to the nation will perhaps give the most convincing evidence of Baron Rothschild's devotion to art by the studied care of his selections, made with an eye to beauty of design, and to the historic value of the precious things secured. Plate, jewelry, enamels, carvings, Italian majolica and glass, with some choice armour, these are the objects which captivated his taste, and in the pleasure of which he desired others

should have the opportunity of sharing. They were aptly recently described by a writer, whilst explaining the Rothschild bequest and its place in the British Museum, as both exquisite and delicate objects "upon which the most cunning artificers of the sixteenth century in Italy, Germany and France, have lavished all their art and fancy." And for an example of the peculiar value of the bequest, the writer continues, "Amongst the plate will be found lovely book covers of silver with representations of the Virgin, the infant Christ, angels and cherubs." But there is no need to say more on this bequest. What has been said was simply to remind the reader of Baron Rothschild's cultivated tastes, which must have been fostered by great diligence and quiet enthusiasm, and to reiterate the indebtedness of the many who share in his love of art for this generous gift to the nation.—Ed.

## LONG CRENDON COURT HOUSE.

A COMMUNICATION has been received from Mr. Hugh Blakiston, the Secretary of "The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest" that there is a possibility of the acquisition of Long Crendon Court House by the National Trust, and that the Lords of the Manor have consented to transfer the building to the Trust if the Trust is prepared to raise the funds for its repair. It is understood that if the building is not taken over by the Trust it will be demolished by the District Council. The repairs required will cost about £200, and the Trust has no funds in hand which it can apply to the purpose. They must therefore be raised by subscription. Mr. Blakiston, in a letter to Mr. J. L. Myres, remarks that "apart from its value as a specimen of Fourteenth Century architecture, the Court House has always been a centre of the village life, and it would be a great misfortune were it lost for want of timely interest and aid."

The Society visited Long Crendon in 1889, and Mr. J. L. Myres on the occasion read some notes on this Court House, referring to Crendon being assigned to Catherine the wife of Henry V.; her great steward Walter Beauchamp held several Courts here from the first to the eighteenth year of the reign of Henry VI. The estate was subsequently granted for the foundation of All Souls College in Oxford, and the Warden and Scholars held their Court here in 1449 and 1459. It should be noted that after the death of the last of the Giffards, the Manor of Crendon was partitioned between the Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Clare, and subsequently became again subdivided. It was the Hastings portion which is said to have been given to the foundation of the collegiate church of Windsor by King Edward IV., and the Dean and Canons held their Courts at Crendon in 1482-1488, and in the sixth, tenth, and thirteenth years of Henry VII.'s reign.

The Court Rolls of the Manor of Crendon date back to the reign of Edward III.

Although the Manor was thus divided the probabilities are that the Court House was the recognised place for holding the Manorial Courts from very early times. The historic interest of this building is therefore undoubted, and the attention of the members of our Society is called to Mr. Blakiston's appeal for funds for its preservation. It is hoped that the appeal will commend itself, particularly to those who are connected with the locality, and that our Society, through many of its members, may be able to materially assist in so commendable a work as that initiated by The National Trust.—ED.

## GIFT TO THE MUSEUM.

WE have the pleasure of announcing that one of the oldest members of this Society, Mr. Samuel Glendenning Payne, of Aylesbury, has most generously offered his entire collection of antiquities (chiefly local) to the County Museum, Aylesbury. For want of cases in which to house and exhibit them at all adequately, many of the specimens are not yet transferred to the Museum; and as none of them can as yet be arranged, we are unable to give anything approaching a complete list of this valuable present; but (among many other things) the collection includes a large quantity of palæolithic and neolithic flint implements (the majority from Sussex, but a considerable number from Bucks); a large series of remains from the Romano-British village at Haydon Hill, consisting of Roman pottery, spear-heads, spindle whorls, etc., and a quantity of bones from there and elsewhere. The specimens of later date comprise numerous articles in common use until within a century or so, but now fast disappearing; such as spinning-wheels, ornamental iron fire-backs, leather bottle, horn cups, baker's oven lamp, powder-prover in form of pistol, steel strike-a-light, pot-hangers, set of bobbins for pillow-lace making, and a great quantity of other interesting objects both of metal and wood; besides rubbings of brasses, etc., nearly all of which were procured in this county. The full value of this gift cannot be appreciated until the collection has been properly arranged; and this can be done directly funds are forthcoming to purchase cases to contain the specimens. Is it too much to hope that a few of the members of the Society may see their way to contributing the comparatively small sum required? A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Payne for his liberality was passed at the Annual Meeting of the Society; a vote which we are sure will be endorsed by all who read this note; and it is confidently hoped that the excellent example so lately set by Mr. James Rutland, and now again by Mr. Payne, may prove contagious, and that the present County Museum, which is little more than a nucleus, may shortly swell into something really worthy of the county.

A. H. COCKS.

## The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society,

FOR THE YEAR 1898.

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### EXCURSION TO SILCHESTER.—ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual excursion of the Bucks Archæological Society, as a natural consequence of its being a local organization, usually partakes of the character of a visit to some localities or edifices of antiquarian interest situated within the limits of the county; but this year a deviation was made from the accustomed plan of operations, and a famous spot in a neighbouring county was chosen as the locality to be examined. The innovation proved a highly successful venture, both as regards the number of members who joined the party—about sixty altogether—and the interest evinced in the object of the excursion, which was to pay a visit to the well-known site of Silchester—the ancient *Caer Segont* of the Britons, and *Calleva Atrebatum* of the Roman Itineraries. The members travelled by rail from their several stations in the district to Reading.

#### THE SILCHESTER MUSEUM.

A slight modification in the official programme was made, the visit to the Blagrove Street Museum taking place before going to Silchester, instead of after the return. The museum is as a rule closed on Thursdays, but an exception was made on this occasion so that the members of the Society might not lose the opportunity of seeing the interesting and important collection of antiquities from Silchester which it contains. In doing this the members had the efficient guidance of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, assistant secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, who has made Roman antiquities in general, and those of Silchester in particular, his special objects of study. On one of the walls at the end of the museum near the entrance hung a large plan of Silchester, and with the aid of a long pointer, Mr. Hope was able to indicate to the visitors the direction of the outer ramparts, the Roman walls and gates, and explain the position and extent of the buildings which had been found in the portion of the city already excavated. He remarked in passing that in former times explorations were made chiefly for the purpose of discovering coins; but in the present day, while not undervaluing the important part which the discovery of coins played in the elucidation of the history of an historic spot, they did not lose sight of many other things which were of equal importance. He first referred to the remains of Celtic earthen ramparts, pointing out their extent and position. The Romans on making themselves masters of this country discovered in Silchester a convenient centre to which several roads converged, and so they settled there, and built on the site one of their regularly laid out and properly constructed cities. They formed a new

line of fortifications round the place, and the portions still remaining *in situ* indicated very distinctly which were of Keltic and which of Roman origin. The two, of course, differed very widely in the character of their construction, and can be easily distinguished. The Roman city was laid out with the streets running at right angles to each other, if we are to take Uriconium as an example. A similar rectangular arrangement of a town might be seen at Winchelsea in Sussex. The Silchester blocks of houses were not of uniform extent, some of them being much wider than others. In order to form a defence to the city, the Romans cut down the outer face of the Keltic work, and erected against it a wall 20 ft. high and 7 ft. thick, which was pierced by several gates, the four principal entrances being at the cardinal points—north, east, south, and west—and there were also subordinate gates at irregular intervals between those four; one on the south side led to the amphitheatre, which was outside the city walls. All other investigations into Roman works had been conducted either in connection with villas or camps, and were, therefore, confined to a small area. No systematic attempt had been hitherto made to work out a Roman town. There were a great many of them in this country. London was a Roman town, so were Colchester, Corinium (Cirencester), and others; but it was impossible to excavate such places as those. Uriconium, Verulamium, Woodchester, and Bignor had been excavated to some extent, but Silchester had enormous advantages over all of them in having no buildings on it, so that the whole site was open and available for exploration. The spot had been well-known to antiquaries for centuries, and ever since the time of Henry VIII. it has been regarded as one of great interest. Leland's account written at that period was very correct, and he refers to the peculiar appearance of corn growing on the lines of the old streets. He writes: "There is one strange thing seen there, that in certain parts of the ground within the walls the corn is marvellous fair to the eye, and, ready to perforce, it decayeth." Some explorations were made during last century, but nothing of very great importance appears to have been done, and there is no record of any of the discoveries that were made.

In 1833 the Rev. J. G. Joyce, of Strathfieldsaye, commenced his researches among the remains of the city, but he appears to have interested himself chiefly in hunting for coins, and there can be little doubt that many valuable things were then lost. Silchester is not a limited area like that of a villa, but one of more than 100 acres in extent. Mr. Hope then pointed out on the plan the portion of the city which had been uncovered. The central portion of the site contained the Forum or Market-place, with shops situated round it, and the great Basilica or Town Hall. In some of the other squares were Temples, houses, and groups of shops. They had also unearthed a church, which Mr. Hope thought was older than any other Christian edifice in Europe. It was a very small building, only 40 ft. long, and was situated to the south-east of the Forum. The visitors should bear in mind that the houses and other buildings to which he had referred were represented by foundations only—there was seldom anything found above ground higher than a few inches. The Silchester houses were of two distinct types—Corridor houses and Court-Yard houses. One difference between these houses and the Roman villas which were found in various parts of the country was that they were destitute of baths, which was accounted for by assuming that there was a public bathing establishment within the city that had not yet been discovered. Some of the buildings were, doubtless, erected for industrial purposes in connection with the curious furnaces they had found—some completely perfect, others in ruins—which had large vats over them. Some were found in buildings, some in the open

air. These vats were used in connection with the dyeing works that existed throughout a large portion of the city. A number of large mills had also been discovered, and other places for grinding corn.

The museum in which the members were assembled, Mr. Hope explained, contained objects discovered at Silchester during the last eight years. At one end of the room was a collection of important architectural fragments, some of which had formed part of the fine Basilica, which was 270 ft. long, and had, perhaps, ten pillars on each side, with capitals similar to the one there exhibited. The room contained a collection of Roman remains such as could not be seen anywhere else in England. In their architecture the Romans used Purbeck marble, not the white variety of their own country. An interesting account was given of the manner in which the Romans constructed their wells. The sub-soil at Silchester was composed of sand and clay. They went down through the sand, and were obliged to line the wells in some way. This they did by sinking wooden barrels of fir, six feet high, which, while keeping out the sand, allowed the water to percolate through, so that they always had a plentiful supply of clear water. If the well was deeper than usual they placed two barrels in it, one on the top of the other. The specimens preserved were still quite sound, and two of them taken from a well could be seen in the museum. Everything found at Silchester was purely Roman; they never discovered anything either pre-Roman or post-Roman.

The visitors then, under the guidance of Mr. Hope, made a tour of the room, and inspected the various articles and fragments which had been discovered. In one of the cases was a hoard of 258 silver Denarii, found in *Insula XI.*, in a black pot, and ranging from the time of Mark Antony to that of Severus. There was some very fine bronze work and glass-ware. One glass vessel had been reconstructed from broken pieces recovered from a rubbish pit. According to Professor Church, the Roman glass consisted of the following constituents out of 100 parts: Silica, 17; alumina, 2; protoxide of iron, 1; lime, 8; soda, 17; traces of magnesia and manganese, 1. Among other curiosities preserved here may be mentioned anvils for reapers or mowers, a peculiarly constructed pump, bones of animals, and pottery.

In the passage just outside the room were three large pavements, which Mr. Hope said were considered to be unique, because they had all been found in one house. The tesserae had been taken up and replaced on the walls of the corridor. There were three types of mosaic pavements found in this country, and it was a very curious circumstance that all three should be discovered in one building. Here, too, was exhibited a model of the west gate of Silchester, and also of the Church. The latter consisted of a nave, apse, aisles, and narthex or portico. The Altar was placed at the west end, and there was also near the entrance a stone basin or laver, which afterwards developed into the holy-water stoup. The church dated from the fourth century. No architectural remains were found, and the whole site had been covered up again, waiting for some rich person to come forward with the money to have it roofed in.

After leaving the museum the party proceeded to the Great Western Hotel for luncheon.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Immediately after the conclusion of the luncheon, the annual business of the Society was transacted. The Rev. R. H. Pigott, one of the Vice-Presidents, who presided, called upon Mr. Parker to propose the election of officers for the ensuing year. The names of the present officers and committee were read out, and there being no amendment made, or alteration proposed, they were all re-elected as follows:—President, the



Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford; Vice-Presidents, the Right Hon. Lord Cottesloe, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Reading, Sir Edward L. Lawson, Bart., Leopold de Rothschild, Esq., Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, M.P., Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., the Rev. Randolph H. Pigott, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Buckingham; Committee—The Rev. R. H. Pigott, standing chairman; Colonel Goodall, Mr. T. Horwood, Mr. J. Rutland, Mr. George Weller, Mr. E. Wilkins, Mr. R. H. Russell, Mr. C. W. Raffety, Mr. R. E. Goolden, Mr. Stephen Darby, Rev. C. O. Phipps, Mr. Forbes Laurie, the Rev. E. D. Shaw; Hon. Secretaries—Mr. J. Parker, F.S.A., Mr. A. H. Cocks, F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. (and Curator of the Museum); Treasurer, Mr. John Williams, Bank House Aylesbury; Auditor, Mr. Thomas Horwood.

In reference to the *Nota-Bene* at the end of the list of the Committee, Mr. Parker gave notice that at the next general meeting he should propose the abolition of that part of Rule 3 which provides that "All Rural Deans in the County, being subscribers, are *ex-officio* members of the Committee."

Mr. J. Williams, in presenting the Treasurer's Report, remarked that he thought the Society might be considered to be in a sound position—they had only last year's "Records" to pay for. Years ago they were very much behind in their payments, and the bill for the "Records" seemed to be something like the National Debt—never paid. The financial position would be understood from the following statement:—Receipts, balance in hand, Jan. 1, 1897, £27 : 4 : 4; subscriptions, &c., £98 : 5 : 6; total, £125 : 9 : 10. The expenditure had been—Rent, £6; rooms and caretaker, £4 : 11; printing Records, 1896, £76 : 0 : 4; books and printing, £7 : 6 : 6; sundries, £5 : 5 : 3; treasurer, £5; ditto, £4 : 18; balance in hand, £16 : 8 : 9. The number of members was 177, viz., life members, 16; compounding, 28; annual, 124; honorary, 9.

Mr. Parker, literary secretary, said he would not trouble the meeting with a long statement, as the members would find in the next issue of the RECORDS the preface to a new volume, which would contain his views upon the work of the Society, and he did not think there was any necessity for him to repeat himself on the present occasion. They might congratulate themselves upon being in a prosperous condition, and he was very pleased to hear from Mr. Williams's report that their finances were flourishing. With regard to the work of the Society, he would remind them of the publication of Mr. Cocks's work on "The Church Bells of Bucks"—one of the most carefully prepared books of the kind that had been produced, and of which the County might be well satisfied. Then the papers on the Church Plate of the County, prepared by Mr. Meyers, would be extremely valuable. The catalogues of archæological publications, issued to the members yearly, would put them in touch with societies similar to their own all over the kingdom. In conclusion he thought they were all very much indebted to Mr. Hope, who had most generously come forward to give them the assistance of his great experience upon that occasion as one of the explorers in the excavations at Silchester.

Mr. A. H. Cocks was sorry to say that the Museum was still a disgrace to the Society, and if he thought there was no hope of effecting an improvement he should be ashamed to continue Curator. Mr. Cocks reminded the meeting of the fact that last year they voted £10 for the purchase of a case to be placed in the Museum, to which Mr. Darby, one of their members, had generously added £5, and he—Mr. Cocks—had bought a second-hand case, which would be placed in the Museum and filled with the handsome present they had received from Mr. Rutland of paleolithic and neolithic flints. That would form a nucleus for a larger

collection, and by degrees they hoped to obtain other presentations from persons who visited the Museum. Most of the old cases were only fit for fire-wood, but he trusted as new ones were furnished it would inspire some one with the desire to provide them with a better and more suitable room for the Society's Museum.

Mr. Parker proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. R. Bruce-Dickson for presenting the Society with a copy of the Stewkley Parish Register from 1545 to 1653, which was seconded and carried.

Mr. S. G. Payne said he should be very pleased to give them a collection of flint implements, and about 2,000 remnants of pottery found in the cutting at Haydon Hill, when they had a proper room and proper cases in which to keep them.

The following new members were then elected:—Mr. Wilberforce Bryant, of Stoke Park, Slough; Mr. R. W. Hudson, Danesfield; Rev. W. Robson, Lacey Green Vicarage; Rev. J. H. Light, Stony Stratford Vicarage; Mr. W. Foat, Aylesbury; Rev. James C. Pigot, Cublington Rectory; Rev. E. A. Selby Lowndes, Whaddon Vicarage; Mr. G. Herbert Manning, Aylesbury; Mr. H. Flint, High Wycombe; Mr. C. H. Elsom, High Wycombe; Mrs. Clark, Aylesbury; Lord Boston, Hedsor; Mr. N. T. Garry, of Taplow.

The Archdeacon of Buckingham (The Venble. C. F. J. Bourke), said it was the first opportunity he had had of being present at one of their annual meetings, and he thought he ought to congratulate their honorary secretaries, Mr. Parker and Mr. Cocks, on the admirable preparations made for the day's excursion, and he begged to move a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hope for his kindness in assisting them that day.

Mr. Payne seconded the proposition, which, being carried by acclamation, Mr. Hope very briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. E. Wilkins proposed that a hearty vote of thanks be given Mr. J. Williams, who was chiefly responsible, as organising secretary, for making the arrangements for the day's excursion. This was seconded by the Chairman, who bore his testimony to the admirable way in which Mr. Williams carried out his duties. That gentleman having suitably acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

#### AT SILCHESTER.

The party left Reading at about 2.15, and a pleasant drive of a couple of hours brought them to Silchester. Alighting from the vehicles, the visitors proceeded to one of the embankments surrounding the central portion of the city, and Mr. Hope, standing amidst the group, gave a short account of the old city and of the discoveries they had made. He said that the visitors must first of all thoroughly understand two important facts in connection with Silchester. It was no Pompeii they had come to see; there were no buildings in existence, nor any remains which rose much above the surface of the ground. Another thing to be borne in mind was that the city was entirely civil in character and not military. The only relics found of a warlike nature were a spear-head and some pieces of broken swords. No human remains had been disinterred, except a skull near one of the gates. The raised platform in the centre of the inclosure was the Forum, with the shops near; a little distance from that was the large Basilica, and the foundations of various other buildings. The place had probably been destroyed during one of the insurrections which took place during the Roman occupation of the country, and there were plenty of evidences that it had been fired and burnt to the ground. Among the ruins had been found a standard with a large bronze eagle. Subsequently a portion of the city, at least, was rebuilt, and the great Basilica was run up in a most

jerry fashion, without colonnades, and constructed of very inferior material, which was in marked contrast with that of the original edifice. People might say, "What a splendid object lesson the place would be—why not leave it open?" The fact was, there was very little to leave open—nothing, as they could see, beyond foundations. Another objection to leaving it exposed was the enormous size of the site—over 100 acres. Mr. Hope then indicated the boundaries of the city, and pointed out where the principal gates were situated. He asked his hearers to note the commanding position the city occupied. During their journey from Reading they had been gradually ascending, until they had reached the elevated tableland upon which they were then standing, whence the ground fell away on every side, and they could easily understand what led the Romans to choose that spot for their city. As they would observe, there were no prominent features to be seen except the lines of walls, and of them there was very little above ground—at the highest points two feet at most. Everything portable had been taken away, and nothing but rubbish left. No road ran through the town, and they had come across nothing that could be assigned to the Saxon period. There had, however, been found a silver penny of King John, who dated some Letters Patent from Silchester, and the coin was doubtless lost during the time of his sojourn in the neighbourhood. There was a country legend, which was connected with other places as well, to the effect that the city was burned down by being set alight by sparrows with burning straw fastened to their tails; but there was no evidence whatever that the houses had thatched roofs. The cemeteries were situated outside the city, the only human remains found within the walls being those of infants—probably stillborn.

A move was then made across a corn-field—part of the site of the city—to where the work of excavation is still being continued, which afforded the visitors an opportunity of witnessing the method pursued in prosecuting the exploration of the site. During the present year a large corridor house was discovered, having three sets of chambers running round a yard. This was rendered more interesting from its having been erected on the site of a still older house, the materials of which had been utilised in the construction of the newer edifice. Near this spot was seen a portion of a large tessellated pavement. Mr. Hope explained the working of a hypocaust, which had been uncovered in a very perfect state, and the Roman methods of heating their dwellings by means of warm air. Occasionally they met with fire-places, but they were exceptional. One very perfect hypocaust was examined, which showed the furnace, the flues for the warm air to pass along, and the passages by which it ascended to the rooms in the upper part of the house. One of them still retained the little trap door just in the state it existed when the building was standing. Mr. Hope said that it had often been stated that the Romans constructed their buildings with stone brought from their own homes; but that was entirely wrong. They used the local and common clunch, white lias limestone, black lias or Purbeck, and red bricks made in Britain. Not a single instance of foreign stone being used was found either at Silchester, Woodchester, or Bignor; but the whole was of native material. The visitors then inspected one of the wells which had recently been re-opened. There was about two feet of water at the bottom, where it was lined with wood still in a perfect state. Some of the wells were round, others square. Returning across the inclosure they had first visited, some of the party inspected a small museum of antiquities on the other side of the road, which now divides the city into two portions. Here was seen a fragment of an altar, dedicated to "Hercules of the Segontiaci," and many other relics too numerous to enumerate.

## RETURN TO READING.

Having spent a very pleasant but all too short a time amid the relics of this wonderful Roman city, the party re-entered the vehicles and drove back to the hotel at Reading, where tea was partaken of, after which most of the members repaired to the Forbury Gardens to view the remains of the once famous Benedictine Monastery founded by Henry I. in 1121, on the site of a religious house which was destroyed when the Danes burnt the town in 1006. This was a mitred Abbey, ranking next to Glastonbury and St. Albans. The royal founder was buried here in 1135, and in 1156 the eldest son of Henry II. was interred with his great-grandfather. The tomb was destroyed at the Dissolution, and the fine old Abbey fell into decay; but its ruins still bear witness to its former grandeur and importance.

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[The foregoing report was prepared by Mr. R. S. Downs, and appeared in *The Bucks Herald* soon after the Society's Excursion. It is here reproduced, slightly revised for the purposes of this publication.—ED.]

## THE BURIED ROMAN CITY AT SILCHESTER.

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THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS ARE TAKEN FROM A LECTURE DELIVERED BY JOHN PARKER, F.S.A., TO THE HIGH WYCOMBE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY ON THE DISCOVERIES MADE AT SILCHESTER UP TO THE YEAR 1895. THE INFORMATION WAS DERIVED FROM PAPERS WHICH HAVE FROM TIME TO TIME APPEARED IN *THE ARCHÆOLOGIA*.

CAMDEN has called this city *Vindolum*, but it is generally accepted now that its name was Calleva Atrebatum—that is to say, Calleva, the city in the midst of the Celtic tribe of the Atrebatæ, a tribe which occupied the present County of Berks. If a traveller were passing from Londinium to the West he would go through the present towns of Brentford and Hounslow to Staines, crossing the River at a place called Pontes, and would continue his way till he reached the great town of Calleva, the walls of which as they still remain are three miles in circumference and enclose an area of 120 acres. These walls have been remarkably preserved, particularly at the south eastern boundary of the city.

Discoveries had been made at Silchester many years ago, but I must confine myself to those that have been made within the last six or seven years.

The excavations were carried out under the direction of the Society of Antiquaries—Mr. G. F. Fox and Mr. W. H. S. John Hope, the Assistant Secretary of the Society, being amongst the most prominent of the excavators. The system that has been adopted has been to map out the whole area of the city, and to divide that area into particular portions called "Insulæ." Each Insula has been dealt with separately, and within its boundaries careful and complete excavations have been made. This plan enabled the excavators to carry out their work systematically, and at the same time to interfere with the farmer as little as possible in his agricultural arrangements. For instance, when the completion of the excavation of an Insula has been made, the surface of the ground has been covered up and the land has been left to the farmer for tillage purposes.

In a pit in Insula I a most remarkable collection of antiquities was found. A mass of iron objects, with a few others of a different material, formed such a find as is known to have occurred only once before in Britain. At a depth of five feet from the present surface of the ground lay what appeared a sword blade broken in two, also a perfect bronze Roman scale beam—in all, there were nearly sixty objects, including hammers, chisels, blacksmith's tongs, lamp, carpenter's plane, and other objects. It is remarked by the discoverers that the museums of Europe contain but few examples of the plane in use in Roman

times. Two specimens are preserved in the National Museum at Naples. A few other examples may be found in the different museums near the Rhine. The British Museum cannot show any scale beam so absolutely perfect as the bronze one from this pit.

Encroaching upon the present Churchyard of the Parish Church of Silchester were discovered two rectangular buildings that were supposed to have been temples.

In 1892 Insula 4 was excavated. This perhaps is the most important of all the Insulae, because in it stood the Forum and Basilica, and the examination has brought to light at the south east angle evidence of exceptional importance. The Forum was the central feature of every Roman town—central for judicial and commercial purposes. As to the Forum proper, it consisted of an open area about 142 feet long by 130 feet wide. On three sides this area is lined by ambulatories or open passages, and outside these passages lies a line of chambers. Both the Forum and Basilica were also surrounded by another ambulatory or public passage. The roofs of these passages were, it is supposed, supported by columns—the bases of these columns have been found, and specimens of them are to be seen (*Archæ*\*, Vol. LIII., Plate XXXVII.).

It is believed that the height of the columns, including the base shaft and capital, could have been scarcely less than 15 feet 6 inches. The width of the inner passage was 16 feet, and the outer passages had an average width of 12 feet 6 inches. A spacious vestibule appears to have been constructed between the two ambulatories, and was supposed to be surrounded with columns and to have formed a handsome entrance to the Forum on the east. The chambers surrounding the Forum were probably used by the governing body of the city as offices or courts connected with the Forum, and some of the chambers were probably used as shops.

The Basilica next calls for our attention. It adjoined the Forum on the west. It was a vast building occupying the whole width of the Forum. It had the form of a long rectangular hall 233 feet 6 inches in length by 58 feet in width. At each end was a semi-circular apse, and the total length amounted to upwards of 293 feet. It is believed that the building was on the usual plan, a central nave divided by colonnades forming aisles on each side.

By a careful measurement the conclusion is arrived at that the height of the Basilica was about 57 feet. There were three apses to this building, one at each end, as I have before mentioned, and the other on the west side of the building, and it is clear from this that the Basilica was never devoted to one purpose only. One portion might have been used for Courts of Justice, another as the Curia or Council Chamber for the governing body of the city, and the nave would have been used as a place of assembly of the citizens on occasions of political importance. Evidence from the excavations shows that there has been on the site of the Forum an earlier and a later building. There are found fragments of marble wall lines and of colour, certainly largely used upon the walls, which will give an impression that the interior of the building was richly decorated. The entire block of buildings was surrounded by streets, and here I may mention that the city itself was honeycombed with numbers of public thoroughfares. A significant discovery was made, near the Forum entrance, of a great bed of oyster shells. A learned antiquary deduces from this deposit that one of the shops was the favourite luncheon bar of the Forum, and the favourite food was oysters. Antiquaries, however, are not agreed as to what this find of oyster shells may signify.

I now come to a discovery which may perhaps be the most interesting of any in the excavations of Calleva, and here I will follow the account of the excavator. On the 10th of May, 1892, when driving a trench on the

southern boundary of the Insula, the foundations of a small square chamber were uncovered, and next to it a semi-circular apse with mosaic floor of good character. The building consisted of a central portion, 29½ feet long and 10 feet wide, with semi-circular apse at the west end. North and south of this were two narrow aisles, only five feet wide. The central division retains considerable portions of its floor—coarse red tile, with just in front of the apse a panel five feet square of a fine mosaic (Archææ, Vol. LIII., Plate XL.). About 11 feet eastwards of the building is a small shallow pit lined with flints. From giving attention to the plan and surroundings of the buildings of this and similar characters in Italy and in other parts of the Roman empire, there seems to be little, if any, doubt that we have here a small Church of the Basilican type. It was truly Basilican, but too small for the purposes for which a Basilica, in the *secular* sense, would be used. It could not be a building used for domestic purposes, nor could it have been a temple of any kind. The excavator says there can be no reasonable doubt that the Altar or Holy Table stood upon a panel of fine mosaic, in front of the apse, as shown in Archææ, Vol. LIII., Plate XL. This Basilica stood having the apse at the west end instead of the east, but in very early Churches it is well known that the celebrant at Holy Communion stood behind the Holy Table or Altar, facing the congregation, and the clergy were arranged in a semi-circle round the apse. It is supposed that the nave and apse were reserved for the clergy, and the aisles one side for the men and the other for the women, and that those who were not in full communion were admitted only in the chamber forming the east end of the Basilica, known as the Narthex.

The pit, 11 feet to the east of the Church, is of tiled foundation, about four feet square. This is explained to be the Labrum or Laver, in which the faithful used to wash their hands and faces before entering the Church.

Nothing, unfortunately, has been found in the building or its surroundings to throw light on its date. Mr. S. John Hope says that despite the scanty evidence of its date, the building may be safely assigned to the period between Constantine's Edict of Toleration, issued in 313, and the withdrawal of the Roman legions about a century later.

If doubt is aroused as to the character of the building because no Christian symbols were discovered—for instance, in the mosaic floor—it should be understood that at that early period there were no images, and if there were any emblems used in the building they were rather in the form of paintings upon the walls.

In Insula 4 there were, besides, the Forum and Basilica buildings at its four corners, with more or less open ground between them.

It is considered that the space to the south of the Forum, which is of considerable area, might well have been used for the cattle market.

There is in Insula 7 a Polygonal building, which has been considered to be a temple. The total diameter of the building is about 65 feet.

Conjectures have been made as to the God to whom this edifice was dedicated. An inscription found in Silchester in 1754 discloses that a local Deity was identified with Hercules, who was worshipped here. It may be, therefore, that this was a temple to the honour of Hercules. It may have been in later times converted into a Christian church, but on this point we cannot go beyond conjecture.

We now come to Insulæ 10 and 11. It is only from the south side of these Insulæ, and facing the street, that remains of buildings were found, and these prove certainly not to be houses, and there are strong reasons for believing they were workshops and storerooms. In some of the buildings in these Insulæ, and in Insula 9, circular furnaces were found, specimens of which are illustrated in Archææ, Vol. LIV., Plate XLVII. There are six blocks of these buildings in Insulæ 10 and 11.

Much attention was given to these circular furnaces, to ascertain to what use they had been put, and the solution of the difficult question has been believed to have been found in a house within the walls of Pompeii, where the furnaces at that house agree in dimensions with those at Silchester. It is known from an inscription, and from a painting now faded, that the house in Pompeii had been converted to the use of a dyer's workshop.

The furnaces it contained were, consequently, constructed to serve the use of the dyer's trade. Looking, therefore, to the similarity of the remains of the furnaces at Silchester with those at Pompeii, the conclusion is arrived at that the occupation of dyeing was practised during some period at Calleva, and that the excavations in Insulæ 9, 10 and 11 have revealed very considerable traces of the means by which the trade was carried on.

Our next reference is to Insula 14. This Insula seems to have been the aristocratic portion of the town. It was almost entirely covered with the foundations of two large and important houses. The first house to be referred to is called the Court Yard type, that is, it had a central Court Yard round which the various corridors and chambers were disposed. The plan of this house is given in (*Archææ*, Vol. LV., Plan XI., p. 220). The most important part of the mansion was at the eastern wing. It is of special interest, not only from the size of the rooms, but on account of the large and handsome mosaic pavements which were found in four of them. This wing was about 128 feet long and 47½ feet wide, and consisted of a central row of chambers placed between two corridors. Apartment 22 on the ground plan of the mansion was the largest, and measured 22½ feet in width by over 23 in length. It was paved with ordinary red tile tesserae, with central panel, 15 feet square, of fine mosaic in white, black, red and yellow (*Archææ*, Vol. LV., Plate XII.). This fine pavement was unfortunately much damaged, the north-east part having been completely destroyed. What remained was so perfect as to justify its removal, and on being removed it was ascertained that beneath it lay a Hypocaust. By referring to this Plate XII. and the following plates we are reminded that there is nothing new under the sun, for the house decorator of the present day has borrowed the pattern of these mosaic floors for the oilcloths which are now so generally used in modern residences.

The next department southward, 23 on the ground plan, measured 23 feet from north to south and 22½ feet from east to west. It was paved with the usual tiled tesserae, with a central panel of fine mosaic entirely black and white (Plate XIII.). When uncovered this pavement was almost in perfect condition, but it has sustained damage in two places while the house was inhabited. The next chamber, No. 24, was 22½ feet from east to west and 18 feet 4 inches from north to south. It was paved with tiled tesserae, with a large central panel of fine mosaic measuring 15 feet by 14 feet. This unfortunately had been almost destroyed, and only enough was left to show that the design was made up of sixteen octagonal panels, with bright borders set in a white ground, with a long and narrow white panel on the western side.

We now come to Chamber No. 27 on the plan. This was of a large size, measuring 22½ feet by 20 feet 1½ inches. The floor was largely of the coarse red tile tesserae, with a central panel of finer mosaic 14 feet square (Plate XIV.), which is in very fair condition, it was therefore carefully taken up for preservation. These pavements are now to be seen at the Reading Museum.

I think enough has been said to show that in Calleva there were imposing structures, which must have been the residences of the wealthy citizens of the place, and where ample accommodation was afforded for their retainers and slaves. There is just one discovery in house No. 2 of



this Insula that I should mention, and that was an *sedicula* or shrine, intended to contain the images of the household gods, together with an altar. The room which contains these might therefore be considered the *Lararium* or domestic chapel. The question arises, what were the divinities worshipped at Silchester? There has been a singular absence of effigies of the gods in the explorations.

The only characteristics found have consisted of a headless statuette of a female figure seated in a wicker chair and nursing two infants, and three fragments of statuettes of a Venus of a well-known type. The figures resembling a seated female effigy are called by some the Goddess Mother, by some images of Latona or Juno Lucina.

The absence at Silchester of images of the gods, publicly or privately worshipped, may be accounted for by the fact of the continual existence of the city during the Christian period of Roman rule at least a century, during which the images of the pagan deities were destroyed or hidden away. Next to the mosaic floors in the houses to which we have been referring, some of the mural paintings of these houses have been discovered, and with which, it should be mentioned, Romano-British houses were profusely adorned. A number of pieces of wall plaster from Chamber 22, house 1, are of special interest. They were turned up from a heap of rubbish. The pattern of these fragments may be seen in *Archææ*, Vol. LV., p. 250, Fig. v. The design is very beautiful—series of rings and hollow squares of grey colour above a dark claret-red ground, linked together by lines of ears of barley, with centres of blue rosettes. The whole band of ornaments probably constituted part of a dado of a chamber. It is supposed that the corn fields around the Roman city would have suggested to the painter the use of the ears of barley in his decorations, just as the painters of Southern Europe drew their decorative forms from the flora around them—from the vine, myrtle, and the acanthus.



WALTON ADAMS,

1. BRADENHAM (SOUTH).

READING.





WALTON ADAMS

2.-TWYFORD (SOUTH).

READING.





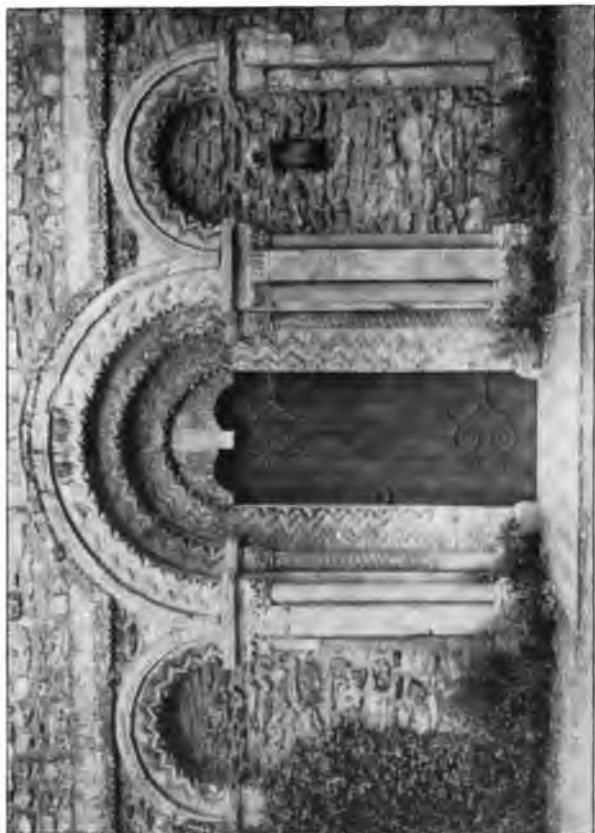
LATHBURY.



WATER STRATFORD.







WALTON ADAMS,

4. STEWKLEY WEST.

READING.







WALTON ADAMS,

5.—HORTON (NORTH).

READING.





WALTON ADAMS,

6.—HANSLOPE (SOUTH CHANCEL).

READING.





WALTON ADAMS,

7.--LECKHAMPSTEAD (NORTH).

READING.





WALTON ADAMS,

8.—RADCLIVE (SOUTH).

READING.





## THE NORMAN DOORWAYS IN THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

BY CHARLES E. KEYSER, M.A., F.S.A.

IN a lecture delivered to the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, and again before the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, and the Berkshire Archæological Society, an attempt was made to describe and illustrate, with the help of lantern slides, the principal doorways of the Norman style of architecture still remaining in the Churches or other ancient buildings in the Diocese of Oxford. While we have been able to bring together 110 examples from the County of Oxford, and 87 from Berkshire, we are only able to collect 41 instances in Buckinghamshire of buildings still or till recently retaining their Norman doorways.<sup>(1)</sup> Many of these are, however, of exceptional interest, and it will, therefore, be the object of this paper briefly to point out the salient features of those specimens of this most impressive style of art to which attention should be especially directed.

As explained in the lectures, and set out in the Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal, new series, vol. 6, p. 9, we will again divide our subject into four periods, viz., (1) the Saxon style, which seems to have held its ground till about the year 1080; (2) from 1080 to 1130, the early Norman, when the doorways were usually of plain and massive character, with bold roll mouldings and shallow ornaments; (3) 1130—1175, the period when we find the pure Norman style, with its wonderful variety of enrichments; and (4) from 1175 to 1210, the transitional, when we find the pointed arch with Norman ornamentation, or the semi-circular arch with the characteristic mouldings and features of the Early English period.

In this County, as in those of Berkshire and Oxford, some examples have disappeared within comparatively

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(1) This number does not include Caversfield Church with its fine late north doorway, this parish now being incorporated with Oxfordshire, by which it is entirely surrounded.

recent times, and one will now look in vain for the Norman doorway at Westbury, mentioned by Lysons in the "*Magna Britannia*," and for those at Akeley and Aston Abbots, briefly described in Parker's *Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography*. At Cheddington some fragments of a former doorway are now walled up in the porch, and some of the voussoirs of a fine late arch are still preserved on the site of Notley Abbey.

Of the first or Saxon style mention is made in vol. 1, p. 37, of the "*Records of Buckinghamshire*," of a portion of a very early doorway visible in the interior wall between the piers of the Norman arcade on the north side of the nave of Iver Church. Another example is to be found, and this is undoubtedly the most curious and interesting in the Diocese, at Bradenham Church, where the south doorway is of early character, and similar in its mouldings, though with more attempt at ornamentation, to instances at Earls Barton and other better known examples. No mention of it is made by Parker in the "*Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography*," who calls the Church "late poor P," nor by Lysons in his "*Magna Britannia*," while Lipscomb, in his *History of the County*, vol. iii., p. 557, merely refers to it as "having circular columns, and a decayed Norman arch." Sheehan, in his *History and Topography of the County of Buckingham*, p. 881, takes more notice of it, and states that the doorway "has a remarkable arch of late Saxon or early Norman workmanship. It is unusually small, richly moulded, and has a massive square sculptured stone placed across its base." From the illustration (fig. 1) we get a fair idea of this singular arch. On the outer order is a half-round moulding on the arch resting on half-round engaged shafts with rudely-sculptured capitals, that on the west having a shallow lozenge ornament, and with a cable band below; then comes a plain order with half-round on the angle continued without imposts down the jambs to the ground. Within this is a recess for the tympanum; the lower part only remains with a pattern of shallow vertical lines scored on it. This rests on a massive lintel, with a series of alternate raised lozenges on it in two rows, and this again rests on a smaller lintel with the cable ornament carved on

it, and supported on receding brackets attached to the jambs. On the inner side of this lintel is carved (? a date) "1111." On the interior side is also the hollow for the tympanum, and the large lintel carried right through the wall.

Of the second or early Norman period (1080—1130), we find examples in the north and south doorways at Brill Church, both having a bold roll moulding to the outer order, with shafts and cushion capitals, plain chamfered hoodmould and abacus, and plain inner order and jambs. Plain doorways at Ilmer and Hughenden may belong to this or the subsequent period.

Of the third or pure Norman period (1130—1175), the south doorway at Over Winchendon is a fairly early example. It has the chamfered hoodmould, a deep hollow and bold angle roll to the outer, and plain inner, order. There is a quarter-round moulding on upper portion of the abacus, one shaft on each side to the outer order, the west ornamented with the cable, and the east with the lozenge pattern. The capitals are scalloped. On the inner east jamb is carved a very large and curious votive cross.

Another very fine and somewhat early example is the south doorway at Leckhampstead. At the apex of the arch is an eight-rayed star or rose. There is a plain outer order, and then a hollow and bold angle roll, resting on a massive chamfered abacus supported on a shaft on either side; that on the west is ornamented with overlapping scallops, and has an eagle on the capital, with a cable band below, while that on the east has a series of chevrons with an upturned monster head immediately below the capital, on which is also sculptured an eagle. The arch has a plain inner order, which has been painted with crimson oblong bands.<sup>(2)</sup> There is a large tympanum recessed within the arch, evidently of two dates: the upper part has plain voussoirs, which have been painted with irregular blotches of red. In the lower part is enclosed a small

(2) Traces of colour have been noted on Norman doorways at St. Margaret's and St. Maurice's, York, and Brayton, Yorkshire, Shurdington, Gloucestershire, Pyrton and Brize Norton, Oxfordshire, Monk Sherborne, Hampshire, Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset, and elsewhere.

and earlier tympanum, curiously sculptured. On it are two large dragons fighting. They have their mouths open, and are striking each other with their tongues. Both have long ears, wings, and two foreclaws, but the hinder parts of their bodies, that on the west is beaded and twisted, terminate in foliage, and what look like fruit pods full of seed and bursting open. Their lower jaws rest on the head, and their claws on the hands of a small human figure with horns or long ears, clad in a single garment, open at the neck, drawn in at the waist, and again widening out, and carried down to the knees; the feet are both turned outwards. His left hand is touching the left claw of the eastern dragon, which rests on a sort of altar, formed of three steps like the base of a cross, the upper part being out of the perpendicular, as though toppling over under the weight of the dragon. Small pellets are scattered about over the groundwork, and in the east corner is, perhaps, another animal, attacking the dragon from behind. On the lintel is a good example of the beaded star ornament. This small tympanum is very curious and interesting, but it is not clear what the subject is intended to portray. The north doorway is of much later date, and will be described subsequently. At Dunton is a small blocked north doorway, with double zigzag on the arch, plain tympanum and some interlacing scroll on the lintel. On the east abacus is some sculpture, viz., in the centre a figure prostrated at the feet of our Lord who stands at the west side, whilst another personage, probably a female, is looking on from the east side. Above the prostrate figure is, perhaps, a cloud with the Almighty and an angel regarding the miracle which is being performed. A five rayed star is incised on another portion of the cloud. On the east abacus is a shallow carving, perhaps the head of an animal. The south doorway at Twyford (fig. 2) is a very interesting example. On the hood-mould we have a zigzag band forming a series of chevrons enclosing leaves on either side. Then comes a series of 24 beak and monster heads on a roll, of rather peculiar character, some beaded, one with a billet in its beak, and no two being exactly alike. This rests on the abacus, which is not chamfered, with a

series of roses on quatrefoils within lozenges on the western, and of eleven rayed stars within circles on the eastern portion. There is one shaft on each side with ornamental capitals, having the head of an animal on the angle with a separate body on each face. On the outer jamb on each side are carved seven large studded roses or stars with circular centre and eight leaves or rays, similar to those on the south doorway at Iffley, and beyond again the zigzag and leaf with chamfered edge similar to the hoodmould. There is an inner order with bold triple zigzag round the arch and down the jambs without imposts to the ground.

The most interesting doorway in the County is undoubtedly the south entrance to Dinton Church.<sup>(3)</sup> It is a fairly early example, and worthy of the most careful examination. It has three courses of billet on the hoodmould, and continued down the outer jambs to the ground. Then come two recessed orders, on the outer a bold raised and recessed zigzag, and a raised zigzag on the angle, with small fircones within the chevrons. This order is also continued down the jambs to the ground, there being a small abacus below the spring of the arch, with a head below it at the angle on the west, and a beaded monster with beaded scroll and some pellets behind it on the east side. The inner order has a hollow and massive angle roll, with small pointed member between. To this order is a chamfered abacus, with the star and foliage on the upper part, and a leaf pattern on the chamfer, bold spiral shaft, the west capital scalloped, the east having a bird on it, and both having cable bands below. The bases are of the usual rounded form, and rest on square blocks, on each of which is sculptured an upturned monster head. Round the tympanum (fig. 3) is a guilloche pattern, formed by three interlacing beaded scrolls. In the centre of the tympanum is a tree, and on either side an animal, with paws, head, and shaggy mane of a lion, and body, without hind legs, gradually tapering off to the tail. Each animal is in the act of biting off the fruit from

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<sup>(3)</sup> This doorway is figured in Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, Buckinghamshire, Vol. I., p. 486, and in Lipscomb, *History of the County of Buckingham*, Vol. II., p. 146.

the tree. Below, on the main face, is the inscription, in large capital letters—

+ PREMIAPROMERIT SSIQ SDESPETHABENDA

and below, on upper chamfered edge of the lintel—

AVDIATHICPRCEPTASIBIQVES TRETINSNDA + (4)

This no doubt explains the symbolism of the subject, which portrays the animals feeding on the tree of knowledge, and is an exhortation to all human beings to endeavour to copy their example and eagerly devour those Christian precepts the practice of which will in due time obtain its reward in Heaven. Many similar examples are to be found on the tympana of our English Norman doorways, which no doubt bear the same interpretation. On the lintel is the combat between St. Michael and Satan. An immense dragon, with terrible jaws and large extended tongue, is advancing from the west towards a small winged figure in the east corner, who holds a cross, which he is apparently about to thrust down the throat of the serpent. On the under side of the lintel is the beaded guilloche pattern again. Carried down the inner jambs are a series of heart-shaped ornaments. The whole composition is very elaborate and interesting, and one of the best specimens of Norman work to be found in this country.

At Lathbury, now let into the interior wall, is part of an early tympanum<sup>(5)</sup> (fig. 3), with sculpture, conveying the same lesson as that at Dinton. In the centre is a tree, the trunk being formed by beaded intersecting circles, and with branches and foliage partly beaded, springing out of it on either side. On the right is a lion, and on the left two animals (?) a horse and a dog. The lion is eating the fruit, and the other animals are devouring the foliage. There is a south doorway, with the nailhead ornament, &c., of later date.

(4) *Præmia pro meritis si quis desperet habenda*

*Audiat hic præcepta sibi quæ sint retinenda.*

"If any one should despair of receiving rewards for his 'deserts, let him hear and apply to himself these precepts, and 'deem it to be his duty ever to uphold them.'"

(5) See Records of Buckinghamshire, Vol. IV., p. 43, and plate.

The south doorway at Water Stratford is a rather late example of this third period. On the chamfered face of the hoodmould are a series of concave ovals, with a billet across the centre of each, forming flat nailheads at their point of junction<sup>(6)</sup>, and then a double row of raised zigzag in the arch. This rests on a curiously-carved abacus, supported on jamb shafts, with elaborately-sculptured capitals. On the eastern one is beaded interlaced scroll, terminating in a small monster head at either end; on the western one is the scroll, having the cable ornament, proceeding from a small head at the upper part of the angle, and terminating in a bird's head at the lower west side. On the tympanum<sup>(7)</sup> (fig. 3) is a representation of Christ in Majesty, seated within an oval vesica held by an angel on either side. He is richly vested, and is giving the Benediction with the right hand, while the left rests on the Book of the Gospels. Below, on the lintel, is represented an arcade of interlacing semicircular headed arches, except beneath the feet of Our Lord, which are partly carved on the lintel, where the arches are lower, and do not interlace. The arches have slender shafts, and the background is diapered with intersecting lines, forming a kind of diamond pattern. The subject of Christ in Majesty is not an uncommon one during the Norman period, and excellent samples, both in sculpture and painting, remain in various parts of England. The north chancel doorway has also a sculptured tympanum, on which is a small representation of the Agnus Dei holding the cross on a ground diapered with roses. On the lintel are two dragons, with heads and claws, and their bodies intertwined so as to form the beaded guilloche. The arch and jambs are plain, with a plain chamfered hood-mould.

At Stewkley, where we have one of the most interesting Churches of the Norman period to be found in England, the tower arches furnishing us with grand

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(6) A similar form of ornamentation may be seen on the south doorway at Foxcote (see post), and on the transitional Norman nave arcade at Leckhamptead.

(7) This doorway is figured in Vol. VII., p. 117, of the Bucks Records, and a full description of it is there given.



examples of that style, there are doorways on the west, north, and south of the nave, on the south of the chancel, and on the north side interior beneath the tower. The nave arches are all of considerable merit. In each case a string course, ornamented with the zigzag, which runs right round the exterior walls, is carried round the head of the arch, so as to form a label or additional dripstone. The north doorway has a series of broad, flat labels on the hoodmould, which has a dragon's head as a termination on one side, and an inverted head on the other. On the arch is a bold recessed and raised zigzag. The abacus is chamfered, with one shaft on either side, one capital having scalloped, the other foliated carving. There is a plain tympanum and segmental arched lintel. The south doorway corresponds very closely with the north. It has a series of large pellets on the hoodmould, the recessed and raised zigzag in the arch, and the capitals somewhat varied in their ornamentation. There is a head on the west one, with foliage coming from the mouth. The western doorway (fig. 4) is more elaborate, with numerous enriched mouldings, and a blind arch in the wall on either side.<sup>(8)</sup> The zigzag stringcourse along the west wall is carried round above the central arch, which has a half-round on the chamfer of the hoodmould, and three reveals each enriched with variations of the zigzag ornament, those on the inner order being carried down the jambs, without imposts, to the ground. The abacus is chamfered, that section to the outer order being carried along so as to support the adjoining parts of the side arches, a wavy band of foliage being introduced below that portion on the south side. The shafts to the outer order are connected with a jamb or pier, which separates them from the shafts of the blind arches. There are also shafts to the middle order, that on the north ornamented with the spiral, and that on the south with the beaded cable moulding. There is a small

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(8) In the Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal, New Series, Vol. 6, p. 14 note, a list of similar examples is given, viz., at Iffley (Oxfordshire), St. Nicholas, Abingdon (Berks), Chepstow (Monmouth), Ketton (Rutland), and St. Leonards Priory, Stamford (Lincoln), all being comparatively of late Norman date.

tympanum, divided so as to form two small semicircular headed arches, with a central oblong panel, the lower part of which seems to have been broken away. On either side is sculptured a large dragon, apparently in the attitude of adoration towards some subject formerly sculptured or painted on the central portion, and foliage, a smaller dragon being also introduced on the south side. The side arches have the hoodmould continuous with that of the central doorway, and one order with the recessed and raised zigzag and jamb shafts. All the capitals are carved with animals, birds, dragons, beaded scallop, &c., those on the north being the more elaborate. At the top of the pier dividing the outer shafts, on north is a head and some interlacing foliage, on south some fluting. In the interior of the Church a stringcourse, with double row of the indented ornament, is carried along the walls and round all the five arches, so as to form a hoodmould. The little doorway under the tower has a plain arch, jambs, and recessed tympanum. There is one similarly situated at Iffley. This interesting Church is said to have become the property of Kenilworth Priory in 1170, and this seems to be about the date of the present structure.

At Adstock are two doorways, altered in the 14th century. On the south doorway is some curious sculpture on the abacus, with bats and nailheads on the west side, and beaded semicircles enclosing roses and leaves on the east. There is one shaft on each side with large capital, that on west having beaded foliage, that on east a leaf at the angle, and a head on either face, all connected by a beaded scroll. The arch is of later date. The north doorway has the original hoodmould, but the heads forming the terminations look later. The arch is Norman, with foliage within beaded semicircles, and a pair of wings. This appears to have been part of a tympanum now cut away. On the abacus is the indented moulding. There are several votive crosses on the jambs of both these doorways.

The north doorway of Horton Church (fig. 5) is a very fine and rather late specimen. The hoodmould, which has a sort of crozier for the terminations, has a small half-round on the main portion, and a series of billets

on the chamfer, and there are four recessed orders. The outer has four courses of bold raised zigzag, continued without imposts down the jambs to the ground. On the next is an excellent specimen of the knotted cable, also continued down the jambs to the ground. This is a somewhat rare ornament, but good examples remain in the slype of St. Albans Cathedral, built by Abbot de Gorham about the year 1160, and on the west doorway of the Temple Church, London, said to be twenty or thirty years later. The Norman towers at Exeter Cathedral also have this ornament on the various arches. Then come a series of large raised lozenges with raised zigzag on the angle and on the soffit. This rests on a chamfered abacus and jamb shaft, with chevron, fluting, and stiff-leaved foliage on the angle of the capitals. The inner order has plain arch and jambs. The north doorway at Upton-cum-Chalvey is also late, approaching the transitional period. The hoodmoulding is new, but there are two reveals, with bold roll to the outer, supported on shafts with capitals, each ornamented with three large leaves. On the inner order is a recessed zigzag, with leaves between the inner points, all continued down the jambs to the ground. There is an engaged angle roll, with small engaged shafts having flat cushion capitals.

The south chancel doorway at Hanslope Church (fig. 6) has a chamfered hoodmould, with a course of the double-cone ornament on the inner face. This is not a common moulding, and is rarely found except in the Eastern Counties. There is an example on the doorway of Stoneleigh Church, Warwickshire. There are two orders, on the outer a bold zigzag resting on an abacus, and large capital on each side, ornamented with animals, &c.; the original shafts have disappeared. On the inner order, which is continued without imposts to the ground, are a series of beaded half ovals or pointed arches, the bases resting on an engaged roll on the angle of the arch and jambs. There are various ornaments filling up the spandril spaces between the heads of the arches. There are doorways at Stoke Mandeville, Hambleden, Medmenham Abbey, and Worminghall, the last with a course of double billet on the hoodmould, which also belong to this third period.

Of the fourth or transitional period (1175 to 1210) there are not so many examples, nor are they of so much interest. One of the most ornate is the entrance to the Buckingham Grammar School, formerly the Chapel of a Guild of the Holy Trinity, founded by St. Thomas a Becket. On either face of the hoodmould are a series of ornamental nailheads, then comes a course of bold zigzag, and then on the inner order a series of pointed arches, plainer than, but somewhat similar to, those at Hanslope. There is a zigzag band on the abacus, with a leaf within each chevron, and one shaft on each side with rich foliage on the capitals.

At Notley Abbey are numerous voussoirs of a fine late doorway, with a bold zigzag enclosing a trefoiled leaf, very similar to those at the Chapter House of St. Mary's Abbey, York.

At Stone, the south doorway has been much renewed. The outer and inner orders are mainly new, but the middle order has a raised zigzag on arch, and soffit, with a small keel shaped at the angle; chamfered abacus, one shaft on each side, with foliage on the capitals. At Foxcott is a south doorway, with nailheads separated by billets on each chamfered face of the hoodmould, half of an engaged roll or 'keel shaped on the angle of the arch, chamfered abacus, and plain jambs. There is a plain north doorway, now closed up, with obtusely-pointed arch, which is probably of the same date. At the old Chapel at Creslow, now desecrated, and incorporated with the farm buildings, is a north doorway with pointed arch, having the triple billet on the hoodmould, then recessed and raised zigzag on the main order, with chamfered abacus, having a series of loops enclosing pellets on the chamfered portion.

The north doorway of Leckhampstead Church (fig. 7) is a very good specimen of transitional work, with a half-round hoodmould, having a head at the apex and terminations, and ornamented with a zigzag band, having leaves within the chevrons on either side. On the outer order is a keel-shaped moulding on the angle, with a hollow and half-round on either side on the face and soffit of the arch. On the inner order is a bold zigzag, set on an angle roll, with foliage within the chevrons on the upper side. The abacus is of the

late type, with two half-round mouldings on the lower part. There are shafts to the outer order, and engaged shafts to the inner, terminating about two feet above the ground, the outer capitals having stiff-leaved foliage, the inner have the fluted ornament. This doorway is very like the north entrance of Caversfield Church, which, though surrounded by Oxfordshire, was formerly included in the County of Buckingham.

There are late doorways at Shenley Mansell, Stantonbury, and Waddesdon, this last one appearing to have been altered in later times. This would also seem to be the case with the south doorway at Bletchley, where the arch is now pointed. It has a course of beaded elliptic arched on the hoodmould; on the outer order are 28 large beak heads on a roll, with a human head at the apex. Part of the chamfered abacus remains.

The south doorway at Radclive (fig. 8) is the last and latest of our series, its probable date being not earlier than 1200. It is obtusely pointed, with a series of roses or early dogtooth in the hoodmould, and three recessed orders. On the outer are bold zigzags, with varied trefoil leaves within the chevrons, on the face and soffit of the arch, forming large deeply undercut lozenges on the angle, and showing a sunk roll moulding carried round beneath them. On the next order is a hollow, with half-round on either side, and then on the inner order a quarter-round, both on exterior and partly on the interior face, with a broad fillet band on the soffit. It has the late form of abacus, banded shafts to the outer orders, the inner continued down the jambs to the ground. All the capitals have varied early foliage. Between the outer shafts, in a hollow down the jambs, are carved four-leaved roses, or stars.

Such is a brief description of the principal doorways in the County. Many of them are already well-known, while others have not received the notice they deserve. It must be conceded that the ingenuity displayed by the Norman builders is well exemplified in the work carried out by them in Buckinghamshire, and that here, as elsewhere, it is easy to refute the statement as to the want of variety to be found in Norman architecture, and particularly with regard to the doorways, on which they expended such special attention.

Annexed is a full list of examples still or till recently existing in the County:—

NAME.	DOORWAYS.
Adstock Church . . . .	N. and S.
Akeley " . . . .	N. and S.
Aston Abbots " . . . .	S.
Bletchley " . . . .	S.
Bradenham " . . . .	S.
Brayfield " . . . .	N.
Brill " . . . .	N. and S.
Buckingham Grammar School	N.
Cheddington Church . . .	Fragments.
Creslow Chapel . . . .	N.
Dinton Church . . . .	S.
Dunton " . . . .	N.
Fingest " . . . .	N. and S.
Foxcott " . . . .	N. and S.
Hambleton " . . . .	W. of N. transept.
Hanslope " . . . .	S. Chancel.
Hitcham " . . . .	N.
Horton " . . . .	N.
Hughenden " . . . .	S.
Ilmer " . . . .	S.
Iver " . . . .	N.
Lathbury " . . . .	S. and Tympanum.
Leckhampstead " . . . .	N. and S.
Linford, Little " . . . .	S.
Medmenham Abbey . . . .	
Medmenham Church . . . .	N. and S.
Notley Abbey . . . .	Fragments.
Radcliffe Church . . . .	S. and S. Chancel.
Shenley Mansell " . . . .	N. Chancel and S. Chancel.
Stanton Bury " . . . .	N. and S.
Stewkley " . . . .	W., N., S., S. Chancel, and N. Tower interior.
Stoke Mandeville " . . . .	N.
Stone " . . . .	S.
Stratford, Water " . . . .	S. and N. Chancel.
Turville " . . . .	N. and S.
Twyford " . . . .	S.
Upton-cum-Chalvey " . . . .	N. and S. Tower interior.
Waddesdon " . . . .	S.
Westbury " . . . .	
Winchendon, Over " . . . .	S.
Worminghall " . . . .	N. and S.

## BLETCHLEY REGISTER.

The old "Parish Register" of Bletchley is contained in six books, viz.:

- No. 1. A book  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches high by  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, containing 41 parchment leaves in parchment covers: begins Oct. 2, 1577; ends 1653.
- No. 2. A book  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, containing 12 parchment leaves, with a wrapper on one side only: begins Sept. 28, 1653; ends 1664.
- No. 3. A book 13 inches by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, containing 58 parchment leaves and four paper leaves added at the end, in leather-covered boards, which were once furnished with clasps. The clasps are now gone, with one-third of the leather covering the front cover: begins March 27, 1665; ends 1743.
- No. 4. A book  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, containing 44 parchment leaves in leather-covered boards: begins April 5, 1744; ends 1787.
- No. 5. A book 15 inches by 10 inches, containing 23 parchment leaves in leather-covered boards, with two clasps. A large number of leaves has been cut out at the end: begins Feb. 5, 1788; ends Nov., 1812.

No. 6 is the marriage book from 1754.

After 1812 the register books are of the well-known pattern in use elsewhere.

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No. 1 book is headed "The Register Booke for the pishe of Bletchley in the 'Countie of Bucks, conteyninge 'all the names of suche as have bene christened married 'or Buried sins the monthe of October in the yere of our 'lorde god 1577 within the said pishe and hamlets to 'the same Belonginge."

The book is well-written, and is in the same handwriting from the commencement up to 1601, evidently having been transcribed from the older paper Register in obedience to the order issued in 1597 and 1603. The Register is signed from the beginning to 1616 by Thomas Sparke, the rector: his burial is thus entered: "Oct. 17. Mr. Dcor Sparke Pastor of Bletchley bur. 1616."

The first entry is, 1577 October 2: "Willm the sonn of henri Banberye was Baptized. The same day Richard the sonne of martin the clerk was Baptized." There are subsequent entries concerning the family of Martin, the clerk. He is at last referred to as Martin Register: as, 1582, June 17, Ann, the daughter of Martin Register, baptized: this may be regarded as an instance of the acquirement of a surname from occupation. 1595, July 4, Marian, the wyfe of Martin Register was buried.

In this book are recorded 379 marriages: 1,247 burials, of which 629 were of men and 618 of women: included in this number are, at least, 194 burials of infants under one year, viz., 113 boys and 81 girls.

The entries of baptism number 1,904, viz., 984 males and 920 females.

Twenty pairs of twins are noted; in 12 cases both children were girls, in 3 cases both were boys, and in 3 cases boy and girl; in the remaining two cases the sex is not noted, as they were stillborn.

From 1577 to 1631, 38 burials of stillborn infants are registered; they are not included in the numbers above tabulated. At least sixteen of the deaths of women registered occurred as the result of childbirth.

1587, Mar. 15, Willm dye skoollem of Bletchley and Joan Pennington wer married. This mention of the schoolmaster proves the existence of a school, probably of that mentioned by Cole (Mss. B.M.) in 1712, "20 children put to Schole and taught at the charge of the Lord of the Manor and Minister."

The "west leys" are first mentioned in 1594. This district is about two miles and a half from the church, and appears to have always had two or three cottages there. The parish was made up of east and west Bletchley, the villis of Water Eaton; and the west side of Fenny Stratford, which side lay on the London Road (Watling Street); the east side of Fenny Stratford—that is, that part of the hamlet to the east of the London Road is in the parish of Simpson.

In 1599 the mention of John ye miller, of Eaton, indicates the source of a surname for John, and the existence of a water-mill on the Ousel or Lovatt, a stream which bounds the parish on that side; it crosses the London Road at Fenny Stratford, and on Aug. 2,



1631, was buried an unknown stranger, drowned at Stratford Bridge. This shows that the "ford" to which Fenny Stratford owes its name had been replaced by a 'bridge' before that date.

No. 2 book is headed "Sworn and approved of 'Thomas Waldoock of Blechley to bee parish Register 'for the towne and pish of Blechly aforesaid according 'to the free choise of the said pishones to Register all 'Births, Marriages & Burialls according to the late Act 'of Parliament." Given under my hand the day and yeare abovesaid. Hen. Whitbread.

Edward Taylor. Minister. Thomas Walduck. Regester for the parrish of Blechley. 1653. John Chapman. Edward Phillips. Edward Allin. Church Wardines.

This book was initiated as the result of the ascendancy (politically) of the Commonwealth. The duties of registration formerly performed by the clergy had, in very many instances, as the result of the late successful Rebellion, not been carried out. To remedy this, and provide the necessary machinery, the Act of 1653 provided for the election by the parishioners of civil registers (or, as we now incorrectly style them, registrars), the official whose business it would be to record births, not baptisms; and marriage by justices of the peace.

The first entry is 1653, Sept. 28. Elizabeth Spendlow, daughter of Thomas Spendlow, of Water Eaton, was borne September the 28. In 1660, baptisms are again recorded, and 'borne' disappears.

1660, April 28. John the Sonne of Nicolas Goodspeed of Bletchly buried on the backside of his house in his Orchard. This indicates the right of disposal how one likes, of one's own dead. The name "Goodspeed," or "Godspeed," is just the sort of assumed name that was not uncommon among the schismatics of the age, and the owner thereof may have objected to interment in consecrated ground.

This book contains 59 marriage entries. There are 350 entries of burials, 189 of males, and 161 of females; including 18 males and 14 females obviously under one year old. The entries of infants, born or baptised, are 346 (not including 14 stillborn), viz., 175 boys and 171 girls.

Twins occur 8 times: in 3 cases both the infants were girls; in 2 cases, both boys; and in 3 cases, girl and a boy. One case of triplets is entered in 1660, one boy and two girls; they were born alive and baptized, but all died, and the mother also.

1660, Feb. 22. Briget the wife and Timothy the sonne Briget and Elizabeth the daughters of Thomas Norman of Bletchley buried all in one grave and all in one coffin.

At least seven of the deaths are those of women in childbirth.

The last two or three leaves of No. 2 book are damaged, and somewhat difficult to decipher.

No. 3 book is well written, and for many years records such extra details as the trade or occupation and residence; also the name of the infant's mother in the baptismal entries. The first entry is 1665, May 18. Willm fellow and Bridget Norman married. 1665, March 27. Willm the sonne of Willm Underwood and of Alice his wife of Bletchly, baptized. This surname occurs in earlier years as 'under-the-wood.'

The Burial entries of 1665 are headed thus: "Luke 13, ver. 4, 5, Think ye that they were sinners above all of them that dwelt in Jerusalem, upon whom the Tower of Siloe fell. I tell you nay, but except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish." Then follows a list of 126 burials, mostly deaths from the "plague." The deaths occurred chiefly in the months of Aug., Sept., and Oct., and the epidemic appears to have affected both the hamlets of Bletchley as well as the 'endship' of Fenny Stratford.

At the beginning of 1731 is this note: "Memdum. That after ye Consecration of a Chapell at Fenny-Stratford (wch was on May 27), there was provided a separate Register Book for that endship, in wch are entered all yt are Baptised Married & Buried There since that Time." This explains the reduced number annually of entries in this Register.

"June 6th Day. Thare Was A Great flood at Water Eaton River that was so Big that the Like Hath not Bin seen by all Mens knolidge not this fore Hundren year be fore. it was in 1725." The river is the Ousel, and is still able, after heavy rains, to cause considerable floods.

On the inside of the cover at the end of this book is written (his own handwriting) "I Browne Willis, 'Patron of the church of Blechley doe make it my 'Solemn Request that there shall be constantly preacht 'in the church of Blechley A Sermon on every eighth 'day of September being the Anniversary of the dedi- 'cation of the said church exhortatory to the 'Parishioners in what manner to celebrate the Wake 'or Feast: And as this Laudable Custom has been 'observed by Dr. Wells & Mr. Archdeacon Dr. Benson 'presented by me, So I trust that their successors will 'by themselves or curates have regard to this my Sole 'Request which I most earnestly require the Perform- 'ance of In Remembrance of my many Benefactions 'to the church and Parish of Blechly." Browne Willis.

In this book are 1,819 entries of baptism (not including 17 stillborns), 924 boys and 895 girls; 1,994 burial entries, of which 972 were under the head of men and 1,022 of women; including at least 148 males and 106 females less than a year old. There were 325 marriages. Of the deaths, at least 25 were those of women who died in childbirth. Among the baptisms, 34 cases of twins are entered; 9 cases were both boys; in 14 cases both were girls; and in 11 cases, boy and girl. In 11 cases both the children died; altogether 28 of these twin children died within the year, usually shortly after birth, viz., 15 boys and 13 girls.

No. 4 book is headed "The Register of the Parish of Blechley in the County of Bucks and Diocese of Lincoln, March ye 26, 1744." Eliot Willis. Rector. In 1745 a visit of the iDocesan is recorded: "Memorandm. A Confirmation was held May the third 1745 by the Right Revd. Father in God, John Ld Bishop of Lincoln in the Parish Church of Blechley."

In 1752 is entered the death of Martin Benson, Bishop of Gloucester: and Rector of Bletchley at the time the Chapell was built at Fenny Stratford.

1767. Apr. 22. Mary the illegitimate daut<sup>r</sup> of Susan Virgin (!) an infant, buried. There are many lengthy and eulogistic entries of the Willis family in this book: it also contains 645 entries of baptism, 330 boys and 315 girls. There are only 35 weddings, as after 1754 (date of Hardwicke's Act) they are entered in a separate

book. There are 721 burial entries, 321 under the head of men, and 400 of women: of these 71 males and 84 females were infants under one year; and at least 9 of the burials were those of women who died in childbirth. Five cases of twins are recorded—4 were boy and girl, and one, both girls: six of the children died. In 1766 is the entry of baptism of the bastard daughter of a widow aged 50!

From 1754 to 1787 the ages of the dead are recorded: out of 564 burials between those dates 175 were of persons over 60 years old, viz., 82 were from 60 to 70 years; 68 were from 71 to 80 years; 24 were from 81 to 90 years; and one was stated to be 97 years old. That is, 31 per cent. of the deaths were those of old people. 155 of the deaths, at least, were those of infants, and as in many cases the ages of children are not stated, we may, by analogy, consider that 50 per cent. of the deaths were those of persons under 5 years, leaving about 20 per cent. of the deaths to be those of people between 5 years and 60 years. That over 30 per cent. should be over 60 years of age is certainly a high proportion: and this analysis may be looked upon as confirming the popular opinion about the longevity of the Bletchley people. For, at any rate, between 1744 to 1787, if a child born in Bletchley escaped death under 5 years, he stood an excellent chance of living to over 60 years.

No. 5 book. On the outside of the front cover is stamped, in gilt letters, "St. Mary. Blecheley." The book begins with an inventory (terriar) on the fly-leaf and title page: "Books, plate, Ornaments, etc., belonging to the Church, Land, and Fees due to Rector." The Bible formerly belonging to Charles I., which was bound in crimson velvet, with silver ornaments, by Browne Willis, and given to the Church, is mentioned in this Inventory. This disappeared many years ago.

In this book are 434 baptismal entries, viz., 227 boys, 207 girls. The burials are 345, viz., 157 male and 188 female. Six cases of twins are noted; one case, both girls; 5 cases, boy and girl; 9 of these twin children died. At least 37 of the burials were of children less than a year old: and one only of the burials is that of a woman who died in childbirth.

The entries in this book are not analysed so easily as the other books owing to scantier detail: but 77 "infants" are entered as being buried: and 67 people have ages of over 60 years affixed to their names, besides some who are described as aged. There were 29 aged from 60 to 70; 28 from 71 to 80; 10 from 81 to 90.

The Register is certainly of more than ordinary interest, and this interest is derived from the fact that the Fenny Stratford endship was situated on Watling Street, the great highway from London to Chester. In 1725 the people of Fenny, in a \* petition, described the "endship" as an ancient Market Town "and great thoroughfare situate on the Principal Road of England: that many strangers are obliged to lodge at our Inns, which are the chief support of our town;" consequently there are many entries in Bletchley Register concerning strangers. From 1577 to 1735 (when Fenny had a Register of its own) about 160 entries of burial are specifically indicated as those of strangers, and probably many more entries are those of strangers, but not noted as such. Very many were unknown, e.g., february. i. 1594. A Stranger that died at Stratf. was Bur. 1596. March 4. A poore woman was Buried. 1624. Jan. 21. A cripple beinge a stranger bur. 1638. November 24. A traveler dyeinge at the Cunstables howse at Eaton bur., etc. Occasionally a stranger of some importance was buried, as: 1602. March 31. One Mr. Sharpe a stranger that dyed at Mr. Raynoldes his house, a "pursiphant," was buried. 1657. July 30. John Sanes gentleman a stranger buried. 1724. May 1. Mr. John Cock a Pasingor that died at Stratford at the sine of the Bull was Buried.

The mention of Inns and 'carriers' points to the nature of the place and the chief means of subsistence, etc.: 1599. Sept. 5. Thos. Lovet a carier and stranger died at ffancis Kinns: most probably Kinns was an Innkeeper, as his house is mentioned more than once. 1619. March 20. A straunger that dyed at the Bull in ffennystr. bur. The "Bull" is first mentioned in 1612, and frequently later.

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\* The Petition was for funds to build St. Martin's Church, and appeared in the "Post-Boy" of Jan. 1, 1725.

1628. Aprill 30th. Robert Walton a carrier that dyed at the Anngell in ffennystr. bur. The "Angell" is first mentioned in 1620, and occasionally later on. The "George" is first referred to in 1652, and the 'sarazen's head' in 1661. Nathanell Ashton or Ashen must have kept an Inn about 1700, as his house is often mentioned, or perhaps he was a Constable. In 1700 he is called 'husbandman.' From 1700 to 1725 Matthew Swanell, Rogers, and John Gosley are sometimes referred to as Innholders. Cole records that once there were several large Inns at Fenny, but in 1720 only four remained, viz., "The Red Lyon, the ancient 'Post House. The Bull. The Swan: this was an Inn, 'as appears by old deeds, in 1472. The Saracen's 'Head: this was the principal Inn: anciently it stood 'at the corner opposite to Simpson Lane. Of the others, 'The Bell, mostly pulled down. The Angel, now 'belongs to the Town Charity: it stood against the 'Bell. The George, pulled down, in 1681, by Mr. 'Jauncey, because it hindered the custom of his house, 'the 'Red Lyon.' The Antelope, now turned into 'tenements."

1578. Oct. 26. Isabell the daughter of an harlot was Baptized: this entry, with others resembling it, indicates the 'social fester' that exists in most places of public resort. Denby Hall, first mentioned in 1715, is Denbigh Hall, situated on Watling Street, about the place where the London and North-Western Railway now crosses the road, is in the parish of Bletchley. Cole refers to it: "In 1641 the constables houses were 'Denbigh, and Willow Hall; two cottages on the 'Watling Street Road. Willow Hall was pulled down 'in 1706. Dr. B. Willis endeavoured to pull down 'Denbigh Hall, a reputed bawdy house, just by his 'grounds, in the Bottom at the Foot of Rickley Wood 'Hill and exactly where the brook from Woughton 'makes a sort of river in floody weather: but he was 'cast at his Trial about it." In 1654 one Bunce, or Bunch committed a murder in Rickley Wood. He was hanged for it on the opposite side of the great road at the upper end of the wood. The stump of the Gibbet was taken up in 1699, and a house built on the place, and elm trees planted. There is no reference to this

crime in the Register, but a similar affair must have occurred at the same place before. Probably the wood was a convenient locality for homicide, for the Register of the adjacent parish of Simpson records a double murder here in 1741. In Bletchley book is the entry 1617. Sept. 8. A stranger slayne c found in wryckley wood. buried.

Not only were strangers buried, but many children of strangers, travellers, vagrants, wanderers, etc., were baptized: e.g., 1582. June 17. This day Elizabeth a straungers childe was baptized: 1591. Januari 9. Oliver the sonn of a vagarant was Bapt. whose mother said an oliver piggott was the father thereof: 1605. June 12. was buryed a man child of one webb a vagrant borne at Eaton and dyed before it could be bap. 1617. Aug. 10. Elizabeth the daughter of one Thomas a wanderinge hatt dresser born at Eaton bap. 1659. March 8. The child of a travilling woman born at the bull in fenistratford buried; on the 13th is the entry of burial of this 'travilling woman,' who evidently died in her confinement: birth, while travelling, does not seem to have been conducive to longevity either for mother or child, if we may judge from the recorded cases in Bletchley Register, the infants often died, and the mothers also quite frequently: 1723. May 4th. "A Poore woman that Lay in at Danill Spenlows of Stratford, shoemaker, not knowing her name, was Buried."

The following entries illustrate the administration of the poor-law and the hardships which sometimes attended the inexorable passing on of the pauper to his place of settlement:—1598. November 28. "Willm Bowley a young childe and ye childe of a Travalinge and wandering woman w<sup>ch</sup> ye mother brought dead in her armes to towne coming from Shenly and sent by ye constables boy by her pasport, y<sup>t</sup> was a Bastard, was Buried." 1753. Dec. 31. Robert Jackson brought out of Bedfordshire by a Pass to Eaton, was put into a Barn, where he died the Day following, was Buried. There are several burials of people dying at the Constable's house, most likely paupers with passes.

In 1517 a soldier was buried named Willm condall who was born in herfsh: and in 1612, a poor souldyer that dyed at ffennystre. buried. In 1643, two soldiers

were buried on July 21, and one the next day, all unnamed; as plenty of skirmishing took place in the county during the Great Rebellion, these entries may refer to some fight, but the manner of death not being entered, the soldiers are quite as likely to have succumbed to the hardships of campaigning or incidental disease. The other entries of soldiers' burials are doubtless those of men who died during the march of their regiments along the road from one station to another. In other Parish Registers along Watling Street entries relating to soldiers and troops are quite common. In 1688, Solomon Wise (!) a soldier at stratf. was buried.

It is rare in any ancient Register to find the cause of death entered against a burial, and Bletchley is no exception to this general omission. The cause of death is sometimes apparent. We suppose an infant buried two or three days after its birth to have died of inanition, and we also know that a woman buried shortly after the baptism of her infant, or perhaps before, must have died in childbirth; and deaths by violence, e.g., drowning, murder, accident, etc., are often entered: but deaths as the result of disease are rarely indicated. Sometimes the known prevalence of an epidemic allows us to surmise the cause of an unusually large mortality: the cause of death most frequently referred to is small-pox.

The annual burials at Bletchley (up to 1732) numbered about 20, usually less; but the following years show an extra mortality—1593, 34 burials; 1625, 35 burials; 1643, 39 burials; 1657, 74 burials; 1658, 71 burials; 1665, 126 burials; 1685, 42 burials; 1714, 39 burials; 1727, 53 burials; 1728, 39 burials; 1729, 50 burials. Up to and including 1665 the extra mortality was caused by the Plague, as that disease prevailed in other parts of England at about the dates quoted, and travellers were very likely to bring it to Fenny Stratford. From 1685 onwards, all extra mortality was caused by Small Pox; this disease has always been more or less of a scourge in England, but the ravages of the Plague rather overshadowed it; in fact, very possibly both diseases may at times have been confounded, but after 1665 the Plague disappeared from



England, and Small Pox reigned indisputably supreme as the deadliest foe to life in these islands: the mortality of 1727-8-9 was caused by it, and during these years other parts of the Kingdom suffered, and the fact is occasionally commented on in other parish registers. Cole records "The plague in 1665 helped to abolish the market, there died in Bletchley parish part (of Fenny) about 106; and in Simpson part 23."

It is said that lace-making was introduced into Bucks by Flemish refugees during the 15th century, the first mention of it in Bletchley Register is in 1638, June 17. "Tho: the son of Willm Stopp lacebuyer c of Kath. his wife of ffennystr. bapt:" This shows the industry to be settled and flourishing, as entries of "lace buyers" are tolerably frequent. Among the trades, etc., mentioned during the 17th century are carrier, husbandman, miller, tailor, baker, fuller, butcher, labourer, weaver, maltster, shepherd, smith, mercer, shoemaker, Innholder, tapster, mason, carpenter. After 1700, husbandman, tailor, carpenter, smith, hostler, Innholder, barber, gardener, mason, butcher, labourer, baker, miller, victualler, fidler, shoemaker, yeoman, booke-binder, lace-buyer, lace-maker, glover, wheelwright, glacier, grocer, button-maker, cooper, collar-maker, etc., etc.

The register books treated of contain 5,149 entries of baptism, viz., 2,640 boys and 2,509 girls; 4,657 entries of burial, viz., 2,268 men and 2,389 women; also 38 entries of burial of stillborn children not included in the above numbers: and 798 marriage entries up to 1755.

The proportion of male to female live births works out of 105·2 to 100, somewhat higher than the modern rate, which is said to be (for England) 103·5 boys to 100 girls. The number of twins is 73, an average of one case of twins in about 70 births, which is a much higher average than is now said to prevail—that is, one in 80 to 90 births.

Up to 1361, 38 stillborn children are recorded, an average of 3 per cent. on the births. Mr. Marcus Rubin, at the recent Brit. Associat. Meeting, stated that 8 per cent. of births were stillborn 100 years ago. This seems too high to be true, or perhaps all the still births were

not registered in Bletchley; but the number (38 in about 50 years) seems to show that they were regularly recorded. Mr. Rubin also suggested multiplying the average number of annual births by 30 to arrive at the total population of a district in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, when accurate records are not forthcoming. Adopting this method, the population of Bletchley parish was, in 1600, about 600; in 1627, about 720; in 1650, about 900; and in 1664 (the year before the Plague), about 900. After the Plague the population sank somewhat, and in 1680, or near to that period, was about 780; and in 1700 was about 700; and in 1712, also about 700.

Cole writes: "In 1712 there were 200 families in 'this parish, viz., Bletchley, 71; Fenny Strat., 73; 'Water Eaton, 46; besides 2 houses in Bletchley Leas, 'and 5 houses in the Manor Grounds. . . . 900 'souls: of which one was a papist, one family and 3 'single persons Quakers; 3 families and 3 single persons Anabaptists." The estimates of population before 1680 are probably not far from the fact: and the great discrepancy between Cole's record and the estimates for 1700 and 1712 made on the Register can be satisfactorily explained by the laxity shown at the Fenny end of the parish, as set forth in the public statement to the Bishop at the consecration of Fenny Chapel some years later.

In the "Population Returns" printed in last year's "Records," the population of Bletchley is given for 1676 as 960. This, of course, includes Fenny Stratford, though the latter is credited in the same return with a population of 58, which is certainly erroneous.

Of the 4,657 entries of burial, at least 57 are of women who died in childbirth: as in Book 5 the entries are not so easily analysed, they are excluded from the following entries made for the years from 1577 to 1787; 4,715 recorded baptisms gives us at least 57 maternal deaths from childbirth, an average of one maternal death to about 83 births. The real rate was probably  $\cdot 15$  to 2 per cent. This contrasts strikingly with the present average maternal mortality in childbirth, viz., about one in 250.

About 800 of the burials are those of infants under one year, but a close examination of a few years of the

Register, which was particularly well kept, reveals an infant mortality (under one year) of about 24 per cent.

A few leaves of the churchwardens' accounts during the 17th century are still extant, for the few years before 1665 an annual amount of about £65 was levied and spent, but in 1665, the Plague year, £24 only was raised and expended. Among the items are: Paid for a lemon, 3d.; paid for tobacco for ye visited, 1s. 4d. (several items); also a few entries "making grave and shroud." In 1666 the expenditure resumed its former level, and a recrudescence of judicial activity with the accompanying legal punishments seems to be indicated by the entry "Pd Goodman Banbury and Richard Crane for ye Cooeking stoole and whipping post, £1:13:10.

In Cole's MSS. 5,801 (Brit. Mus.) there are copious extracts from the Bletchley Parish Register, and those family names existing in Cole's time, circa 1740, are marked thus \*; this mark in the following list indicates the same names. All those family names existing now (1900) are marked †: and a date against the name gives the earliest year (circa) in which it appears in the Register:—

Ashbie, 1577	Barnart, }	†*Cook(e), 1580
*Allin, "	or	Chievall, "
Atturburi, "	Barnet, }	Collet(t), 1600
Adams, 1600	Burgis, 1688	Chandler, 1605
Atkins, 1665	†Bowler, 1677	Collins, "
Banberye, 1577	†Bate(s), 1710	Child, "
†Bayley, "	Bowman, 1730	Curnocke, 1650
Bright, "	Burton, 1720	*Co(a)le, 1665
Billington, "	†Baldwin, 1750	Cowly, "
†Bazeley, "	Bradbury, "	Cutbeard, "
†Bennet, "	Bonham, "	Crosby, 1700
†Barnwell, 1600	Bolton, "	Capron, 1685
†Bells, 1600	Bull, 1750	Chennels, 1744
Blinkinsopp, "	Butcher, "	†Curtis, 1750
Bland, 1630	Browton, "	†Cox, "
Backhouse, }	Chapman, 1577	Cartwright, "
or	Collier, "	Crisp, 1785
Baccus, }	Coleman, "	Dennes, 1580
Bunyan, 1640	Collman, "	†*Daniel(l), 1590
Buckmaster, 1665	Cooper, 1590	Davyes, "
Bradford, 1670	†Crane, "	Dearman, "
†Brandon, "	*Cherri, 1600	†Dimock, 1600
†Brinklow, 1708	†Chappell, "	Downing(e), 1605

Dewbery, 1605	†Gurney, 1760	Leaberry, 1783
Deacon, 1630	Gosse, 1740	*Norman, 1577
†Dickens, 1630	Goldby, "	Meadows, "
Dench, 1650	†Henley, 1577	Milener, "
Duck, 1653	Hickford, "	Mulberie, "
Dodgley, 1670	†Harris, "	†Makam, "
†Durrant, 1710	Hart(e), 1600	Martyn, 1640
†East, 1590	Hawkins, "	†Morby(e), 1644
†Emerton, "	*Hebbs, 1630	Moore(s), 1670
fellow, "	†Hurst(e), "	Norris, "
Fason, "	Holinworth, "	Newman, "
†Fisher, 1600	Heiles, 1630	†Mead(e), "
Eaton, 1600	Hakins, 1680	Mariott, 1670
Evans, "	Honnor, "	Mosman, "
†Emberton, 1630	Hinkley, "	Malington, 1700
Fenner, "	†Hammon(d), 1720	Mekins, 1715
Foster, "	Harper, "	Munday, 1780
†Finnal(l), "	†Hold(h)am, 1727	Marshall, 1715
Fellow, "	Hames, "	†Meecham, "
†Fountain, 1708	Hinson, 1750	Meltom, "
Foster, 1670	Healey, 1770	†Matthews, "
Fary, "	Jackman, 1577	†Major, 1760
†Franklin, "	†King(e), "	†Missenden, 1782
Foscutt, "	Ket(t)le, "	†Nash, 1790
Fox, "	†Kilby, 1627	Nevill, "
Floyd, "	*Kynns, 1577	†Phillips, 1577
*Fuller, "	†Jeves, 1634	†Pursill, "
†Edwards, 1710	Innes, "	†Payne, "
Etheridge, "	Jinkins(on), 1670	†Pope, "
†Foulks, "	Johnstone, "	Parkins, 1610
Far(r), 1720	Jauncey, 1666	†Parratt, 1600
French, 1750	Jeroms, "	†Oliver, 1630
Frost, "	Jeffs, "	Quarrye, "
Falconer, }	†*Keens, 1720	†Pool(e), 1680
or }	Inwards, "	Percival, "
Forkner, }	†Jones, "	†Perry, 1735
†Farmbrough, "	†James, 1732	†Pollard, 1730
†Green(e), 1580	Kenney, 1750	Parsons, "
*Glenister, "	†Kirby, 1800	†Page, 1700
*Goodman, 1577	Loveley, 1577	Osborn, 1760
Greenwood, "	*Lane, 1590	*Rogers, 1577
†*Grace, "	†Lovell, 1577	Surgatt, 1577
†Gardner, 1620	Leeke, 1610	†Robinson, "
Gutteridge, 1680	Linford, 1680	*Spenloe, "
†Garner, 1680	†Iannel, 1748	Stratford, "
Gibbs, "	Law, "	Shipley, "

*†Sear, 1577	†Read, 1718	Travell, 1720
†Reynolds, „	Stratton, 1720	†Tarbox, 1735
†Richardson, „	Robards, „	Thatham, „
†Ruffe, 1600	Rolt, 1750	Turvey, 1749
Rand, 1618	Sireat, 1749	†Wal(d)dock(e), 1577
Shaw, 1680	Ridgeway, 1766	Watt, „
†Stevens, „	†Sipthorp, 1790	Whippam, „
*Stopp, „	Sheffield, 1800	Witsey, 1600
Smallbones, „	Scott, 1788	Wilson, „
Rallins, „	Uff, 1577	Woodstock, „
Sansome, „	Townes, „	†Willett, „
Shaw, 1670	Toogood, „	†Wells, „
Starton, „	*Underwood, 1600	†Webb, 1660
Rose, „	Tim(e)s, 1700	†Warner, 1720
†Swanill, 1693	Tansley, 1669	Wilkinson, „
†Sharp, „	†Taylor, „	Watkins, 1750
†Seuster, 1704	*Turpin, 1681	†Wood, „
Shen, „	†Tompkins, 1690	

WILLIAM BRADBROOK.

## THE PARISH CHURCH OF HIGH WYCOMBE (FOURTH NOTICE).

### THE PARISH REGISTER.—INTRODUCTORY.

IN taking a historical survey of the subject generally it may be noted that the introduction of Parish Registers into England was consequent upon the Injunctions issued in September, 1538, (30 Henry VIII). By this order it was enjoined that in every parish a register-book should be kept in a coffer with two locks by the parson, vicar, or curate, and churchwardens, and that on every Sunday, in the presence of one of the churchwardens, the parson, etc., should enter into the register-book a written record of the dates and names of the weddings, christenings, and burials of the preceding week; by neglect of which duty he incurred a fine of three shillings and fourpence to be employed in the repair of the Church. In 1547 an Injunction was issued by Edward VI. similar to that of 1538, excepting only that the penalty was directed to be appropriated to the poor box of the parish. Inquiries were directed at the instance of Cardinal Pole, under Philip and Mary, in 1555 and 1557, whether the clergy had complied with these directions: and in the first year of Queen Elizabeth (1559) a further Injunction was issued, which differed from that of 1547 only in directing that the penalty should be divided between the poor-box and the repair of the Church. These Injunctions, however, were not strictly observed, and fresh directions were issued in 7 and 39 of Elizabeth, and the High Wycombe register commenced, if Langley's account of it be correct, on Sept. 10, 1598, the year following the date of the last-mentioned Injunctions.

During the confusion which existed in the reign of Charles I., parish registers were much neglected, and were for the first time regulated by Act of Parliament. In 1644 an Ordinance was made to the effect that "a fair register-book of velim" should be provided in every parish, and that the names of all children

baptized, and the time of their birth, and also the names of all persons married and buried should be set down therein by the minister. During the Commonwealth the system of parochial registration was generally neglected by the men who were intruded into the Church livings, and Parliament again interfered, and Registrars were appointed. At the Restoration the charge of keeping the registers again devolved upon the parochial clergy, and still continues a part of their duty. Nothing appears to have been done with regard to parish registers in the reign of James II.; but in that of William III., in consequence of a duty being imposed upon the various entries, the negligent and careless clergy were, for the first time, exposed to the terror of the common informer. Many of the Registers, therefore, from this time seem to have been better kept; but, as many of the clergy were not fully aware of the penalties to which they were subject through a non-compliance with the law, in 4 Anne an Act of Indemnity was found necessary.

In the year 1753 was passed the famous Marriage Act, called Lord Hardwicke's Act, which is still in force. By this Act any person convicted of tampering with or destroying any register of marriage was to be deemed guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. In 1783 the Stamp Act was passed, which levied a tax upon every entry in the Parish Register; but it met with such opposition that it was repealed in 1794. By it the rich and the poor were taxed alike, and the clergyman had been placed, practically, in the invidious position of a tax-gatherer. As the poor were often either unable or unwilling to pay the tax imposed upon them, the clergyman paid it out of his own pocket rather than incur the ill-will of his parishioners. In 1812 an Act, commonly known as Rose's Act, was passed for "the better regulating and preserving parish and other registers," and lastly, in 1836, an important change was made, when it was required that henceforth all future registers should be kept in books specially provided for that purpose, and according to one uniform scheme set out in the schedule annexed to the Act. Since the passing, therefore, of the Registration Act of 1836, the Parish Registers have been kept with

greater exactitude and care. The registration of births and deaths has superseded, as far as legal purposes are concerned, that of baptism and burial.

#### THE WYCOMBE REGISTER.

The Parish Register of High Wycombe is said by Langley to commence on September 10, 1598,\* and in this matter he has been followed by subsequent writers, none of whom, however, appear to have made a personal examination of the original documents for the purpose of verifying or correcting his statement. We must not, therefore, regard their reiteration of Langley's words as confirmatory of his assertion in reference to the time when he wrote.

Langley probably prosecuted his researches concerning the churches in Desborough Hundred a little over a century ago, and, if he is correct in his statement, as quoted above, the earlier portion of the Register, extending over a period of about fourteen years, must have been lost since his time. As parish registers came into use about 1538, or soon after, and the existing Wycombe Register does not commence until some seventy-four years subsequent to that date, it appears extremely probable that the earliest volumes are indeed lost.

For the purpose of comparison, it may be useful to add the date at which the registers in the other parishes of the Hundred commence:—

16th century:—Hughenden, 1559; Little Marlow, 1559; Wooburn, 1564; Hambleden, 1566; Fawley, 1573; Radnage, 1574; West Wycombe, 1581; Turville, 1582.

17th century:—Fingest, 1608; Great Marlow, 1611; Bradenham, 1627; Medmenham, 1643 (an earlier one of 1539 now lost); Hedsor, 1678.

18th century:—Saunderton, 1728.

From a study of these figures it appears highly probable that the Wycombe Register of 1598 was not the earliest of the series.

“No person will be surprised,” says Mr. Rickman, “that one-half of the registers anterior to A.D. 1600

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\* “Hundred of Desborough,” p. 53.



should have disappeared. If any other nation possesses similar registers of that date (a proof of uninterrupted civilization), a comparison might be instituted, and a preservation of such records through 300 years would not prove to have been of frequent occurrence; but in point of fact, examination shows that 812 English Parish Registers commence in the year 1538, about forty of which contain entries (copied, probably, from Family Bibles and tombstones) anterior to the date of Cromwell's injunction; 1822 Parish Registers commence from A.D. 1558 to 1603, when the Canons, authorised by King James, directed a copy of all Parish Registers to be made and preserved; and nearly one-half of them, 5,082, have been preserved accordingly, and are now extant. Parish Registers to the number of 969 commence between that time to the year 1650—2,757 from 1650 to 1700—1,476 Parish Registers from A.D. 1700 to 1750, the rest since that time."

The oldest Wycombe Registers now in existence consist of three long, narrow volumes bound in skin, of which two—those for burials and marriages—commence at Lady-day, 1612, the other, for baptisms, in June, 1613. The writing is small, and the entries are closely written. There are instances of negligence in the keeping of the Registers; but they are in a far better state of preservation, and the items are more regularly recorded than is the case in some parishes. Some portions are entirely in Latin, some in a mixture of Latin and English; but the latter portion is, of course, all in English. In some parts the entries have evidently been made by the incumbent himself, in others by ignorant parish clerks, whose writing is bad, and their spelling worse.

It was formerly the custom in many places to record in the Registers any extraordinary event which occurred in the neighbourhood. This was the means of preserving much interesting matter that would otherwise have been forgotten. The Wycombe Registers, however, do not contain many references to extraneous events, and what few there are will be found at a subsequent page under the heading of "Miscellaneous Extracts."

The earliest volumes have suffered from damp to a considerable extent, rendering some of the leaves so

rotten that they can only be turned over with the utmost care, and in several instances only a portion of the entries remain; but those that are intact are easily decipherable. These registers are thus endorsed:—

“Chepinge Wiccombe in Comit—  
Buck. The Register of Burials  
Ao Dni 1612 and so forward.”

On the other cover we find the following:—

“Cheping Wiccomb in Comi—  
tatu Buck. The Register for  
burials. An. Dni. 1622 and so  
forward.”

On the first page the following is inscribed:—

“Chepinge Wickcombe in Com.  
Buck. This Booke was boughte  
ano. dini. 1612. Phillippe  
Chamberlaine \* beinge min. . . †  
John lamkin, George Bates,  
Edwarde. . . † and Edwarde  
Sparkes beinge Church wardens  
of Chepinge Wickcombe aforesaide  
per me Edm. Randall. . . †

The entries are prefixed by the following note:—

“A sure Register of the names  
and number of those that  
shalbe buriede at Chepinge  
Wickcombe in the Conty of  
Buck, ffrom and after the  
five and twentithe day of  
Marche ano dini 1612.”

A similar introductory note is prefixed to the other two volumes. The entries of interments are carried down to September, 1653, and recommence at the other end of the book in 1656, where they are continued to February, 1681, the year in which Thomas Cordell became vicar.

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\* Vicar from 1594 to 1629.

† Edges of the leaves torn off.

The oldest marriage register opens thus:—

“ A sure register of the names and  
number of suche cupples as shalbe  
mariede at chepinge wickombe in  
the Conty of Buck from and after  
the five and twentithe of marche  
ano dñi 1612.”

The Baptismal Register commences June 13, 1613, and is continued down to June 12, 1653, and recommences Dec. 7, 1672, so that there are nearly twenty years missing. There can be no doubt that this Register began, like those for marriages and burials, at Lady-day, 1612; but, as the first leaf of the book is now missing, the entries for the opening thirteen months are lost.

The break in the registration which occurs in 1653 was consequent upon the Act passed by Cromwell's so-called Little Parliament in that year, which enacted that the birth, not the baptism, of children should be entered, and that marriages should take place before a Justice of the Peace after the banns had been published in the market-place, or some other public place, on three several occasions. The entries were to be made by a “register” sworn in for the purpose, and we accordingly find the following notification to the point:

“ Sunday ye 18 September 1653.  
... Wooster was elected & sworne  
to be register for this parish.

JAMES BIGG, MAYOR.”

The first entry was made on Nov. 7, 1653. The leaf containing the only mention of the said Marriage Act is dated May, 1654; but it is so mutilated that any attempt to make an accurate copy of it is impossible. The entries are signed by four successive Mayors—James Biggs, Nicholas Bradshaw, John Gybbons, and Henry Elliott, and in a few instances by Edmund Petty, the Recorder. After March, 1656, the entries are not signed at all. The volume ends Jan., 1680.

The following entry is the only instance of the mention of banns of marriage during this wretched

period, and, unfortunately, it is undated:—

“The Bans of Matrimony betwne  
Thomas Banes  
And ffancis Greenwood both  
of this Towne.”

This entry occurs twice. I also found the following certificate:—

“These are to certify whom it doth  
concerne that William Hoather  
of the pish of Littlemarlowe and  
Joan Shrimpton of the par of high  
Wiccombe weare asked three sever-  
all Sundayes by a lawfull minis-  
ter.

WILLM. BRICKWELL CLERKE.”

The second portion of the Register consists of three volumes, fastened each by two clasps. They are thus endorsed—“A Booke of the Persons Baptized [married or buried] within the Burrough and Parish of Chepinge Wiccombe als Wiccombe in the County of Buck since the yeare of our Lorde God 1675. Annoq Carol ij 27” —reckoning from 1649, thus including the interregnum occupied by Cromwell’s usurpation. The register for baptisms comes down to April 23, 1727: that for marriages to March 25, 1754; burials to March 25, 1732.

#### EXTRACTS—BURIALS.

- 1612. John Hutchinson Cowehearde 20 Mar.
- 1615. In marche a<sup>no</sup> p<sup>dict</sup>. nullus.
- 1641. John Shrimpton son of Guye Aug. 2.  
Anne Littleboy da. of John bu. Ap. 3.
- 1643. Elizabeth Goodwin da. of John bu. 3 Oct.  
ffancis Shrimpton sonne of fra. bu. 16 Aug.
- 1646. frances lucas da. to Rich. 12 Aug.
- 1659. Will Harman pappermaker 1 May.
- 1660. Richard Hyrett pappermaker 7 April.

These are the earliest instances of the mention of paper-makers.

1661. Mr. Edmond Petty Recorder 19 Dec.\*

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\* *Vide* “Records of Buckinghamshire,” Vol. VII., p. 445.

† The out-borough or parish of Wycombe as distinguished from the Municipal borough.

He was M.P. for Wycombe in 12 Charles II. "Katherine Mary," the first instance of a double name, occurs this year, Dec. 10; and also the following note: "A True Register of all Burialls from the 11 October 1661. By me John Brickwell Clerke." His name is also found scribbled at the beginning of the book thus: "John Brickwell 1666 clark of this parish, mark and beholde." But he went the way of all flesh the next year, and "William Brickwell his sonn came into be clark." The following is a somewhat curious entry:—

Mris Archdall wiffe to Mr. Thomas Archdall died the 14th October 1663 and buried the 14th of October 1664.

1665. May. The old widowe Giles of the Forins.†

1666. Joseph Shrimpton Glover 6 Aug.

John Hitchcock clothworker 2 Sept.

1667. John Carter pettie chapman May 1.

1670. Jonathan Bowdery 3 Oct.

He, doubtless, belonged to the family from whom was derived the name of the Lane running out of Oxford-street on the south side towards the river. Ten years later—1680—we meet with Richard Bibby, from whom the Alley, running by Trinity Chapel, from the London-road to Saffron Platt, probably derives its appellation.

1672. Nicholas Bradshaw Mayore buried the 28 day Sep.

Bradshaw died suddenly at the old inn called the Antelope adjoining the Red Lion on the east in the High-street. A meeting of the Town Council had been held as usual for the election of Mayor, and the choice had fallen upon the above-mentioned Nicholas Bradshaw, who had filled the office previously on three several occasions, viz., in 1649, 1654, and 1662. As customary, the members of the municipal body, after the election of the Mayor, had adjourned to the Antelope for the usual complimentary dinner, which the out-going Mayor—Martin Lluelyn—gave at the expiration of his term of office. Before, however, the repast commenced, the Mayor-Elect was seized with a sudden illness, and died before he could be removed to his own home. That year seems to have been an unfor-

tunate one for the Wycombe Mayors, no less than three elections taking place within the twelvemonth.\*

1674. Michael Field ye elder felt maker Jan. 9.

Mr. Richard Lucas Alderman 27 Feb.

Richard Lucas was Mayor of Wycombe in 13 and 20 Charles II. Tokens bearing his name have been found dated 1653, 1655, and 1670. They show a lion rampant and the name on the obverse, and on the reverse the date and the words "In Wickham. R.D.L."

1675. The wife of John Shrimpton 26 June.

Sarah ye daughter of Hugh Shrimpton 3 Nov.

A stranger being a Welchman 19 Nov.

The name of Shrimpton occurs among the Mayors of Wycombe more frequently than any other. Members of this family filled the office of Chief Magistrate of the Borough on twenty-two occasions, ranging over a period of nearly two centuries, extending from the last year of Elizabeth to the 25th George III.

1676. Mr. Thomas Archdale the eldest son of Thomas Archdale Esq of a feavour in ye — yeare of his age and was buried 5 Aug.

Thomas Archdale Esquire aged about 72 yeares 5 Sept.

1677. Edward Stubble died suddenly in the field while he was mowing corne. 21 Aug.

Mr. Thomas Davis Alderman died suddenly and was buried 26 January.

1678. James Tombs a souldier. 14 Sept.

1680. Mr. Alexander Parnham, Alderman, 23 Decemb.

He was Mayor in 26 Charles II. Two of his tokens dated 1666 and 1668 have been found.

Jonas &

Richard. Twinns, the sons of George Shrimpton of flackwell Heath were buried in one coffin 2 febr.

1681. John Hancock came by his death by a fall of a cartt and buried Sep. 11.

Martin Lluellin Doctour of Physick and Alderman of the Burrough of Chepinge-

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\* "Records of Buckinghamshire," Vol. VII., 459.

Wicombe was buried in the north chauncell of the church of the Burrough aforesayd 20 March 1681.

He was Mayor in 24 Charles II. He resided in Easton-street, and was the author of "Wickham Awakened." He was one of the physicians to Charles II.

The latter part of the 17th century appears to have been particularly fatal to the older inhabitants of Wycombe, and in this part of the register frequent mention is made of "aged," "ancient," and "olde," people being buried.

1681. Mrs Penelope Winch wife of Mr. Edward Winch Apothecary 1 Sept.

One of Winch's tokens has been found, dated 1666, and bearing—on a fess, 3 crosses patouce, on a canton 5 fleurs de lis.

1682. Anne Archdale of Great Missenden in the County of Bucks was buried in the upper part of the north chauncell. 25 March.

In 1683, and again in 1687, Tylers Green appears as "Tiler in Green."

1685. Matthew Archdale of the parish of Cheping Wicombe, gentleman, was buried in the upper part of the north chauncell of the church of Cheping Wicombe 12 Jan. Matthew Pettifer,\* Inne-holder.

He was Mayor 9 Charles I.

1686. Edward Mercer a soldier of the Earl of Oxford's Troop was buried 4 Sept.

1687. Samson Price a soldier of the Earl of Oxfords Regiment was buried 13 May.

This was the famous regiment known as the Royal Horse Guards. They obtained the nickname of "Oxford Blues" from Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who commanded the troop on its formation in 1661. They are still known as "The Blues."

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\* Members of this family filled the office of Mayor of Wycombe ten times between 18 Henry VIII. and 35 Charles II. Some of them were also Churchwardens.

1690. Sarah wife of Richard Shrimpton, tallow-chandler, July 2.

John son of Thomas Hayley of Beaconsfield accidentally drowned was buried 29 Decem.

1692. Anne Grove widow of Alderman Thomas Grove of the Redd Lyon 11 Feb.

Thomas Grove was Mayor 1 William and Mary. Elizabeth Barrat of Horsendon Lane 11 May.

This part of Wycombe has entirely disappeared since the completion of the modern Reading and Hatfield Road in 1783. Horsendon Lane was a thoroughfare which ran in a line with Crendon-street, passing down where the brewery yard of Messrs. Wheeler and Co., Ltd., now is, and thence southward towards the old Marlow-road, which then passed Loakes House, now Wycombe Abbey, on the east side, and took its way up to the corner of Daws Hill Lane, its course across the Park being still easily discernible.

Kongheil Moskath a Dutch widow from the Wier Mill 15 June.

In several instances already given the occupation of the deceased person is mentioned. Paper-makers are named as early as 1659, and the names of persons of that calling are of frequent occurrence in subsequent years. Thomas Cordell, who was appointed vicar in 1681, was very particular in noting the trade of the persons buried, and it may not be devoid of interest, before passing on to the next century, to give a list of trades compiled from the register for the decade 1681 to 1690, which will indicate the principal occupations of the inhabitants of the town in the middle of the 17th century. They include the following:—Labourer, blacksmith, victualler, pappermaker, scholemaster, taylour, baker, laceman, sawyer, fellmonger, musician, inne-holder, lace-buyer, butcher, bargeman (Flackwell Heath), miller, hemp-dresser, glover, tallow-chandler, sive-maker, maulster, bell-man of the Burrough, pastery-cooke, brickmaker (Flackwell Heath), apothecary, haberdasher of hatts, wheelwright, scrivener, lath-render, tanner, bodysmaker, cloathworker, iron-monger, grocer, turner, collarmaker, brewer, brazier, chirurgeon, fishmonger, gardiner, danceing-master, serjeant of the correction-hous, joiner, cooper, etc., etc.



Judging from their frequent occurrence, the chief trades carried on in Wycombe two-and-a-half centuries ago were connected with the making of paper, lace, and gloves, only the first of which has continued to be a local industry of importance down to our own day, although the decline of the second has occurred within living memory. One of the earliest names connected with the lace trade in Wycombe is that of Noy, the Quaker, who probably gave its name to Noy's Lane, a narrow passage running out of Church-square into Church-street opposite the old Chequers Inn, now Mr. Dring's drapery establishment.

1701. Mr. George Clewer Alderman \* March 11.

1719. Mrs. Ann Archdale Oct 25.

1740. The Right Honble. Arabella wife of Henry Earl of Shelburne Nov. 10.

1742. Elizabeth wife of ye Rt. honble. Lord Dunkerron Aug. 19.

Master James, son of ye Rt. Honble. Lord Dunkerron April 27.

1750. James, Lord Duncarron Sept. 25.

1751. Henry Petty † Earl of Shelburne April 27.

1770. The Rev. Richard Lluelyn Rector of Sanderton 29 Dec.

He was the grandson of Martin Lluelyn, of High Wycombe, and son of Monk's Adjutant General, who rode by the King's side at the restoration of Charles II., when he entered London, May 29, 1660.

1778. The Honble. William Granville Petty son of the Earl of Shelburne Feb. 5. ‡

Joseph Dean who was drown'd in Ld. Shelburne's Canal § 21 June.

1783. A stranger, found dead in the road near the King of Prussia Aug. 31.

1787. John Shrimpton Esqre Major of the Tower, London, and an Alderman. 4 April.

\* *Vide* "Records," Vol. VII., p. 453.

† There is a fine monument to his memory in the North Chancel aisle of Wycombe Church, *vide* Vol. VII. of the "Records," pp. 448 *et seq.*

‡ "Records," Vol. VII., pp. 452-3.

§ The Dyke.

Thence William Petty,  
Mombé, Viscount-  
of Wycombe

Ed Maurice and  
son.

of the Garter  
able Privy  
Coy 1805  
Age.

Archy Vault  
in h May 14<sup>th</sup>, 1805

TY

1788. The Rev. James Price A.M. 24 yrs. Vicar of this parish died Jan'y. 6th: buried 11th. *Ætat* 63.
1789. Louisa Marchioness of Lonsdown Aug. 17.
1793. Robert Williams, aged 102, Feb. 24.  
The Honble. Thomas Fitzmaurice second son of John late Earl of Shelburne. Nov. 4.
1794. George Clavering, Esq., of Lanchester, Durham, 28 May.

The most elaborate entry found in the Register—a fac-simile of which accompanies this paper—relates to the Prime Minister Shelburne, who was called upon to form an administration in 1782. His tenure of office lasted only seven months; but during that brief period the siege of Gibraltar terminated gloriously, and Howe and Rodney won their naval victories. In 1783 he resigned the leadership of his party to William Pitt, and took but little share in public business afterwards. He was a good speaker, and Camden rates his oratorical powers above those of any other Peer of his time, with the exception of Lord Chatham. Dr. Johnson frequently visited him at Wycombe Abbey. There is neither monument nor inscription to his memory in the church.

1811. Thomas Weller 32 years Bailiff of this Borough 18 March.

Mary, wife of Major General John Gaspard Le Marchant. Aug. 27.

Major-General Le Marchant was chiefly instrumental in establishing a Military College at Wycombe, of which he became Lieutenant-Governor. He vacated his office, and was sent in command of a Brigade of Cavalry to the Peninsula. He was slain at the Battle of Salamanca, July 24, 1812.

#### BAPTISMS.

1801. John Gaspard Son of John Gaspard & Mary le Marchant. Dec. 13.
1804. Anna Maria dr. of John Gaspard Le Marchant and Mary his wife. July 16.
1806. Ann dr. of Howard Douglas Major and Superintendent of the Royal Military College and Ann his wife. Jan. 8.

- 1808. Christina Helena Emma daughter of Howard and Ann Douglas. 16 June.
- 1809. Charles Stuart son of William and Cornelia Robison Captn. in the 24th Regiment of Foot: born 16th May: Bap. 11 June.
- 1811. Sarah Mary dr. of Sir Howard Douglas Bart. Major and Superintendent of the Royal Military College, and Ann his wife. Feb. 7.\*  
Lionel Charles Henry William son of Edward Thomas and Emma Fitzgerald. Oct. 31.

This Baptismal Register ends abruptly in 1812, and this explanatory note is added:—"This book was oblig'd to be laid aside as a new form of entry was ordered by Parliament and a Book printed accordingly. Quod vide.

"JAS. PRICE, A.M., Vicar."

This was in consequence of the passing of "Rose's Act."

#### THE PLAGUE.

Wycombe, in common with other places in the lower part of the county—for example the neighbouring parishes of Hampden <sup>(1)</sup>, Great Marlow <sup>(2)</sup>, Little Marlow, etc.—suffered severely in those years when the

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\* General Sir Howard Douglas succeeded Lieut.-General Le Marchant as Superintendent-General of the Royal Military College established at High Wycombe in 1799. The family resided in the house in Church Street next to the present Free Library. It was pulled down in 1899 to make way for the business premises of Mr. W. Mollroy.

(1) The following extract is taken from the Great Hampden Parish Register for 1647:—"N.B. My daughter Sarah Lenthall was buried ye eleventh day of August An: supra, she came fro London to Wickham & on ye Saturday only to see vs & so to returne ye morrow in ye afternoone to Wickham againe, but then fell sick & on Wednesday morning following being ye 11th of Aug. about an houre before Sun rise dyed of ye sicknes & so in ye Evening we buried her in ye meade called ye kitchen-meade by ye hedgeside as you go downe into it on yor left hand, a little below ye pond at ye enterance into ye meade: She was aged 14 yeares eleven moneths & seaventeene dayes—had she lived to Bartholemew day she had bin full 15 yeares of age.

Susanna Lenthall my wife dep'd this life Thursday evening about eight a clock ye 26 of August, she died of ye sicknes

country was visited by that terrible scourge known as the Pestilence or Plague. The entries in the Burial Register show a great increase in the rate of mortality during those years.

The low situation of Wycombe, the water-courses which ran along the margin of some of the streets and were nothing better than open sewers, the narrow streets and alleys, the "yards" at the rear of other buildings which existed—and may still be seen in some of the older parts of the town—together with the absence of proper sanitary arrangements, rendered it easily susceptible to an outbreak of epidemic diseases such as small-pox and the plague; and we find that the old Overseers' accounts, as well as the Parish Register, contain ample evidence of the virulent character of these visitations, and the more than usual frequency with which they recurred. In order to illustrate this point, I will give some statistics drawn from the Parish Register for the half century extending from 1617 to 1666, during which period the town was subject to no less than seven attacks of the plague, besides intermittent outbreaks of the small-pox.

1665 is generally known as the year of the Great Plague, but it is a mistake to suppose that the scourge was confined to that year. There were, in fact, several plague years during the 17th century, in which the pestilence raged as fiercely in some parts of the country as it did in 1665. The entries in the Register prove that the sickness occasioned great ravages among the inhabitants of Wycombe in the years 1617, 1624, 1625,

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comfortably & in peace & was buried ye 27 by hir daughter Sara.

John Gardiner a childe yt lived in my house died of ye sicknes & was buried August ye 29th.

Adrian Lenthall my sonne a hopefull yong man & neere one & twenty yeares dep'ted this life of ye sicknes, Thursday morning a little before day breake & was buried at ye head of his sister Sara's grave ye same day, being ye 2nd of Septe'b :

My cosen John Pickering a lad about 13 yeares of age, dying of ye sicknes, was buried the 25 of Septeb: 1647.

ROBERT LENTHALL, RECTOR."

(2) "Buried this year 1665 of that disease called the plague the some of fifty persons of young and ould." (Gt. Marlow par. reg.)

1631, 1632, as well as in 1665 and 1666. During these last two years the percentage of deaths recorded as being attributable to the effects of the Plague was no less than 64·4 and 70·1 respectively, and, as most of these deaths occurred during the autumn months, the town must have then presented a spectacle of desolation and mourning such as can be better imagined than described. It will be noticed, from the dates quoted above, that in three instances the pestilence prevailed two years together—1624-5, 1631-2, 1665-6. In each case the second visitation was worse than the first.

In 1617 the number buried according to the Register was 112, whereas the average number of burials for the preceding five years had been only 67. The average for the next six years—1618 to 1623—was slightly under 70; but in 1624 the number of interments rose to 109, and in the following year<sup>(3)</sup> it reached 131. The average of the next five years—1626 to 1630—was under 59, but in 1631 the number buried again reached 109, and in the next year rose to 146, which is the highest number but one recorded in this portion of the Register. In every instance it was during the autumn that the Plague raged so fearfully, and those who died from the scourge have the syllable "pest" attached to their names.

At the end of the year 1664 we find this entry:—"Buried this yeare in all 51," and during the early part of 1665 there is no indication of the approaching epidemic, for in June we find this entry:—"Num. sepult. non." The plague, however, broke out the very next month, and spread with great rapidity, so that in the remaining months of the year there is a large number of burials entered, especially during August and September, which appear to have been the worst months. The total of the whole year was three above that of 1632. The following remark occurs at the end of the list of interments:—

"This yeare buried, 1665, 149:  
the pest 96."

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(3) "Mary, the wife of Sir William Borlase Sen: July 18, 1625, a gracious ladye she was, dyed of the plague as did 18 more." (Lit. Marlow Par. Reg.)

In 1666 a large number of burials also occurs, and a note at the end of the entries of burials reads thus:—

“Numbers buried this yere, 1666, 144:

Whereof the plague 101.”

In 1667 the number of interments declined to 63, and a low rate continues down to 1679-80, when small-pox was prevalent in the town.

### QUAKER BURIALS.

About the period of the Restoration, and for some years afterwards, Wycombe was a stronghold of the Society of Friends. Their first meetings here appear to have been held in 1659, at the residence of John Rance, in White Hart Street, when the well-known young Quaker, Thomas Ellwood, the son of an Oxfordshire magistrate, was present.

The following extract from the Borough Records shows that they had to suffer for their opinions:—

“1664. That on the 8th day of January, Anno Domini, 1664, being Sabbath Day, Samuel Trone, Jeremiah Steevens, Nicholas Noy, John Littleboy, John Cock, George Ball, and Joseph Steevens, all of this Borough, labourers, and being professed and known Quakers, having this day assembled themselves together, with divers women, at the house of John Rance, in this Borough, under pretence of religious worship, contrary to a late Act of Parliament, and being brought before us, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Borough aforesaid, had acknowledged and confessed the same, and thereupon the said several persons were this present day, by warrant under our hands and seals, committed to the House of Correction, in the Borough, there to remain for the term of three months, according to the late Act of Parliament; it being the first time that they, or either of them, have been convicted of the same offence.

“HENRY ELLIOT, Mayor.

“ROBERT WHISTON.”



In 1698 Thomas Archdale was elected one of the Members of Parliament for Wycombe, and he was the first member of the Society of Friends who ever sat in the House of Commons. He was chosen in the place of John Archdale, who, being also a Quaker, had refused to take the oaths.

The following note is the earliest mention of them which occurs in the Parish Register:—

Agust.

Ther was buried in the yeare 1666 of the plage 4 quakurs.

In subsequent years we meet with the following references:—

1678. Febr. 4. Mary Rogers, widow, of Great Missenden, put into the ground in the Quakers Burial place within this parish for whose being buried in woollen I Received no affidavit to this present day being february 14, 1678.
1679. April 9. Ann Steele, widow, put into ground.  
 April 26. Phillice Noy, wife of Nich: Noy putt in ground.  
 May 28. Richard Antony of Hugendon affirmed to be putt into the ground in the Quakers burial place here.  
 May 28. Samuel Wilson affirmed to be putt into the ground in the Quakers burial place.  
 June 29. Phillice Quill putt into the ground in the Quakers burial place here.  
 Aug. 24. Martha the wife of John Boone putt into the ground.
1680. June 6. Mary Bolton wife of George Bolton inhumed.  
 Ann Treacher of the parish of Great Missenden, widow, said to be putt into the ground in the Quakers burial place here on ye 28 July.  
 Richard, an infant, the son of Richard Web said to be putt into the ground in the Quakers burial-place 10 September.  
 A child of John Gadsden was putt into ground (as is said) 2 Octob.

Joane wife of Robert Burroughs putt into ground in the Quakers burial-place (as is said) 14 Octob.

William son of William Cogland of Hughenden in this Countv of Bucks said to be putt into the ground in the Quakers burial-place here in this towne 28 Novemb.

1681. A child of John Whiting said to be putt in the ground 28 March.

Mary wife of Daniel Afers late of Alys-bury and daughter of Nicholas Noy was buried in the Quakers burieing place 23 Sept.

The above Quaker interments are found intermixed with others; but in the following year they are entered separately in the middle of the Register. The entries are prefixed by the following note:—

“A register of persons sayd to be buried in the Quakers burying place and of affidavits brought for their burying in woollen. Anno Dni. 1682.”

June 15. Nicholas Cony of the parish of Cheping Wiccombe was buried.

June 19. Affidavit was sworn for his burying in woollen.

Aug. 7 Elizabeth wife of Richard Dorrell of the Burrough of Cheping Wiccombe hosier was buried.

Aug. 13. Affidavit was sworn for her burying in woollen.

Aug. 18. John son of Benjamin Hawes of the Burrough of Cheping Wiccombe shoe maker was buried.

Aug. 24. Affidavit was sworne for his burying in woollen.

Sept. 29. An infant daughter of John Whiteing of the Burrough of Cheping Wiccombe Taylor was buried and

Oct. 5. Elizabeth wife of the sayd John Whiteing was buried.

Oct. 6. Affidavit was sworne for both their buriing in woollen.

- Oct. 29. Joane Chitch of the Burrough of Cheping Wiccombe widow was buried.  
Nov. 2. Affidavit sworn for her being buried in woollen.  
Oct. 28. Elizabeth Gadligh of the parish of West Wycombe in the County of Bucks was buried.  
Nov. 3. Affidavit was sworne for her being buried in woollen.  
Nov. 20. Henry Wheeler of the Burrough of Cheping —Wiccombe husbandman was buried.  
Nov. 21. Affidavit was sworn for his being buried in woollen.  
Nov. 26. Elizabeth Littleboy of the Burrough of Cheping Wiccombe spinster was buried.  
Nov. 26. An affidavit was sworne for her being buried in woollen.

#### BURIAL IN WOOLLEN.

With the ostensible twofold purpose of encouraging the woollen industry at home, and preventing the importation of linen from abroad, an Act was passed in 1666 to enforce burial in woollen. The Act was to come into operation on New Year's Day, i.e., March 25th, 1667, and according to its provisions no person was to be buried "in any shirt, shifte, or sheete other than should be made of wooll onely." So strict were the terms of the Act that even the quilling round the inside of the coffin and the ligature which bound the feet of the corpse were required to be of woollen stuff.

The law, however, was so universally disregarded, and the penalty for its breach was so seldom enforced, that it became, practically, a dead letter. Accordingly, a more stringent Act was passed in 1678 (30 Car. II., Cap. 3). By section 2 of this Act it is enjoined that "noe Corpse of any person or persons shall be buried in any Shirt, Shift, Sheete, or Shroud, or anything whatsoever made or mingled with Flax, Hempe, Silke, Haire, Gold or Silver, or any stufte or thing other than what is made of Sheep's Wooll onely, or be put in any coffin lined or faced with any sort of Cloath or Stufte or anything whatsoever that is made of any Materiall but Sheep's Wooll onely, upon paine of the forfeiture of five pounds of lawfull money of England," etc.

The other principal provisions of this statute were:—

1. The minister of the parish was to register all burials.
2. That some relation or other credible person should make affidavit within eight days before some Justice of the Peace that no manner of stuff whatsoever but of sheep's wool had been used in the coffin, or about the body of the deceased person. The affidavit was to be brought to the minister, who was to register the same.
3. If no affidavit was brought to the minister within the specified time he was forthwith to notify the omission to the churchwardens or overseers of the poor, who were within eight days thereafter to apply to the Justices to grant warrant for the forfeiture of the penalty, whereof one half went to the poor, the other half to the informer.
4. If the Ministers, Churchwardens, Overseers, and Justices neglected their duty they were under a penalty of five pounds.
5. Persons dying of the plague might be buried without a penalty being incurred even if linen were used.
6. By section IX it was directed that the Act should be publicly read upon the first Sunday after the Feast of St. Bartholomew (Aug. 24), every year for seven years after its enactment, immediately after Divine Service.

This law was not formally repealed until 1814 (54 Geo. III. Cap. 108), but it had fallen into desuetude some years previous to that date.

Although the Act was very unpopular it was pretty generally observed, and we find the entries respecting persons buried in woollen commence in the Wycombe Parish Register in the year when the above-named Act was passed, viz., 1678. The churchwardens' accounts contain frequent mention of payments "for writeinge out ye register of such p'sons as have been buried in woollen," and "fileing ye paper of the buryalls in

woollen ;" and in the Overseers' accounts payments are made for wool for shrouds for the poor.

M. Misson, a French author, who visited this country some few years after the passing of the Act of 1678, gives a very interesting account of the manner in which burial in woollen was carried out at that time. He says:—"There is an Act of Parliament which ordains that the dead shall be buried in a woollen stuff, which is a kind of thin bays, which they call flannel; nor is it lawful to use the least needleful of thread or silk. (The intention of the Act is for the encouragement of the woollen manufacture.) The Shift is always white; but there are different sorts of it as to fineness, and consequently different prices. To make these dresses is a particular trade, and there are many that sell nothing else. A man's shirt has commonly a sleeve purled about the wrists, and the slit of the shirt done in the same manner. This should be at least half-a-foot longer than the body, that the feet of the deceased may be wrapped in it as in a bag. Upon the head they put a cap, which they fasten with a very broad chin-cloth, with gloves on the hands, and a cravat round the neck, all of woollen. The women have a kind of head-dress, with a forehead cloth. That the body may lie the softer, some put a layer of bran about four inches thick at the bottom of the coffin. The coffin is sometimes very magnificent. The body is visited to see that it is buried in flannel, and that nothing is sewed with thread."\*

Notwithstanding the pains and penalties attached to the non-observance of this sumptuary enactment, we occasionally meet with instances of its provisions being ignored. The case of Mrs. Ann Oldfield, a celebrated actress, who was buried in Westminster Abbey in 1730, is well-known. By her express desire she had her body laid out in a fine Brussels lace head-dress, a holland shift with a tucker and double ruffles of the same lace, and a pair of new kid gloves, and wrapped in a winding

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\* *Memoirs and observations in his Travels over England by M. Misson, written originally in French, and translated by Mr. Ozell. The work was published at The Hague in 1698, and in London in 1719.*

sheet of fine linen. Pope has immortalized the post-humous vanity of this lady in the following lines:—

“Odious! in woollen! ’twould a saint provoke,  
Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke.  
No, let the charming chintz and Brussels lace  
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face;  
One would not, sure, be frightful when one’s dead:  
And, Betty, give this cheek a little red.”\*

So, too, in Wycombe the edict was not always obeyed, as the following instance will be sufficient to show:—

1678. Lawrence the son of William Butler buried 4 August for whose being buried in Woollen there was no affidavit brought me of which I† certified the overseers by writing under my hand on the 21 of August.‡

When an affidavit was brought it was entered thus:—

Sarah the infant daughter of Robert Welch was buried 4 September for whom there was an affidavit broght to me on the 10th of September 1678 under the hands and seals of Eliz: James and Susan Haley sworne before Dr. Martin Lluelyn Justice of the Peace for the County of Bucks.

These affidavits are constantly repeated down to 1695, the last one being dated Aug. 7th of that year; after which only the word “affidavit” is added to the entry of burial till Jan. 20th following. They recommence Jan. 26th, and are continued to the end of the volume, March 24, 1731, and in the next register to March 17, 1750.

Sometimes the relatives of the deceased person, who could afford to do so, would rather pay the penalty than have the body buried in woollen. I met with only one instance, however, in the Wycombe Register, and in

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\* “Moral Essays” (Epis. I., 245-251). The “Betty” referred to in the last line was her maid, Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders, another actress.

† Isaac Mills, Vicar.

‡ This was more than four months after the Act came into force.

that case the amount paid is not mentioned. It occurred in 1771, and is entered thus:—

The Rt. Honble. Sophia Countess of Shelburne  
Buryd in Linnen 15 Jan. Penty. pd.\*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this heading are included a few extracts from various parts of the Register which do not fall under the titles of either Baptisms, Marriages, or Burials.

At the beginning of the Register of Marriages for 1674 there is the following memorandum:—

Collected in the Borough towards the redemption of Captives at Algiers,\* Sally, etc. from the 27th of September to the 5th of October 1680, fifteen pounds & seventeen shillings & sevenpence; and in the Parish within the forementioned time nine pounds, two shillings & five pence, in all twenty five pounds, which was paid in at the Visitation at Beconsfield the fift of October 1680 by me

ISAAC MILES, MINISTER.

In the presence of

JOHN FREEMAN	} CHURCHWARDENS.
THO. SHRIMPTON.	
ROBERT CHALFONT	
JOHN RATCLIFFE.	

At the end of the Register of Marriages for 1754 there is the following entry:—

That Mr. Cordell late Vicar of Chipping Wiccombe in the County of Bucks put me in Clark of the same place is certified by me,

EDWARD STEVENS

Dated August 6, 1725.

Witnesses to this Certificate—JOHN CURTIS.  
JOHN STEVENS.

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\* She was the daughter of John, Earl Granville, and the first wife of Prime Minister Shelburne. Her monument by Carlini is in the Bower Chapel.

\* Collected for poor English Captives Redemption on ye coasts of Africa, ye sum of £3:7 (Whitchurch Par. Reg.).

If this date be correct, Stevens must have held his office nearly, if not quite, sixty years; he must, therefore have seen the town baptised, married, and buried for two generations.

The following extract from the Registers respecting the population of Wycombe is taken from Langley's "Desborough Hundred," p. 34:—

Annual average for 20 years inclusive:—

	Baptisms.		Marriages.		Burials.	
1688 to 1707 .....	59	...	17	...	63	
1730 to 1749 .....	86	...	17	...	92	
1770 to 1789 .....	110	...	30	...	99	
Greatest No. in						
any one year...	132 (1762)	41 (1671)	159 (1775)			
Least No. ....	39 (1695)	8 (1691)	50 (1688)			

#### BRIEFS.

Briefs were licenses, issued under the authority of Parliament by the Court of Chancery, for making collections for charitable purposes, chiefly in regard to losses by fire. The mention of them is met with in most registers and churchwardens' accounts, and during the last century they became very frequent, so it was ordered that they should henceforth only be granted on the application of the Quarter Sessions, and in 1828 they were finally abolished. It was customary to endorse the brief with the amount collected, and enter it in the parish books.

The only reference to briefs I found in the Wycombe Register are at the beginning of the list of burials for 1674, where three are noted as follow:—

Sunday, May 25, 1678, I read the Briefe for Rickmansworth, in the County of Hartford.

Sunday, June 9, 1678, I read the Briefe for Wem in the County of Salop. The Losse £23,677:13:1.

Sunday, June 16, I read the Briefe for Harlington in the County of Middlesex, the whole losse £1,046:13:3.

No signature is appended to them; but they were evidently entered by the Rev. Isaac Miles.



## LOUDWATER CHAPEL.

Inside the cover of the Register of Burials 1731-1812, in reference to the district church of Loudwater, are these entries:—

Memento May 1st 1794.

Received of Mr. James Davis (who erected and endowed the Chapel at Loudwater, which was consecrated on the 25th of June 1791) the sum of five guineas for a vault to bury his wife in the said Chapel.

JAS. PRICE, A.M., Vicar.

Mr. Davis died at Loudwater Oct. 17, 1818, aged 72.  
1812.

Received of Mr. Plaistow Ten Guineas for a vault dug in the Chapel at Loudwater for the Burial of his wife.

JAS. PRICE, A.M., Vicar.

May, 1812.

The ground adjoining the said chapel was consecrated for burial by the Rt. Revd. George Prettyman Tomlins Ld. Bishop of Lincoln; when it was agreed & stated in the Deed of Consecration that the same fees were due to the Vicar of Wycombe for burials at Loudwater as would be paid if buried in the parish church or churchyard. N.B. A copy of the fees was then given to the Rev. William Pryce, Chaplain at Loudwater, and another copy deposited with the Register Books at the Vicarage.

JAS. PRICE, A.M., Vicar.

## AN INDUCTION.

The following is the only instance of a record of an Induction that I met with in going through the Registers:—

James Price, A.B., was inducted Vicar of Wycombe, March 27th, 1788, by the Rev. Thomas Jones, of Dinton, Bucks.

## FUNERALS BY TORCHLIGHT.

The custom of using torches at funerals is a very ancient one, and was in vogue among the Romans. Their public funerals—*funera indictiva*—were celebrated by day; private burials—*tacita*—by night; but both were accompanied by torches. William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who was executed April 29, 1397, and was buried in Bisham Abbey, directed by his will that twenty-four poor people, clothed in black gowns and red hoods, should attend the funeral, each carrying a lighted torch of 8lbs. weight.

It appears that at one time funeral torches were provided by the churchwardens, who charged the friends of the deceased a certain price for their use, according to the weight of wax consumed. At Sir John Gresham's funeral in London, in 1556, they had "four dozen of great staff torches and a dozen of great long torches."

Two instances of torchlight funerals have occurred in Wycombe during the present century. The following extract relates to the former of these occasions:—

March 5, 1811. Louisa dr. of Charles and Susanna Douglas.

She was niece to Sir Howard Douglas, of the Royal Military College.

The second instance was of

Elizabeth Gellet, Oct. 25, 1823.

This lady was the wife of the proprietor of the Red Lion Hotel. The procession was formed in the gateway leading up to the stable yard of the hotel, and when all was in readiness the torches were lighted, and the whole party then set forth towards the Church. First came a man by himself bearing a torch in his right hand, followed by two others in similar fashion; next was borne the corpse in the procession, accompanied by four persons, two on each side, holding the corners of the pall with one hand, and in the other carrying a torch. Behind the corpse walked the nearest relatives and friends, some bearing torches and some being without. Arrived at the entrance to the churchyard, the one who had walked by himself stepped forward, and accompanied the clergyman, who had come thus far to meet them. The torches were kept burning until the conclusion of the service, when they were all extinguished. Since then no such ceremony has taken place at a funeral at Wycombe.

R. S. DOWNS.

## A PAPER FROM A FAMILY DEED-CHEST.

THE document, of which a copy follows, was found among a number of old deeds and papers relating to the family of Garrett, formerly Nevill, of Hudnal, in the parish of Eddlesborough, and subsequently of Chesham.

This branch of the Nevills does not appear within the period comprised in its records to have had any pretension to political or military distinction; and a simple yeoman family living quietly upon its small estate in a village at a distance from the main lines of communication through the country was not likely to have much to do with public affairs outside its own very restricted local circle. Hence, as was to be expected, its papers, which seem to have been very carefully preserved from generation to generation, mostly relate to dealings with property or to the personal matters of members of the family. But that which is here published has some little historical interest, and it may be worth bringing to light for the sake of the illustration it affords of some of the conditions under which our ancestors lived at the end of the sixteenth century.

A brief sketch of the circumstances of the time, so far as they explain the contents of the document, may be desirable by way of introduction.

At the outset, it is necessary to bear in mind that in the history of this period religion and politics are inseparably connected. So intimate is the relation between them, and so closely do they appear to act and re-act upon each other, that it is generally impossible to say where the influence of the one ends and that of the other begins. It seems clear, however, that Queen Elizabeth was a Protestant on political much more than on religious grounds. If she could have had her own way, she would probably have established as the national religion a sort of "popery without the pope," such as her father had in effect established. But the bloodshed and misgovernment of the preceding reign had divided the nation against itself, and she saw that

the only safe course open to her was to consolidate it by adopting a policy of comprehension and compromise, which might in time bring together Roman Catholics, Anglicans, and Puritans on terms of mutual toleration and concession. Hence, her demeanour towards her subjects of the old faith was at first forbearing and conciliatory. The Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity, though passed in deference to the Protestants at the beginning of her reign, were not pressed with harshness; and the religious sentiment of the nation was for a time left free to develop. But, before many years had passed, the Catholics forced the Queen's hand. They struggled against the loss of the ascendancy they had enjoyed under Queen Mary. They rose in futile rebellion in the north. The Pope issued a bull of excommunication and deposition against Elizabeth. She was harassed by the successive plots which had for their object the restoration of a Catholic sovereign in the person of her cousin, Mary of Scotland. It was partly in the interests of the Roman Church that Philip of Spain made his vain attempts to add England to his already world-wide empire. And, among other efforts to stem the advancing tide of Protestantism, the College of Douay was founded for the training of English Catholic priests, to take the place, as vacancies should occur, of those who had come into office during Mary's reign.

Throughout the country the adherents of the old faith warmly welcomed these "seminary priests," as they were called, and their influence soon made itself felt in checking the gradual reconciliation of the Catholic gentry to the English Church. Elizabeth resented their coming, both because it clashed with her policy of comprehension, and because she could not but regard the Douay priests as political emissaries. As to the nation, though the Protestants were probably still the less numerous, they were the abler and the more vigorous party, and the operation of the Test Act of 1563 had given them almost absolute control in Parliament. Events had inspired them with bitter hostility and profound mistrust towards the Catholics, on both religious and political grounds. The landing of a few Douay priests was readily magnified into an invasion by an army of Papal emissaries, commissioned in the

interests of Spain to sow treason and revolt throughout the land, while at the same time they re-introduced the hated Roman ritual. And the arrival of a Jesuit mission under Campian and Parsons confirmed and intensified the anti-Catholic feeling.

Elizabeth suspended her policy of toleration and compromise. The Court of High Commission was formally established, with almost unlimited power in spiritual matters, and the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity were strictly enforced. Seizure, torture, and execution of priests; imprisonment of recusants; prohibition of mass even in private houses; deprivation and fines for non-attendance at public worship, were among the results. For many years the Catholics were treated with a severity that equalled, if it did not surpass, the persecution of the Protestants under Philip and Mary; while, on the other hand, the intolerance of the Anglican despots of the High Commission brought more or less suffering upon the extremists amongst the Puritans also.

Rigorous search was made in all parts of the country for the emissaries from abroad, who adopted all sorts of disguises, and who, when concealment failed them, could only by flight escape death, torture, or imprisonment. Those who tried to protect or screen them were severely punished. To harbour a felon was less of a crime than to give shelter to a hunted Catholic priest. The statute-book and the state-papers of the period contain many references to the arbitrary and inquisitorial measures that were adopted to discover the hiding places of the fugitives, and to intercept communication between them and those who sympathized with them.

How far this persecution was due to religious animosity, and how far to motives of patriotism or political expediency, it is impossible to determine. No doubt many of the seminary priests were animated by a devout missionary spirit, and aimed simply at bringing England back to what they regarded as the true faith. But, as certainly, many others used their cassocks only as cloaks to cover their designs against the Queen's person or government. And this was especially the case during the period when Philip of Spain was secretly planning, for the second time, an invasion of this country, and inciting the disaffected English

Catholics to rise in arms in his favour as soon as, by making himself master of France, then apparently opened to his ambition by civil war, he should be able to pour in his forces from a base of operations within a few leagues of our shores.

The document now under notice is an original Order, in the handwriting of the time, issued in pursuance of a proclamation made by Elizabeth in the circumstances I have attempted thus shortly to sketch. The date of the proclamation was Oct. 18, 1591, but it was renewed for the County of Buckingham on Jan. 14 following. It may be interesting to know the terms in which it was expressed, and I therefore quote *verbatim* the entry relating to it in the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1591-1594, pp. 112-115:—

“Oct. 18. 42.—Proclamation by the Queen for remedy of the treasons which, under pretext of religion, have been plotted by seminaries and Jesuits, who have been sent secretly into the kingdom. Hoped that, being now in the 33rd year of her reign, the malice of her enemies, especially the King of Spain, would have weakened, and he would have lived in concord with her and other Christian Princes; but finds the contrary by his present attempts. But as God permits the ruin of those who do not content themselves with peace, so now He permits this King, who possesses already more kingdoms and riches than any of his progenitors, or any other Christian Prince, to begin a war against the present King of France, as he did two years ago against her, when assaulting England at the same time that he treated of peace; but God caused him and his Armada to repent.

“1st. He has now, to strengthen his cause, seated a Milanese, his subject, in the Papacy, and induced him, without consent of the College of Cardinals, to exhaust the treasures of the Church in raising the Italians, under the Pope's nephew, to make war in France, which has always defended the Church in its calamities. This war with France is most dangerous to Her Majesty's dominions, and this preparation of force the greatest ever made. To advance this he has, by authority of this Pope, practised with certain heads of sedition, her unnatural subjects, and many dissolute youths,

traitors, and rebels, for whom there are receptacles in Rome and Spain, where they are instructed, and then they are sent secretly into her dominions, with authority from Rome to induce subjects to renounce their obedience, in hopes of enriching themselves by the Spanish invasion. They bind her subjects to obey the King of Spain, bringing from the Pope indulgences for those who comply, and condemnations for those who refuse. Their attempts have been in some degree repressed by the execution of the laws, and their authors punished, not for religion, as they pretend, but for *lèse majesté*. The truth of this appears in that many rich persons who profess a contrary religion preserve their lives and possessions, only paying fines for not coming to church.

"Yet the heads of the seminaries and Jesuit colleges assure the King of Spain, that if he will renew his attempt, thousands of her subjects will be ready to assist his forces, though, from his former experience, he should not hope to disembark safely. The King is thus persuaded by Parsons, his confessor; and the Pope by Allen, lately made a Cardinal. They give catalogues of persons in different places, especially maritime towns of her dominions, who are declared, by seminaries and Jesuits placed in divers parts, to be ready to receive the Spaniards when they arrive. Some of their messengers have been taken, and confess that the King of Spain is preparing an invasion next year, intending, if his attempt be ineffectual, to employ the forces against France, the Low Countries, or Scotland, where also a number have been sent from Spain.

"2nd. Doubts not of the Almighty's protection, but wishes to use all just means to augment her forces, and to hinder sedition by the execution of the laws, etc.

"3rd. Requires that the ministers of the Church use diligence in setting the people good examples by their lives, and influencing them, as the seminaries are always occupied in influencing a multitude of ignorant people.

"4th. Hopes to have greater forces by sea than ever, to oppose these Spanish boasts; as to the land forces, wishes the lieutenants of counties, personally or by deputy, after the musters lately ordered, to take care that the companies be entirely furnished with arms and munition, and be ready to defend their country; wishes all subjects to aid, with hands, purses, and prayers, to

defend their country, wives, families and goods against foreign traitors.

"5th. A remedy must be provided against the designs of Jesuits and traitors, who, on pretence of sanctity, draw men and women by conscience into treasons, and are so secretly entertained that, without severe punishment, they would remain, as a concealed infection, in the entrails of the kingdom. Has determined, therefore, to employ Commissioners of good repute, in each province, city, and port, to inquire after those suspected of being employed to persuade the people to treason, and after those who have been so seduced, and who are to be treated according to the Commissioners' instructions.

"6th. These traitors have come indisguised, some as soldiers, mariners, merchants, or escaped prisoners; some as gentlemen who have been to see the world, in order that they may not be taken for monks, Jesuits, or popish students. Many return to the colleges whence they came, and read law; some enter the service of nobles or knights, and so infect their masters and families, and reconcile them [to the Church of Rome]; therefore all who receive them should be suspected.

"7th. To discover and banish these, orders all persons, of whatever age or rank, to inquire into the condition, state, and country of all who have been permitted to reside in their houses, as to how they spend their lives, what church they frequent, etc., registering the questions and replies, for their more suitable examination, if needful, by the Commissioners. Those who answer unwillingly or doubtfully are to be sent to the Commissioners; those who fail to make the proper inquiries are to be sent to the Commissioners or the Privy Council for chastisement. All who have intelligence of persons coming from beyond sea are to reveal it, within 20 days after publication of this edict, on pain of punishment as abettors of treason. No favour to be shown to any grade, and no excuse allowed for non-compliance, this edict being in accordance with the most ancient laws and customs of the kingdom."

"Oct. [18 P] 43.

"Articles annexed to the Commission for recusants.—The [County] Comrs. are to divide the shire amongst them, meet frequently, and every 40 days all meet



together. To certify all recusants to the Bishop and his chancellor. To require from the clerks of peace or assize of the county, the names of and proceedings against recusants. To enquire secretly after the receivers of seminaries, priests, and Jesuits, but retain the names unless they summon the parties before them. Not to question persons on religion further than about their not coming to church, devotion to the Pope or King of Spain, or maintenance of any Jesuit or seminary priest, sent to dissuade subjects from their obedience. Those suspected are to be examined on oath, whether and by whom they have been moved to aid or adhere to the forces of the Pope or King of Spain, if they should invade the realm. Those suspected to be priests, seminaries, etc., should be examined as to whether they are such, and as to their residence at Rome, Rheims, Spain, in the seminaries, or elsewhere.

"The Comrs. are to enquire into the fulfilment of the late proclamation about making inquiries into lodgers, and see whether among the lodgers there be any suspected persons. To give information to the Commissioners of neighbouring shires, if any suspicious persons go from one county to another; and to select honest and loyal persons in every town or large parish, joining the parsons with them, if they are faithful and careful men, to report such as will not go to church. These they are to call before them, and, without dealing with them for their recusancy, (for which they are punishable by law), to require them to answer the questions relative to the King of Spain, etc."

This proclamation strikes one as having been somewhat unnecessarily discursive. The long preamble is suggestive of a feeling that the measures ordered to be taken needed considerable justification. And it will be noticed that there is what reads like an attempt to excuse the past treatment of the Catholics. The close connexion, already adverted to, between politics and religion, is throughout made very evident.

Oldmixon (*History of England*, 1739, p. 598,) quaintly describes the same proclamation as follows:—"A Declaration of the manifest Troubles intended against the Crown and State, by Seminaries and Jesuits, suborn'd by the Pope and King of Spain, to infect her Majesty's Subjects with the Poison of their seditious

Religion. Special Commissioners were appointed in all Shires, Cities, and Port Towns, to inquire into this viprous Brood, and such as may be reconcil'd by their Enchantments."

It will be seen that the Commissioners did not think it necessary in their Order to follow very closely the wording of the proclamation or the instructions of their commission. They seem to have summarized in their own way the duties that were required of those to whom the Order was addressed.

It would be interesting to know what return was made to the Commissioners from the parishes of Eddlesborough and Ivinghoe. But if any list of suspected persons was sent in, it has no doubt long since been destroyed. The records of the time in details of this kind are very incomplete, and even when they exist it is very difficult to find and to identify them.

The copy of the Order follows.

**Buck**

To the Ministers of Edisburroughe  
and Ivingoe cum membris to Thomas  
Sankey gent Richard Stanbridge,  
Edmonde Doncombe gent and wilm  
Howe & Wilm Garrett and to eũy of  
them beinge of the same pishes

By vertue of the Queenes ma'ę Comission sealed vnd̄ the greate seale of England to vs and others Directed theis are to Require & Chardge yo<sup>u</sup> that yo<sup>u</sup> make dilligent inquisition & exaicon w<sup>h</sup>in yo<sup>r</sup> pishes what psons nowe or late there being haue come from beyonde the Seas into this Realme Since the Feaste of S<sup>t</sup> mychaell tharchanngell in the xxxijth yere of the Queenes ma'ę Raigne, or of any oth<sup>r</sup> psons that Reside in yo<sup>r</sup> pishes or els where, that pably by theire behauior & mann<sup>r</sup> of life or oth<sup>r</sup>wise maie be suspected to haue come from beyond the Seas in the qualitie & vocaçon of Semynaries, Priestę, Jesuite or Fugytiues thoughte Disguised to hide theire qualities & vocaçons, or that are instrumentę sent by the Pope or by any of the English Semynaries or Colledge to labo<sup>r</sup> or corrupte her ma'ę people in matter of Religion contrarie to the Queenes

ma<sup>ties</sup> lawes established for that purpose or to move or Styrr them to adhere to the Pope or Kinge of Spayne or any theire Confederatē Or dependanntē enemyes to her ma<sup>e</sup> state Or that any waie haue ben assistandē Succo<sup>res</sup> or Relevers of the said malefactors And also that yo<sup>a</sup> Dilligently obserue & marke all such psons as obstinatly refuse to resorte to the church, And that of all yo<sup>r</sup> Inquisicons exa<sup>i</sup>acons & ob<sup>s</sup>va<sup>o</sup>cons in the pointē & articles aforesaid yo<sup>a</sup> Doe T<sup>i</sup>tife vs or three of vs Distinctly & playnely in writinge <sup>1</sup>at winsloe the 20 daie of Marche next coming<sup>1</sup>, That we maie further pcede in that behalf as is lymytted and appoointed by the said Comission, As yo<sup>a</sup> tender her ma<sup>e</sup> s<sup>i</sup>vice and will aunswere for the contrarie at yo<sup>r</sup> pill Geven at Little Brickhill the thirteenth Daie of march in the xxxiiij<sup>th</sup> yere of the raigne of o<sup>r</sup> souaigne Ladie Queene Elizabeth &c.

1 \* \* \* \*  
EDWARD TIRELL

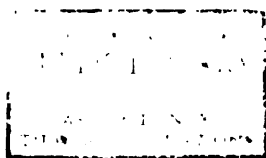
HENRY LONGEVYLE  
THOMAS SPARKE

The first of the four signatures is not legible.

J. W. GARRETT-PEGGE.

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<sup>1</sup> These words appear to have been scored through.

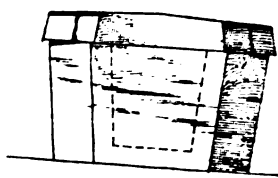


# STONE COFFIN AND SLAB.

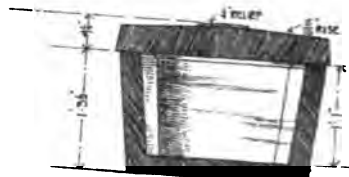
FOUND IN S-E. ANGLE OF NAVE OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, TURVILLE, DUCKS. AUG. 30<sup>th</sup> 1800



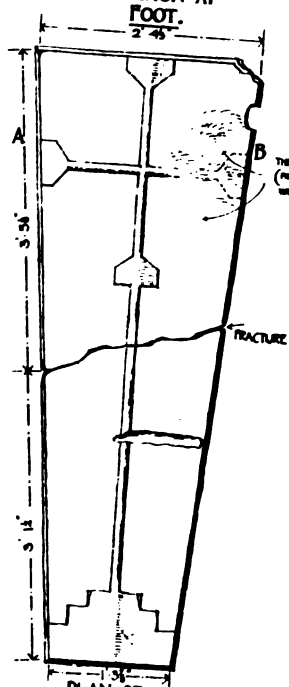
SIDE ELEVATION.



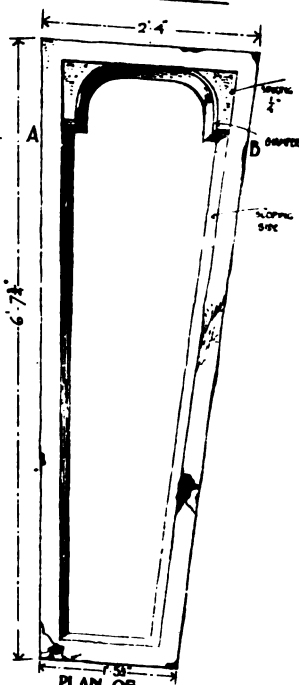
ELEVATION AT FOOT.



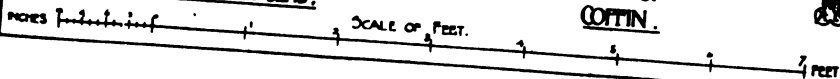
SECTION A-B.



PLAN OF SEPULCHRAL SLAB.



PLAN OF COFFIN.



## DISCOVERY OF A STONE COFFIN IN TURVILLE CHURCH.

THE Parish Church of S. Mary, Turville, was restored between June and November, 1900, from the plans of W. A. Forsyth, Esq., A.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Forsyth and Maule, 16, Great Marlborough Street, London). During the progress of the work (on August 30) a stone coffin was found some six inches below the floor at the S.E. corner of the nave. On the lid, which is coped only to the extent of  $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{16}$  of an inch, with the edges very slightly chamfered, there is a full-length cross in low relief ( $\frac{1}{4}$  inch) standing on three steps; the head of the cross consists of four limbs of equal length, broadened at the ends. The sinister arm of the cross is nearly obliterated, showing, no doubt, that the surface of the slab coincided more or less with the level of the floor, and that that portion of it was trodden on.

The coffin is, as usual, formed from a single block of stone, which Mr. Forsyth considers exactly similar to that used in the 13th century part of the fabric, and to have come almost certainly from an Oxfordshire oolite quarry. In the interior of the coffin there is a curved recess for the head, the matrix between which and the outer walls of the coffin is sunk  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch lower than the outer walls. Measurements are shown in the plate. A chip on one edge of the coffin shows where it had previously been prized open, and the lid is broken into two nearly equal portions. The date may, with little hesitation, be placed approximately, at early in the 13th century.

The bones contained were much disarranged, and the coffin had evidently been opened at least twice previously. An interment, which was probably the original one (particularly from the positions of the smaller bones, such as metacarpals, metatarsals, and phalanges), was that of an old man, whose femur measured  $18\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and whose height\* was, therefore, about 5ft.  $8\frac{1}{4}$  in.; not less than 75 years old, and pro-

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\* See *British Barrows*, by Canon Greenwell, and the late Professor Rolleston, p. 564.

bably ten years or so more than that extreme minimum. The skull was conspicuously well-shaped; extreme length,  $7\frac{5}{16}$  inches; extreme breadth (across temporal bones),  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches; extremely short posteriorly (in the occipital region); and broad in the base.

The forehead was remarkably good, and the nose prominent. The sutures were fairly obliterated. The remains of the second incisor, and the stump of the first premolar, both on the right side, were the only teeth remaining, there being none left in the lower jaw, which was broken in halves, and the alveolars of the right molars were all closed over.

The angle of the lower jaw (between body and condyle) was very obtuse (about 37 degrees), a sure indication of advanced age. The right tibia measured 1ft.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length,\* while the left tibia had been fractured during life, at a point  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches from the proximal end, and, in the absence of skilled surgery, had reunited with the ends overlapping for a length of four inches, the diameter of the bone at that point being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The fibula, which had been likewise fractured, had also reunited, with its ends overlapping for  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The large majority of the bones were decayed, and very brittle.

Much mixed up with the above skeleton was another one, in an even more tender and decayed condition; though from the—apparently unmistakeable—cause of death, and other indications (to be mentioned directly), probably four or five centuries later in date than the first, if we are correct in considering that one as the original occupant of the coffin. This second skeleton was, judging both by the skull, and by such long bones as appeared to belong, that of a woman. The skull measured  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in extreme length, and  $5\frac{5}{8}$  inches in extreme breadth (across temporal bones). The nose was again prominent, and all sutures nearly obliterated. The external occipital crest was remarkably prominent—a full  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch high. Age probably

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\* This was the *extreme* length, and not that between the two articular-surfaces, and therefore the second method mentioned by Professor Rolleston for arriving at a stature-estimate (*loc. cit.*) would give a result probably fully one inch too great (5ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.).

somewhere about 60. This skull lay by the left shoulder of the first skeleton, but had most likely been so placed at the last opening of the coffin. On the right side of the skull was a clean circular hole through the parietal bone; while on the left side, through the posterior margin of the parietal and the upper margin of the occipital, was a much larger circular hole, the edge of which, forming a regular lip, projected to a very pronounced degree, *outwards*. The conclusion was at once forced upon me that there was only one possible explanation of these holes; and that is, that the unfortunate woman (?) had met with a violent death by a bullet. This is one reason for considering this skeleton several centuries later than the age of the coffin; but unless the casualty took place during some skirmish in the civil war, what forgotten tragedy had we raked up? There was a murder committed in the parish in the 18th century, and we at first had hopes that these remains might fit in as those of the victim; but on reference to the *Newgate Calendar* (kindly furnished me by a lady!) it turned out that that was the murder of an old gentleman by his daughter, and that poison, and not a bullet, had been the instrument.

The bones of the two skeletons were so much mixed, from previous disturbances, that many of them could only be assigned to the respective skulls by inference. There were, however, of certain bones more than belonged to two persons; for instance, there was a portion of a left parietal bone belonging to neither of the above skulls. There were (more or less perfect) 2 pairs femora, 2 ditto tibiæ, 5 humeri, and 2 odd ulnæ—one of which was 2 inches longer than the other; the remaining long bones were fragmentary.

Though it is not impossible that these extra bones represented the original occupant of the coffin, it is far more probable that no third person had been buried in it, but that a few loose bones had found their way in, at one or more of the previous openings.

The coffin also contained five common pins of old make, the heads formed by twisting metal round the end of the stem, and which are, therefore, longer than they are broad—the contrary to the head of a pin at the present time. It is possible these had pinned



the grave-clothes of the second body (forming another point in favour of a comparatively recent date for this skeleton). Very many of the bones were stained a dark purple, in some instances nearly black, perhaps caused by the dye out of "woollen" which may have wrapped the woman's body (forming another suggestion as to approximate date); the left side of her skull, upon which side it lay, was deeply so stained. Many of the bones were covered with small elongated white crystals, nearly or quite insoluble in water.

There were also in the coffin two brass-headed tacks, which had no doubt helped to nail cloth on a wooden coffin; and which, together with minute particles of wood fibre, and three small fragments of (window ?) glass, had no doubt slipped in at one of the aforesaid openings. Several bones of mice, and a couple of snail-shells (kindly identified by Mr. W. M. Webb, as the Cellar Snail, *Vitrea cellaria*) showed the amount of space between the lid and the coffin after it had originally been opened.

The church possesses a plain Norman font; and the restoration has shown that the blocked north door, whose circular head was so covered with plaster, that it looked suspiciously like the adjoining 18th century work, is in reality a Norman doorway, with an Early English doorway built inside it; and a very small Norman window, without any ashlar work in it, was discovered just to the east of the Early English south door which also seems to have been built inside a pre-existing Norman arch. These features are now shown.

I have to express my best thanks to the Rev. M. Graves, Vicar (who acted as a most careful clerk of the works throughout the restoration operations), for sending for me directly the stone coffin was found, and not allowing the contents to be touched until my arrival; and to Messrs. Forsyth and Maule for most kind and painstaking assistance in the investigation; and to Mr. Forsyth for the drawings reproduced as plate.

ALFRED HENEAGE COCKS.

## THE GIFFARDS.

### PART II.

To continue an account of the descendants of Walter Giffard, the hero of Senlac, is attended with much difficulty. The companion of the Conqueror was, as we have seen, a man who distinguished himself, not only for his conspicuous valour during William's eventful wars, but also by his personal devotion to his leader. The Chroniclers and Rhymers admired the bravery and devotion of the aged Knight, and have left on record the striking incidents of his career for the benefit of succeeding centuries. But though the names of Giffard's son and grandson are here and there mentioned as taking their part in the conspicuous events of the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I., they did not present the picturesque figure of the old Knight, they were not among the chief actors on that momentous day when Harold's fate was sealed, and the old order in England was changed. They were powerful Knights, powerful both in Normandy and England, yet their names only occur incidentally in the works of Ordericus Vitalis, the recognised historian of the times. There is not, therefore, much material for a history of these descendants of Walter Giffard. Notwithstanding this, it must be borne in mind that no attempt has been before made to give a connected account of the three Giffards who were the foremost figures in Buckinghamshire in the period succeeding the Conquest. Whatever, therefore, is handed down to us of the first Walter Giffard it has been of some importance to record, and whatever can be learnt of the son and grandson will be of interest, as they both bore the title of Earl of Buckingham, the creation of that Earldom being attributed by Bishop Stubbs probably to William Rufus, as previously referred to. If the Red King created the Earldom there can be little doubt it was conferred on Walter Giffard, the son, as the elder Giffard must have died in the lifetime of the Conqueror.

We have seen that the son was at Senlac, and that on the authority of Guy of Amiens, who gives their names, he was amongst those of unenviable notoriety who, after the battle, mutilated the body of Harold. He was young at the time, but he must have been cruel. It will be charitable to suggest that the foundation by him of a religious house at Longueville, and the grant of lands in Buckinghamshire to that house years after, may have been as an expiation for a wanton and shameful act towards a brave but fallen foe.

The first time the name of the second Giffard occurs in the reign of William Rufus was on the occasion of the Gemot at Winchester, which Freeman considers to have been the Easter Gemot in the third year of the King's reign. At that assembly the King, as Ordericus says, "opened his mind" to the gathered Witan. He reminded them that they were aware of the faithlessness of his brother Robert, and of the trouble he had occasioned him—of his having incited the King's liegemen to rebellion, and of the conspiracy to deprive the King of his crown and his life. He depicts the lamentable state of Holy Church and of Normandy itself through his brother's misgovernment. And he rallies the assembly with these words—"We ought not," he says, "to suffer dens of robbers to exist in Normandy, and harass the faithful and ruin the abbeys which our forefathers founded with so much zeal. The whole country is a prey to robbery and murder." The King then invites the assembly to consult together, and if they approve he proposes to send over an army to Normandy and make reprisals for the mischief occasioned.\* The Witan readily fall in with the King's projects of invasion, and Ordericus gives us the names of the great nobles, the possessors of castles in Normandy, who gave in their adherence to the King. The first was Stephen d'Aumale, a nephew of the Conqueror, the lord of the Castle on the borders of Normandy, rising above the river Bresle, a fortress so important as to have been strengthened at the royal expense, and garrisoned by the King. The names of the other nobles recorded by Ordericus are Gerard de Gournai, who, it is

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\* Ord. Vit., B. viii., ch. ix.

said, put into the King's hands his Castle, called La Ferte-en-Brai-Gallefontaine, and all his other fortresses. The other nobles who gave in their adhesion were Robert Count d'Eu, Walter Giffard, and Ralph de Mortemer. With these "almost all," Ordericus adds, "who lived in the country beyond the Seine as far as the sea leagued themselves with the English, and were supplied by the King with large sums of money to enable them to fortify their residences and arm their Vassals."

Here it must be borne in mind that the nobles Ordericus names had a double purpose in making common cause with the Red King. They had to consider the security of their possessions both in Normandy and England. This was clearly the case with Walter Giffard. He was Count of Longueville and also Earl of Buckingham. His English possessions were vast, and it would have been in him the height of impolicy not to have espoused the King's cause.

But at this point we have to consider who the Walter Giffard was to whom Ordericus refers. Freeman falls into an error in assuming it was the "old Walter Giffard"—"the aged warrior of Arques and Senlac."\* It is going over ground already occupied in again alluding to the death of the first Walter Giffard. His son, as is mentioned in the previous paper, on the authority of Doyle, appears to have succeeded him before 1084. That the father died within twenty years of Senlac is more than a mere conjecture. He was, as we have seen, an aged warrior at that battle, too feeble to bear the consecrated standard. Everything points to the improbability of his joining in the King's plans for the invasion of Normandy twenty-three years after the Conquest of England. The confusion in the identity of the Giffards has arisen from the mistake often made of assuming that there were two instead of three Walter Giffards in succession.

The second time Giffard is alluded to in the reign of William Rufus was, on the authority of Freeman, on the occasion of the vacancy of the abbey of Bath by the death of its abbot, Ælfsige. Bishop John of Somerset, whose seat was at Wells, obtained the vacant

\* "The reign of William Rufus," by E. A. Freeman, Vol. i. p. 231.

office to himself and his successors for the benefit of the bishopric of Somerset. The grant was made at Winchester, and was afterwards confirmed at an assembly at Dover, according to the same authority, in January, 1091, the fourth year of the reign of Rufus. A long list of names is appended to the grant, and amongst the Earls and Counts the name of *Walter* occurs. "Earl Walter," says Freeman, "must be Walter Giffard, created Earl of Buckingham by Rufus." (he refers to Stubbs' Const. Hist. I., 361). It does not appear that Giffard actually signed, or rather made his cross to the grant, but the document is important, as it is, we believe, the first evidence forthcoming of the creation of the Earldom of Buckingham.\*

We have to wade through much of the history of the reign of Rufus, totally disconnected with Buckinghamshire, if we are to throw any light on the lives of the Giffards. It must ever be remembered that they were Normans, and that where we may expect to find them, the country where their interests will naturally be centred, would be in Normandy. It will be on the occasion of the Red King's second Norman campaign, in 1094, that the name of the second Giffard occurs again in history.

In consequence of a challenge from Robert, Duke of Normandy, an assembly was held at Gloucester, and a second invasion of Normandy was determined. The King and his Court, with his army, repaired to Hastings in February, 1094, from whence it was intended that the fleet should sail. They waited there for some time for the north wind to blow, and on the 19th of March, 1094, the King landed in Normandy. Attempts were made at a meeting between the King and the Duke to settle their disputes, but in vain, and the brothers, as Freeman says, "parted in greater anger than ever." Freeman gives an account of the King's strategy, and particularly of the Castles of which he had gained possession and garrisoned in different parts of Normandy, far away from one another, proving his powerful grasp over the dukedom. We do not follow out the course of the invasion, but merely refer to its

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\* See Freeman's "Reign of William Rufus," Vol. 1, p. 137. and Appendix F.

termination. Philip of France joined his forces with those of Robert; the combined army extended its march to Longueville, the stronghold of the Giffards. There Rufus sent his emissaries, and by a large bribe induced Philip to break up the army and to return to France. Freeman gives the names of the Red King's Norman supporters in this invasion, with some accounts of each of these nobles. In this account he says:—"Nor do we wonder to find in the same list—for he was Earl of Buckingham as well as Lord of Longueville—the name of Walter Giffard, him who appeared as an aged man forty years before." And in concluding his description of the notable adherents of the King, he thus writes:—"These men all left the world in the year with which we are now dealing (1094), and left the hoary Earl of Buckingham to be for eight years longer the representative of an earlier day. The hands which, eight-and-twenty years before, had been too feeble to bear the banner of the apostle, were still, it would seem, ready to do whatever was still found for them to do in the service of the Red King." In the expression "it would seem" one cannot but realise that Freeman writes with evident incredulity that the elder Giffard was one of the actors in this Normandy invasion—that he could have lived on for thirty-six years after the battle of Senlac is an impossible proposition; but the difficulty with Freeman was that he was only dealing with two Giffards—father and son, that the last of the Giffards was, according to Orderic, as it will be remembered, a child at the death of his father, who died in 1102, and that he had therefore to prolong the life of the father to account for the Giffard who figures as one of the supporters of Rufus on the occasion of the second invasion of Normandy. He fell into the error, common to many learned authorities, of recognizing only two instead of three generations of Giffards.\*

Our aim will be to bring to light any incidents in the period to which our attention is directed that may be associated with the descendants of the first Giffard, for these will indirectly be of interest in the history of our county. And there is one, in

\* For the full account of this second invasion of Normandy, see Freeman's "Reign of William Rufus," Vol. i., p. 434, *et seq.*

which the second Giffard figures, at a festival in the King's new hall at Westminster. This hall had been erected by Rufus to his own glory, as a memento of his reign, to form a part of his royal palace, not as we now see it, with its marvellous timber roof and wide expanse, for the original building had two rows of pillars down the centre. We can imagine from the space it occupied, however, that it was a noble building, as the Norman builder left it, stern and impressive in design.

On this new hall it must be remembered that large sums spent on its erection and on the Tower of London were exacted from an oppressed nation. Fabyan says: "The King filled the spiritualitie and temporalitie with unreasonable taskys and tributys, the which he spent upon the Towre of London and the makynge of Westminster Hall." On his return from Normandy at the end of the French War, "when he saw the Hall of Westminster y<sup>t</sup> he had caused to be buylded he was therewith discontented, y<sup>t</sup> it was so lytle. Wherefore, as it is rehersed of some wryters, he entended, if he had lyved, to have made a larger and y<sup>t</sup> to have served for a chamber."\* This is Matthew Paris's account:—"In the same year King William, on returning from Normandy into England, held for the first time his Court in the new hall at Westminster. Having entered to inspect it with a large military retinue, some persons remarked that 'it was too large, and larger than it should have been.' The King replied that 'it was not half so large as it should have been, and that it was only a bed-chamber in comparison with the building which he intended to make.'"<sup>†</sup>

The new hall was completed in time for the Whitsuntide feast on the 19th May, 1099, and there the King held his banquet to celebrate its erection. The King first went to the Minster to pay his devotions, and from thence he came to the banquet at the New Hall, wearing the crown that had been placed on his head at the Minister. Geffrei Gaimar, in his "*Lestorie des Engles*,"

\* "*The History of the ancient Palace and the Houses of Parliament at Westminster*," by E. W. Bradley and John Britton, pp. 17 and 18, quoting Fabyan's *Chronicles*, p. 252, edit. 1811.

† *Matt. Paris*, p. 51, edit. 1589.

gives a graphic description of the feast. He refers to it as taking place after the second War of Maine, but in reality it was before that second war, the date of which was in June, 1099. William kept Whitsuntide in Westminster Hall both in 1099 and 1100. The former was, as already mentioned, the feast to celebrate the completion of the building of this hall. The Anglo-Norman Rhymer speaks of the feast as held in the new hall. Freeman gives an account of the banquet as held the month before the second War of Maine.†

Probably this was the occasion of all others in his reign when the Red King felt his royal power, and displayed it in the eyes of his subjects. Freeman refers to the presence of King Eadgar of Scotland as bearing the sword of State before his superior Lord, though he admits the statement is of doubtful authority. Gaimar does not refer to the Scotch King, but he says the Kings of Wales and many Earls and Dukes were there. In describing the splendour of the entertainment, he speaks of three hundred ushers richly attired as conducting the Barons to their seats.

It was a strange function, for with all the pomp and circumstance, there seems to have been a conspicuous lack of dignity on the part both of king and guests, and this absence of self-respect and self-restraint on the part of Rufus, though such as we might have anticipated, is forcibly pictured to us. Many a nobleman the King knighted, and with them Giffard, who in the illegitimate line was his kinsman. We are following Gaimar. Amongst those knighted were thirty youths, who, adopting the effeminate fashion of the reign, had been accustomed to wear long hair. Giffard cut their locks. He had his own locks shorn. All presented themselves at the feast with their hair cut. It would seem that these young men were Giffard's retainers, who had been waiting about the Court to no purpose, for Gaimar says:—

"All had their hair cut,  
For their lord was wroth,  
Because he tarried there a month  
Before the King gave them arms."

This was the first occasion that the young men of the Court appeared with their locks shorn. The King at

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† See "Reign of William Rufus," Vol. ii., pp. 264-265.



first laughed at their appearance, and these young knights were evidently victims of his mocking jokes. But when he made it understood that he commended the fashion—"took it as a courtesy"—there was, Gaimar continues, *indeed* a cropping. More than three hundred courtiers had their locks shorn, and they never appeared at Court again with long hair. In the narration Giffard is specially singled out as a prominent character. Gaimar goes out of his way to mention—"The second month that Giffard came the King held the feast." It was a feast never to be forgotten, the first held in the New Hall, memorable for the many of his guests the King knighted. The splendour of the royal entertainment was such that it must have infected the populace. Thus the account of it concludes—

"So richly he knighted them  
That for ever it will be spoken of,  
For these and others he did so much  
That all London shone.  
What shall I say of this feast?  
So rich was this feast it could not be more so."

It appears without doubt from the account of the banquet handed down to us that Giffard took a prominent, though, to our modern notions, a ridiculous part on this memorable occasion.\*

It was not long after the revels at the New Hall that the King had to reign, for at the close of the month of July, 1100, Rufus died in the New Forest, the actual occasion of whose death has been and ever will be in our English History a theme for conjecture. But there is one incident before the King's death which needs recording. Maine had been especially the scene of the wars of Rufus. It is not our purpose to follow the account of the varied struggles and fortunes of these wars, but it will be sufficient to say that in the June of 1099 Le Mans was in the hands of the King's troops. The King was far away in England, and Helias, the Count of Maine, considered it an opportune time to

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\* "Laisson dico, del rei parlam.  
La feste tint com baron,  
Mais nai laisir de tut retraire  
La grant richesse kil fist faire,  
Ne les grant dous kil donast.  
Maint gentil hom i adubat.  
Od sul Giffard le Peiteuin,

recover Le Mans. He came to it with a great force. Gaimar says: "On all sides round they sat down." Helias was successful; Le Mans was re-taken, though the King's garrison were not driven out, but secured themselves in the fortresses of the city. A messenger was sent with all speed to the King to tell of the disaster. Gaimar says he found him at Brockenhurst, at the head of the New Forest, where he sat at his dinner; whilst Ordericus describes him at the time as riding with his attendant. We follow Gaimar. When the King rose from his meat the messenger came before him. The King asked him, How goes it? How fare my knights whom I left in Le Mans the other day? "Sir," said he, "they are besieged. The siege extends as far as the bridge. On all sides of the city are the Angevins quartered. More than a thousand tents are spread. Never was such pride seen. Each day they set up his complete belief in his knights, his reverence for

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Ki de Barbastre ert son cosin,  
 Adubat il trente vallez,  
 Trenche auet lur tupez.  
 7 restuz ourent les tops trenchez,  
 Car lur seigneur fu coruces  
 Pur sul vn mais kil demorat,  
 Ke li reis armes ne lur donat.  
 Lui e sa gent fist estuper,  
 Les tups trenchez a curt aler.  
 Co furent les primers vallez  
 Ki firent trencher lur tupez.  
 Li reis sen rist, si sen gabat,  
 A curteisie le tur turnat,  
 E quant li reis en bien le tint  
 De ses vallez desi ka vint  
 Se tuperent tut ensement.  
 Ore fu encurt lestancement,  
 Plus de treis cent sen estancerent  
 Vnc puis en curt ne la leisserent.  
 El secund mais ke Giffart vint  
 Li reis icele feste tint,  
 Si richement les aduba  
 Ke tuz iorz parle enserra.  
 Dices e daltres taut en fist  
 Ke totes Londres en resplendist.  
 Ke dirraie diceste feste?  
 Si riche fu, plus ne pout estre."

"Lestorie des Engles solum la Translacion Maistre Geffrei Gaimar," edited by Sir T. Duffus Hardy and C. T. Martin, 6077 to 6110.

gallows whereon to hang knights and soldiers and townsmen." The messenger then hands a letter to the King, the purport of which was to send succour to the city. The King, stirred with grief, without a moment's delay, Gaimar continues, leapt on his horse and rode straight to Southampton, ordered his soldiers to be mustered and to follow him. With a select few the King came to the sea, and though the wind was against him, he was not deterred. The steersman asked him if he would risk his life on the sea with a contrary wind. "Brother," said the King, "hold your peace. You never saw a King drowned. Nor shall I be now the first. Set your ships afloat;" and so they sailed, and arrived at Barfleur.\* On the authority of Orderic, the King lands at Touques, and rides on to the Castle of Bonneville. William of Malsbury gives a short account of the messenger bringing tidings to the King of the siege of Le Mans, and of the King's promptitude in reaching the sea; and he significantly tells of the King's reliance on his followers. "If," says he, "I know the temper of the young men of my kingdom, they will even brave shipwreck to come to me."† And here our interest centres in one of those followers of the King, who readily gave his help to rescue Le Mans from the victorious Helias.

Gaimar speaks of the King's knights as rich and well-equipped. Among them was no poverty. Of his soldiers he had more than enough, kept at the King's expense for his royal pleasure, and then Gaimar describes his Barons, and singles out some for special praise. He continues:

"To the King there came to give aid  
Walter Giffard and the Earl of Eu,  
Their Knights were no wise few.  
Earl William, he of Evereux,  
He and Eustace of Dreux  
Came to the King with many men,  
At Barfleur they waited for his host."‡

The King seems to have had the power of attracting the soldier to his cause, for with all his faults the redeeming feature of his character was his chivalry,

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\* "*Lestorie des Engles la Transelacion*," 5792 to 5840.

† "*William of Malsbury*, B. iv., c. i.

knightly honour. Numbers flocked from beyond the sea to join his army, but the news of the King's collecting his forces for the march on Maine struck terror among the followers of Helias, and, as Gaimar quaintly says:—

“ When the Angevins knew it,  
And the people of Maine, one morning early  
They went off, they did a very wise thing.”

In the story of the siege of Le Mans it is a curious incident to be noted that Gaimar does not style Giffard as an Earl. This omission adds to the perplexity of establishing with certainty the date of the creation of the earldom.

The reign of Rufus has now closed, and we can follow the career of the second Walter Giffard for a very short time during the reign of Henry I. The only rift in the cloud that discloses something of the character of our hero is the occasion of the great feast at the New Hall of Westminster. Giffard seems to have taken, according to Gaimar, as we have seen, a leading part at the function. His cropping the hair of the young gallants of the Court would suggest that he was a leader of fashion by royal favour; that he could not have attempted such a change in the appearance of those who were to be the King's guests unless he were assured of a certain influence with his royal master. Gaimar leads us to believe, from his account of the Whitsun feast, and from another incident already noticed, that Giffard was a prominent courtier in the time of Rufus, a character with some rough humour about him, and therefore one who, we can readily understand, would be among the welcome companions of the Red King.

There was a great change for the better in the government of England when Henry I. succeeded to the throne. He succeeded to it with the hearty will of the English people, but with a divided allegiance

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† “ Al rei en vout pur fere aie  
Walter Giffard e li quens d'ov,  
Lur chenalers ne furent mie pov.  
Li quens Willam oil d'Evriwes  
Il e Eustace de Driwes  
Vindrent al rei od mult grant gent,  
A Barbeflet son ost atent.”

“ Lestorie des Engles la Translacion,” 5898 to 5904.

among the Norman nobles. They dreaded a return to order and the reversal of the misrule of Rufus. The English hailed the crowning of Henry at Westminster. He was a king born on English soil, and who could speak the language of his people. On the eve of his coronation, and immediately after the choice of the Witan, he appointed, as the chroniclers tell us, William Giffard to the See of Winchester, which had been kept in the hands of William since 1098. Orderic says he had been the chancellor of the dead king.\* It is generally believed that this William Giffard was of the family of the Giffards, Lords of Longueville and Earls of Buckingham. The Bishop built a palace, which belonged to the See of Winchester, known as Winchester House, in Southwark; its situation was on the banks of the Thames, "near the west end of St. Mary Overie's Church," long since demolished, and the site converted into streets. He also founded the Church of St. Mary, Southwark, for Canons Regular, in the year 1106. Differences between Anselm, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Henry delayed Giffard's consecration till 1107. He then held his See for twenty-one years, and, dying in 1128, was buried in his own Cathedral.† The important act which inaugurated Henry's reign was the framing and signing his famous Charter. The alteration effected in the tenure of land by that Charter was of the utmost consequence in those times. This is not the occasion to explain the reason for the framing of the Charter, but a few words of explanation may be of interest. Freeman refers to the secret of the misrule of Rufus. It is to be found in the Peterborough Chronicle. The King, the chronicler says, would be, according to a system of rules he had established, the heir of every man, so that, in the words of Freeman, "The estate of the minor heir was to be made a prey; he was himself to be begged and granted and sold like an ox or an ass. The heiress, maid or widow, was in

\* "*Guillelmo cognomento Gifardo, qui defuncti regis cancellarius fuerat, Guentanæ urbis cathedram commisit.*" (See Ordericus Vitalis, translated by Thomas Forester, B. x., ch. xv.)

† See "*History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Winchester,*" begun by Henry, Earl of Clarendon, and continued by Samuel Gale 1715, pp. 35-97.

the like sort to be begged and granted, sold into unwilling wedlock, or else forced to pay the price which a chivalrous tenure demanded for the right either to remain unmarried or to marry according to her own will. The bishopric or the abbey was to be left without a pastor, and its lands were to be let to farm for the King's profit, because the King would be the heir of the priest as well as of the layman."\* It was the object of Henry's Charter to make provisions for the reform of the abuses of the last reign as to the tenure of land, and its other provisions, with the exception of the one by which the King kept the forests in his own hands, manifest an enlightened desire to deal in a liberal spirit with his new subjects, and to put an end to the oppressive rule of the last reign. We have lingered on the subject of the famous Charter chiefly for the sake of the mention of the witnesses to the document, which was sealed by the King on the day of his coronation. The witnesses were Maurice, Bishop of London; Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester; William Giffard, Bishop Elect of Winchester; Henry, Earl of Warwick; Simon, Earl of Northampton; Walter Giffard; Robert of Montfort; Roger Bigod; and Henry of Port. The fewness of the names, it is suggested by Freeman, is to be accounted for by the suddenness of the death of Rufus, followed by the immediate coronation of Henry. (The names are to be found in the *Select Charters*, 98.)

Rapin tells us that several copies of this Charter were transcribed and deposited in the principal Monasteries for the purpose of reference, and that there were as many copies transcribed as there were counties, the copies being sent to Abbies in each county, and yet, although *Magna Carta* was founded on the Charter of Henry, it seems to have been very difficult to find a copy of the latter in the reign of John. Matthew Paris gives a transcript of the copy sent into Herefordshire.† Walter Giffard, it is true, witnessed to Henry's Charter, but he was one among the great Norman nobles who had their misgivings as to the

\* See Freeman's "Reign of William Rufus," Vol. i., pp. 335-336, and quotation from *Chron. Petrib.* 1100.

† See Rapin's "History of England," Vol. i., Book vi., p. 191.

results of good government, and how it would affect their personal interests. They may have had vast estates in England, but so they had in Normandy. Would not the misrule of Robert be more likely to promote their objects of personal aggrandizement than a reign of law, so clearly foreshadowed in Henry's Charter?

A plot was contriving to place the Duke of the Normans on the throne of England, and the great nobles had all the facilities for carrying out their intrigues, since their opportunities were rendered easy for passing from England to Normandy on the plea that their estates required their presence. Robert invaded England in 1101, at the instigation of these nobles, some of whose names Orderic<sup>†</sup> has handed down to us. The invitation was to collect a fleet and cross over to England. The names we have are Robert de Belèsme, and his two brothers, Roger and Arnulph; William de Warren, Earl of Surrey; Ivo of Grantmesnil, Robert Fitz-Ilbert, and Walter Gicard. In reproducing the names of disaffected nobles, Freeman concludes the list of those who were in direct communication with the Duke by remarking—"And we are somewhat surprised to find on the same list, now at the end of his long life, the aged Walter Giffard, Lord of Longueville, and Earl of Buckingham."<sup>‡</sup> We can quite realise that in contemplating the longevity of the first Walter Giffard, the eminent historian must have been perplexed. Anselm the Primate and all the Bishops were, with the English people, united against a Norman invasion. Orderic gives a particular account of Robert's coming into England, and contrasts it with his father's invasion, the latter landed by his own strength, whilst the former by the subtle help of traitors. We do not follow the fruitless results of Robert's invasion, which are a matter of history. All we are now interested in is the action of the nobles, whose purposes were completely thwarted, the advent of Robert having been the occasion for securely establishing Henry on the throne of England.

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<sup>†</sup> "Ordericus Vitalis," B. x. ch. xviii.

<sup>‡</sup> Freeman's "Reign of William Rufus," Vol. ii. p. 395.

The next reference chronologically to a Giffard is that in the fleet of Magnus, King of Norway, in his last invasion of Ireland, one who bore the great name of Giffard was with the King. The expedition, according to Orderic, was designed against Ireland, but the *Manx Chronicle* informs us that Magnus plundered Ireland on his way to Man, and that Man and the other islands connected with it were the object of the conquest. Now it appears that this expedition took place in the year 1102, and it was in that year, as we shall see, the second Giffard died. There is nothing beyond the name to connect him with the invasion of Magnus. We may therefore, we think, safely dismiss the idea that in naming a Giffard the Earl of Buckingham is intended by the chronicler in this account of the expedition of the Norwegian King.

In the previous article on the Giffards some account has been given of the marriage of the second Walter Giffard to Agnes, who was apparently the daughter of Gerard Fléitell, and sister of William Bishop of Evreux, in which it is mentioned that the third Walter Giffard, one of the issue of this marriage, was not born till fifteen years after the nuptials. That Agnes appeared to be a woman of considerable force of character, the early death of her husband giving her, on the authority of Orderic, the charge of her son, whose education she undertook with great solicitude, and that she managed his vast estates with singular prudence. Mention has also been made, derived from the same authority, of the influence she exercised over Robert Duke of Normandy.

We should now turn to the better side of the character of the second Giffard. An act which made his memory to be gratefully remembered after his death was the foundation, in the year 1084, of the Priory of Clugniac monks at Longueville, near Dieppe, of which town he was the Earl. The Priory was dedicated to St. Faith. Orderic says the monks after his death paid great honours to his memory, and commended his soul to God by incessant prayers, mindful of the benefits they richly enjoyed through his foundation at Longueville.\* We find that he and Agnes, his wife, bestowed the

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\* "Ordericus Vitalis," B. xi., ch. iv.



Manor of Newton or Newington and other lands in Buckinghamshire on the Priory at Longueville, but the Priory was to be more richly endowed by his son and Ermengard his wife, as their Confirmation Charter discloses. By the original donors Newton Longueville became a cell to the Norman Priory, and this explains one of the names which the parish still bears.\* Ducarel says: The founder also gave to this Priory (Longueville) many churches, besides lands and castles in England. Among these latter was that of Newington Longueville in the County of Buckingham, where subsequently was established a Priory resembling that in Normandy.† We propose to refer more in detail to the Confirmation Charter in specially alluding to the third Walter Giffard. Orderic gives a precise account of the death of the second Walter, the date of which seems to have been July 15, 1102. He makes it clear that he died in England, bearing at the time of his death the title of Earl of Buckingham; that his body was, by his own direction, brought over to Normandy, and buried at the entrance of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Longueville, the church of his own foundation. There, too, were buried his wife Agnes and his son, the third Walter. Orderic has preserved the epitaph to his tomb, which he mentions was inscribed on the wall, adorned with frescos. It is as follows:—

“Signa Giffardorum Gualterus ingenuorum,  
 Quæ meruit vivens busta, sepultus habet.  
 Templi fundator præsentis et ædificator.  
 Hoc velut in proprio conditus est tumulo.  
 Qui se magnificum Patriæque probavit amicum,  
 Dux virtute ponens, et pietate nitens,  
 Religiosorum sed præcipue Monachorum  
 Cultor multimode profuit Ecclesiæ. Amen.”

The writer of “The Alien Priors” says: “Their monument,” namely, of the father, mother and son, “with their effigies in stone, is still (1779) to be seen in the nave near the great door on the left-hand as you enter.”‡ Since this was written the religious house

\* See Tanner’s “Notitia,” p. 25, “*Newinton Longavilla*,” in the Confirmation Charter to the Priory of Longueville. Lyson gives the names *Newenton* or *Newton Longueville*.

† Ducarel, “*Anglo Normandes*,” p. 10.

‡ “Some account of the Alien Priors,” Vol. i., p. 17.

has been dissolved, and the conventual buildings are now only traceable in the ruins standing at the present time.

The annual income of the Priory at Longueville the same writer gives at the date of his work at 12,000 livres. The Prior was nominated by the Prior of la Charité sur Loire, and presented to the Church of Longueville, and to twenty other churches.

The second Walter Giffard not only left a son, but "divers daughters," one of whom, Rohais, married Richard Fitz Gilbert, and from this marriage sprang the great family of Clare.\*

If the historical references to Walter Giffard, the son, are infrequent, those relating to the third Walter are still more scanty. He was an infant, as we know, at the death of his father, and it was not till the year 1119 that his name is mentioned by Orderic. The historian classes him among those consistently loyal to Henry. The first instance of this loyalty is through the selection the King made of those who should have the custody of his fortresses in Normandy at a time when the duchy was harassed through the conflicting claims arising between the King, and those who were still the adherents of Duke Robert, long a captive in England, and of his son William. Orderic selects from among the loyal nobles the following names:—Richard Earl of Chester, Ranulph de Bricasard, Ralph de Conches, William de Warrenne, William de Roumare, William de Tankerville, Ralph de Saint Victor, Walter Giffard, Nigel d'Aubigni, and his brother William. But it was at the battle of Brémule or Brenville, between Louis of France and Henry of England, that the third Giffard seems to have specially distinguished himself. It would occupy many pages to recount the quarrels between the Kings of England and France which led up to the all but bloodless battle, yet in which there were incidents of singular interest, a battle which resulted in a decisive victory for Henry. Orderic gives a precise account of this struggle. He tells us that the King heard Mass at Noyon on the 20th of August. He is recording the occurrences of the year 1119. The King descended from Mount Verclive to the open plain

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\* See Dugdale's *Baron*: Tom. i., p. 60.

called Brémule. This plain is in the commune of Gallard-bois, through which the road from Rouen to Paris passes. Duchesne's text calls the place Breunville, but it seems that Bremula is the name given in the original MS. The King was accompanied by five hundred horsemen. He had with him, says Orderic, his two sons, illustrious knights, and three Counts,† Henry d'Eu, William de Warren, and Walter Giffard. The historian refers to others as supporting the King, and to heighten the estimation of those whom he thus singles out, he compares them to such distinguished Romans as Scipio, Marius, and Cato. Then we have the account of Louis meeting his opponents with four hundred knights, of the first charge being made by the French with great gallantry, but through their lack of order in the advance of their being overpowered and put to flight; of the struggle which followed, and the French prisoners taken, and of the hasty retreat of Louis, after displaying great courage. It is said that the horse of Louis was killed under him, and that he fled on foot with a crowd of fugitives. The King of England's bravery is recorded, and his narrow escape from the charge of a deadly enemy, William Crispin, who struck the King with two blows on the head, the violence of the shock forcing the blood from his nostrils, but that the strength of the helmet resisted the edge of the battle-axe. Orderic concludes his picturesque account of the battle by mentioning that nearly nine hundred knights were in the encounter; that he had ascertained only three were slain. This he attributes to the complete suits of armour worn and to a spirit of fraternity among the combatants, whose aim was rather to take prisoners than to sacrifice life. The King of England captured the standard of France, and the day after the battle, as became a King, returned to King Louis his charger, with the trappings. Orderic speaks of the knightly valour of Giffard and his companions, and Dugdale refers to the former as giving most high testimonies of his individual bravery at this battle, and this reference is repeated by subsequent

† Whatever difficulties there may be as to the creation of the Earldom of Buckingham, it will be noticed that Orderic refers to Walter Giffard as an earl at the battle of Brenville.

writers. The only authority quoted by Dugdale is Orderic, who does not appear to single out Giffard, but, for bravery, to associate him with the few specially chosen by the King as his most trusted knights. We may therefore conclude that the spirit of the hero of Senlac survived in the grandson, who undoubtedly took a conspicuous part at the battle of Brenville.\*\* He is mentioned as some time chief marshal of the King's Court.† We once again hear of the third Giffard after the death of Henry I. It is but a passing allusion, though it affords evidence of his continuing to take a prominent part in public affairs. The Norman Chronicle speaks of him as an adherent of Stephen at the commencement of his reign, but that he subsequently made his peace with Geoffrey of Anjou, the husband of the Empress Maud.§ We know little about his marriage, and have no intimation, so far as we have been able to discover, of the parentage of his wife. Her name, Ermengard,\* we are able to trace from the Confirmation Charter to the Monks of Longueville, and the foundation Charter of Notley Abbey.

Nothing seems to be recorded of the third Giffard in the reign of Henry II. except that in the twelfth year of the King's reign, upon assessing of the aid for marrying the King's daughter, he certified that he had ninety-four knights' fees and a half *De Veteri feoffemento* and one-and-a-half *de Novo*.† Robert du Mont, in his *History of France*,‡ gives the date of his death as occurring in the year 1164. He was buried, according to some, with his father and mother at the Priory Church of Longueville;|| by others in the Abbey which he had founded at Notley. Dying without issue, his vast estates were dispersed, and the Earldom of Buckingham as a title became extinct. The benefactions to the

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\*\* See "Ordericus Vitalis," B. xii., c. xviii. (translated by Forester).

For another account of the battle see Lingard's "History of England, Vol. i., p. 505, quoting Orderic, Chron. Sax. 821; Hunt: 217; Malm. 90. See also Dug. Bar., p. 60.

† See Cockayne's "Complete Peerage of England," Vol. ii., p. 62. Chron. Norm., 980 B.

\* By Dugdale called *Ermetrude*, Baron: Tom. i., p. 60.

† Ib. quoting Lib. Rub. Scac. c. Buck.

‡ His. de France, Tom. xiii., p. 309.

|| "Some account of the Alien Priories, Vol. i., p. 37.

church by this last of the Earls of Buckingham and his wife, Ermengarde, will next deserve some attention. It is through these benefactions that his name is specially handed down, and the memorials of his pious gifts are still preserved to us in that which remains of the 12th century work in the Church of Newton Longueville and in the ruined Abbey of Notley, though these ruins unhappily have for many years been gradually disappearing.

It seems a fitting opportunity here to pause and to take another occasion, as it may be offered, to consider the Giffard Charters. Notley Abbey has been frequently referred to by the archæologist, but the Church of Newton Longueville has not received the attention it deserves. It would, therefore, be of much interest to examine its architectural features, tracing them from its foundation in the 12th to the considerable alterations made by New College, Oxford, in the 15th century.

JOHN PARKER.

## OBITUARY NOTICES.

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### THE LATE REVD. RANDOLPH HENRY PIGOTT.

IN the death of Mr. Pigott we have to lament the loss of one who took a very real interest in the welfare of our Society, and it will be only fitting that what he did in the cause of archæology should be recorded. This memorial will be confined to Mr. Pigott's connection with the Society and archæology, since other reminiscences of his life have already appeared. It was very suitable that his tastes should have led him to encourage the study of the history of his county, because he sprang from one of the oldest families in Buckinghamshire. Lipscomb in his history has copied the pedigree of the family of the Pigotts of Doddershall in the chapter devoted to the parish of Quainton. This is taken from an emblazoned pedigree on vellum dated 1585, compiled under the direction of Sir Edward Phillips, Master of the Rolls during the reign of James I, in the possession, it is believed, of the present owner of Doddershall. From it we learn that one branch of the Pigott family came from Melmonby, in Yorkshire. It is believed that the family settled in that county shortly after the Conquest. In the Wars of the Roses they espoused the Lancastrian cause, and this, it appears, occasioned their migration into Buckinghamshire; and their settling at Whaddon. In or about 1503 the Doddershall Estate passed to Thomas Pigott, Esqre., of Whaddon, Sergeant-at-law, and continued in this branch of the family till the death in 1735 of Lettice, the widow of Thomas Pigott, Esqre., a liberal benefactor of the parishes of Quainton and Grendon Underwood, when the Estate passed to John Pigott, Esqre., of Chetwynd, in the County of Salop, the children of Thomas Pigott having died in infancy. A copy of the ancient pedigree on vellum of this branch of the family is also to be found in Lipscomb's History. This branch was descended from Howell Pigott, Lord of Willaston, in

the County of Salop, in the reign of Henry III., by a Welsh heiress, Tanglish, the daughter of the Lord of Brinscopell. John Pigott married Christobella, the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Bart., of Castlethorpe, who survived him. This lady's second husband was John Knap, of Cumner, and her third husband was Richard Finnes, 6th Viscount Saye and Sele. She lived to a great age, and held the Manor of Doddershall till 1789. Lady Saye and Sele was a celebrated beauty in her day, and is spoken of as "eminently distinguished for her wit and vivacity through life." She was buried at the church of Grendon Underwood, where the tablet to her memory may be seen. The estates then passed to William Pigott, Esqre., from whom the subject of this obituary notice was descended. Mr. Randolph Henry Pigott was the eldest son of the Rev. John Robert Pigott, the great grandson of the William Pigott before referred to, and his mother was a granddaughter of Henry, the fifth Lord Berners. Of Doddershall an account is given in Lipscomb by one who must have gained his information from intimate acquaintance with this ancient seat of the Pigotts, but the history of the oldest part of the building, we should imagine from allusions to it, still remains in obscurity, and would well repay a fuller investigation. It is felt that it will be deemed pardonable to have made this digression in thus referring briefly to the Pigott family and its intimate associations with this County.

Mr. Pigott became Rector of Grendon Underwood in early life. This family living he held for thirty-eight years and to the time of his death.

The Society will preserve a grateful recollection of Mr. Pigott for having undertaken the duties of senior honorary secretary at a critical time in its history. Mr. Lowndes, who had so long literally kept the Society together, through an accident and advancing years, felt unable to continue to carry on his useful and laborious work, unaided, as he had been, for a length of time, and it was at a meeting held on the 7th April, 1884, that Mr. Pigott offered to relieve Mr. Lowndes, and he was elected senior honorary secretary, and continued in that office till his election as a vice-

president at the annual meeting held in 1896. Mr. Pigott wrote a very interesting paper on "The Dukes of Wharton and Earl of Chesterfield," read before the members at their annual meeting held on the 2nd August, 1894, at Waddesdon Manor, at the time the Society was entertained by the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, and which subsequently appeared in "The Records" (vol. vii., p. 247). It was a paper which vividly brought attention to the number of stirring events that had taken place in sight of Waddesdon Manor from the very earliest period of our history, of the Mansions that, years gone by, stood at Winchendon and Eythrope, of the family of Wharton that once owned Winchendon, and of the Dynhams, Dormers, and Stanhopes, the former possessors of Eythrope. In it a sketch is given of Philip Lord Wharton, of his son, Thomas Marques of Wharton, and his grandson, Philip Duke of Wharton, each in different ways remarkable men. A romantic story is told of the discovery of the remains of Sir Roger Dynham on the site of his chauntry, now enclosed in the gardens of Miss Rothschild. A curious account is preserved in this paper of the mode of conducting elections of Knights of the Shire in the times of the Stuarts, and the bitterness which characterised Buckinghamshire elections down to a recent period is exemplified strikingly in incidents that occurred at Aylesbury.

It is not proposed to refer in detail to the proofs Mr. Pigott gave of his interest in the welfare of the Society and to the part he took in its proceedings, but it may be truly said that he never appeared to greater advantage than in representing it as its spokesman in returning thanks for hospitality shown to its members on the occasion of memorable gatherings, such as those at Stowe, Claydon House, Wilton Park, Hall Barn, or Waddesdon Manor. That Mr. Pigott possessed a real taste for archæology and the antique is evidenced in the building of Grendon Hall, on a spot in his parish possessing one of the most commanding views in the north part of the County, where he resided till a short time before his death. Here he was to a great degree his own architect, the bricks were made on his own ground, and to embellish his home he had, with great



care and trouble, collected a number of objects of historic value, which were incorporated with the building itself. As examples, the fine staircase, with its massive newels, originally came from the ancient episcopal palace at Norwich, the doors of the hall from Winchester House, and the beautiful perpendicular doorways at the north of the house leading into the private chapel from the demolished Church of St. Mary's, Aldermansbury. Flemish glass, oak carvings, armour, specimens of china, and other objects of art adorned the interior, and afford evident proof of Mr. Pigott's love for the antique, and of his special aptitude as a collector.

It only remains to say that Mr. Pigott was highly esteemed as a clergyman, a country gentleman, and a magistrate of his county, and by those who had the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with him he will be remembered as a kind and true friend, to whom his unexpected death has occasioned sincere sorrow.—Ed.

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#### THE REVD. J. R. PRETYMAN.

DURING the close of the last year there passed away one of the oldest members of the Society, the Rev. J. R. Pretymán, a former Vicar of Aylesbury. It is believed that he was one of the original members. Mr. Pretymán was at one time the treasurer of the Society, and gave up the office on his leaving this neighbourhood in the year 1853. Mr. Pretymán contributed six papers to The Records under the title of *Illustrations of English History*, to be found in the fourth volume. The subject of the first paper is *England under the Anglo-Saxon Monarchy*, and the series close with *Notes From the peace of Utrecht to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle*. The papers are written clearly, and give valuable information on important facts connected with the history of our country. Mr. Pretymán was engaged in other literary work during his life. He always showed a warm interest in the welfare of this Society, and would no doubt have continued to take a prominent part in furthering its objects had he not removed from Buckinghamshire.—Ed.

# The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society,

FOR THE YEAR 1899.

THE Annual Excursion of the Bucks Archæological Society took place on Thursday, the 20th July, 1899. For the last few years the Society has confined its attention to districts in the northern and central parts of the County, and the Committee on this occasion decided that South Bucks should be visited. The members who came by train arrived at Taplow Station. Here brakes were in readiness, and the party set out on their journey towards Hitcham, which was the first stopping place.

## HITCHAM.

The following account of the Manor and Church of Hitcham is from the pen of Mr. James Rutland, of Taplow :—

At the Domesday Survey, Hitcham was the land of Milo Crispin, and it was reckoned a parcel of the Honour of Wallingford. Dugdale says that the lordships of Miles Crispin at the time of the survey numbered eighty-eight—seven in Berkshire, twelve in Wiltshire, two in Surrey, three in Gloucestershire, three in Bedfordshire, thirty-three in Oxfordshire, and twenty-eight in Buckinghamshire; and, he adds, having wedded Maud, the daughter and heir of Robert Doiley, he had the Honour of Wallingford, and made the Castle of Wallingford his principal seat. Bishop Kennett says:—"Milo Crispin lay sick in his Castle of Wallingford, and having many good offices done to him by Faritus, Abbott of Abbendon, as a reward he gave to his Abbey a public inn and half a hide of land at Colnbrook. This great Baron, Milo Crispin, died without issue at the end of the year 1107, upon which his own estate reverted to the Crown, but the Castle and Honour of Wallingford remained, in right of birth, to Maud, his widow." In an inquisition after the death of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in 1300, it is stated that Milo de Bello Campo held of him three Knights' fees belonging to the Honour of Wallingford, in Hitcham and Marlow, in Bucks. In an inquisition after the death of Edward the Black Prince, Hitcham is stated to be held of him, as of the Honour of Wallingford, by Isabella, heir of Milo Beauchamp. This Manor descended (6 Ric. II.) to the family of Ramsey, the first of whom, recognised as Lord of Hitcham, was Nicholas, son of Adam Ramsey. His great grandson, Thomas Ramsey, died in 1509, seised of this Manor. His son Thomas Ramsey died seised of the Manor in 1524, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth.

The following is from the Hitcham Register:—"Nicholas Clerke, Esq., son and heir to Syr John Clerke of Weston, that tooke the Duke of Longevyll prisoner, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Ramsey; Nicholas Clerke died of the sweet in Moneth of Julye, 1551" (i.e., the plague or sweating sickness). Mrs. Elizabeth Clerke, widow, afterwards (1561) married Mr. Roger Alford, who died 1580. During her widowhood she purchased the perpetual advowson of Hitcham of Mr. Thomas Stephens, of Inglesham, Berks. In the reign of Henry VIII. the Manor of Hitcham, a large part of which is included in the grounds of Dropmore, was the property of Lord Chief Justice Baldwin: his granddaughter carried it in marriage to Nicholas Clerke whose son, Sir

William Clerke, was visited there in 1602 by Queen Elizabeth. The old mansion, which stood a short distance east of the church, has been demolished. By an inquisition at Wycombe 8rd April (14th Chas. I.), John Page, Esq., was returned to have died 15th Jan., 1638, seized of one capital messuage, &c., in Burnham, and divers lands, &c., in Hyeham, Taplow, and Dorney. In 1660 the Manor was purchased by Sir Charles Dor. In 1681 it came to Edward Nicholas, whose father, Sir Edward Nicholas, was Secretary of State to Charles I. and II.; he is buried on the north side of the chancel. The Manor passed in 1700 to Dr. John Friend, the celebrated physician and eminent scholar; he died 1728. He was Physician to the Prince of Wales and Queen Caroline. Freind was in such repute that he had 800 guineas for a journey from London to Ingestrie in Staffordshire, to attend Mr. Pulteney, who lay dangerously ill. Mrs. Friend died in 1737; her son succeeded to the property, by whose representatives, who died in 1780, it was sold to William Wyndham, Lord Grenville, in 1792, and is now owned by John Beville Fortescue, Esq., of Dropmore.

Dr. Freind was the son of the Rev. William Freind, Rector of All Saints, Croughton, Northamptonshire. He was an elegant writer, and one of the most eminent physicians of his day. He was born at Croughton Rectory in 1675. He was Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, and published his lectures in Latin under the title of "*Prælectiones Chymicæ*," with a dedication to Sir Isaac Newton. He also wrote and published "*The History of Physic*, from the time of Galen to the beginning of the 16th century," the first volume in 1725, and the second in 1726. This work was reprinted in 1727, and again in 1760, and has been translated into the Latin and French languages. He was an adept at composing those fulsome epitaphs so much in vogue about his time, and Pope, in his half witty, half sarcastic style, hit off his long-winded inscriptions in the following epigram:—

Freind! for your epitaphs I am grieved,  
Where still so much is said,  
One half will never be believed,  
The other never read.

The Church of St. Mary is a small building, consisting of an Early Norman nave, chancel of the Decorated period, and an Early English south porch. The western tower, 16th century, was probably erected by the Clerkes. The chancel windows are of elegant proportions, with slender columns and richly-carved capitals, and, by the fragments of ancient glass still remaining in the upper compartments, must have contained subjects of a most interesting description. Probably the two-light windows north and south were filled with figurative emblems of the four Evangelists. It would appear that the window in the south of the nave was inserted at or about the time the chancel was erected. The window opposite, on the north, is of much later date, and of very inferior construction. The window over the western door in the tower, I presume, was taken from the west end of the nave and placed in its present position when the tower was erected. It was also made wider than when in its original position, as the arch stones indicate by the joints, or bed, and sharper contour. In 1865-6, under the supervision of W. J. Grover, Esq., C.E., son of the then Rector, W. M. Grover, A.M., I carried out considerable alterations. These alterations consisted of re-flooring and re-seating the Chancel, re-building the south porch, taking out the tower arch and raising it three feet, taking down the gallery at the west end, and throwing the floor of the tower into the

nave to obtain extra seating accommodation, fitting a new oak door in the chancel, also supplying the porch with new lock and hinges and porch gates. The ancient key of the Church was discovered at Eton College, to which was made the present lock. Several very interesting features were discovered during the progress of the works, viz. :—In taking down the gallery, two small (original) lancet window openings, north and south, were opened out; upon farther research two other windows were discovered but not opened. These four small openings—there being no frames or any indications of their having shutters or glass, as the wide internal splay ran through the outer line of flints which composed the jambs—were probably the only lights originally in the body of the Church. In removing the floor in the chancel we came upon the foundation of the Norman apse (which had been disturbed by recent interments); this most probably gave place to the present chancel. In the south wall of the nave was opened out a piscina, near the chancel arch. The low window west of the Priest's door, which had been closed up, was opened, and a new stone frame put in, also a new stone door-case to the Priest's door, which is secured from the inside with a wooden lever. Very interesting sedilia and piscina, which had been blocked up for a length of time not known, were carefully restored. The altar tomb to Nicholas Clerke and his wife under the south wall of the chancel was taken down, and the ledger stone placed as now seen with its brasses. Roger Alford's monument I removed from the south-east window seat, and re-erected it upon the south wall of the chancel, its present position. It has the legend upon the frieze: "Trye trust and mistrust not." On the north side of the chancel is a noble monument in alabaster to Sir William Clerke, who died Feby. 1st, 1624. There are brasses to Thos. Ramsey, 1510; Nicholas Clerke, 1551; Jane Clerke, 1568; and Sir Francis Clerke, 1631. There are mural monuments to John Friend, died July 26, 1728, aged 52 years; Robert Walpole, Esq., nephew to Horatio, 4th Earl of Orford, died 15 day of August, 1811, aged 49 years; also of Elisabeth Walpole, relict of the above, died 19 March, 1815, aged 48 years; Louisa Hammett, who died at Florence on the 16th November, 1814, aged 70 years; George Cruickshank, died Sept. 1st, 1765, aged 56 years; the "best of wives, the best of parents, and the most excellent of women," Anne Delme, Lady Ravensworth, died Nov. 12th, 1794, aged 82 years. There are also several sepulchral slabs in the pavement. Some of these are to the Clerkes; one to Sir John More, Bart., who died Jan. 16th, 1780, aged 26 years; one to Susanna Jane Dickson, only daughter of Sir Henry Moore, who died 15th April, 1821; one to John Grey Bennet, second son of Charles, Earl of Tankerville, who died Aug. 23rd, 1753; one to three infant children of the Rev. Geo. Gretton, D.D.; also one to his son Edward Thomas Gretton, who died 9th October, 1800, aged 8 years. Beneath the floor of the porch, during the taking down and re-building, a chalk cist or grave was discovered, composed of upright slabs of chalk round the sides, and covered with slabs of the same material about four inches in thickness; two others have been discovered on the south side of the church. The south, east, and west walls of the churchyard were built by Edward Nicholas, Esq., in 1681. The north wall was built by the parishioners in 1686. The earliest rector on record is Robert de Aole, presented by the Prior of Merton, Feby., 1269. The present Rector, the Rev. George Frewer, M.A., is the fortieth on the list of Rectors of this parish.

The population in 1801 was 200, and is now nearly 1,000. The old register books date from 1584. The following is an interesting extract

from the overseers' accounts, March 31, 1697 :—" Ed. Nicholas, Esquire, was buried in linnen at Hitcham ye 23rd of May, 1696, p. ye five pound for not being buried in woollen according to law, was thus disposed of, viz., fifty shillings to William Martyn the informer, and fifty shillings to ye poore of ye parish of Hitcham. April 22, 1697. Geo. Evans, rector."

EXTRACT FROM "VETUSTA TESTAMENTA."

Thomas Ramsey, of Hucham, in the County of Bucks, gent., 23rd September, 1509. My body to be buried. To Ann, my daughter, xli. out of my Manor of Crolton; to Jane, my daughter, xli. out of my Manor of Ildesley; to John, my son, to Margaret, my wife, my lands in Bucks, Berks, and Northampton for life; and I appoint her my sole executrix, and William Bulstrode, Esquire, supervisor. Witnessed by Robert Woodford, gent., and Sir Richard Sperman, parson of Hucham. Proved 27th February, 1509-10.

From the State papers, Domestic, of 1637 :—" Hitcham Church. Butteresses of the chancel in decay; ivy to be taken away from the church and chancel; church walls must be plastered; the Minister saith there are no books, except the Bible and Service Book. . . . The high seat of the upper end of the south side standeth a foot into the pace, and that to be taken off. . . . 'No flagon;' the seats on the south side to be of the height of the new seats on the north side (to prov-d); a cover for the font, and it to be lined with lead."

Leaving Hitcham, a short but pleasant drive brought the Members to

BURNHAM CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Peter. The Vicar, the Rev. R. F. Rumsey, conducted the party round the building and explained the various points of interest connected with the sacred edifice, and brought for their inspection the Parish Register and a silver cup and paten of the early part of the 17th century. The position of the church is remarkable, as it does not stand on the main thoroughfare of the village nor on its principal cross road, and is reached from the eastern and western districts by footpaths; on the north there is no direct approach at all. From this fact it has been conjectured by some that the village had assumed something like its present form previously to the erection of the church, and that St. Mary Magdalen's, Boveney, was the Mother Church of the parish of Burnham-cum-Boveney. The component parts of Burnham Church are a nave with aisles, a deep chancel, a tower in the angle between the south aisle and the chancel, a transept at the end of the north aisle, north and south porches, a vestry on the north side of the chancel, and a modern porch east of the transept. The western arch and the lancet windows of the chancel are probably coeval with the erection of the Abbey, which was founded by Richard, King of the Romans, in 1265. The arch between the chancel and the tower, now blocked up, is low and massive, with square abaci, and probably dates back from the end of the 12th century. The arches and pillars of the nave are octagonal on the south and circular on the north; and the church, as a whole, is a Decorated edifice. The lower stage of the tower exhibits the most evident marks of antiquity. The east window is of five lights, with elaborate geometrical tracery in the head. A Decorated piscina and a plain sedile are in their usual position on the south side of the sanctuary. In the north wall of the chancel a series of four lancets can be traced. Two are blocked up with monuments, and of the other two, only part of the inner faces are visible on either side of a large Decorated window which has been inserted in their places. On the outside, at the base of this window, are the

remains of a low side window, which apparently indicates the westward limit of the original chancel. The remainder of the present chancel, west of this point, forms a square, which may have been the central portion of a cruciform building. The window at the east end of the south side is a single light Decorated lancet, with ogee head and a good cusped quatrefoil piscina in the sill. It is filled with stained glass to the memory of C. B. Tollemache, Priest, d. 1895. The other three windows in this aisle are fairly good ones in the same style, but of two lights. One of them is to the memory of Evelyn Helen, wife of Lieut.-Colonel L. C. F. Thompson, 1894. The west end of the Church was re-built in the late Decorated style of stone and flint work in small chequers. The west window of the nave is of three lights, with flowing tracery of peculiar design approaching flamboyant forms, filled with stained glass to the memory of S. Christie Miller, his wife Mary, his son William Henry Archibald, 1893. The north window of the transept is one of the finest features of the Church. It is of four lights, with moulded mullions and shafts on the jambs, the capitals of which are well carved; it is very late Decorated, with flowing tracery indicative of transition to Perpendicular. The stained glass with which the lights are filled commemorates William Wyndham, Lord Grenville, 1834; Elizabeth, Countess of Carysfort, 1842; the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, 1846; and Anne, Lady Grenville, 1864. This window was inserted about a century after the erection of the transept, to which there were originally lateral aisles; the arches and heads of the shafts which carried them can still be traced in the interior. When the church was re-modelled in the early Decorated period, the central portion of the original transepts was thrown into the chancel, a larger north transept was built out from the nave, and the older north transept was left to serve as an eastern aisle to the newer one. The upper stage of the tower was destroyed by fire in the last century, and was re-erected in wood, which is now replaced by flint and stone in chequer work, and surmounted by a slender spire.

In the vestry are three helmets, which formerly hung in the chancel, and on the piers of the south aisle is rudely cut in several places—"The Pope is a Knave." The modern chancel and rood screens are of oak, in memory of Hugh Francis Tollemache, rector of Harrington, d. 1896. On a slab at the west end are an inscription and effigies in brass to Gyles Eyre and Elizabeth his wife, the figures of the children being lost; and on the same slab is a similar brass to William Aldriche and Agnes his wife, with nine sons and fifteen daughters, but the principal figures and the sons are now lost. Brasses to Edmund Eyre, gent., 1563, his wife, three sons, and two daughters, all with effigies, are hidden by the organ, and so are those of Thomas Eyer, gent., of Allards, 1581, with his three wives, the second of whom is accompanied by four sons and three daughters. It has an acrostic inscription, which is now hidden, as follows:—

T he life I lead may witness of my death,  
H ope in my Christ, and faith hath saved me.  
O happye I whilst yet I haied breathe,  
M ore now, yea, happy in the best degre,  
A s first I livde full fourscore yeeeres to dye,  
S o last I dyed to live eternally.  
  
E nne that sample which I have Begone,  
Y ou that live yet bee fathers to the poore,  
E nforce you selves to dooe, as I have doune,  
R emember Jesus also hath a doore.

Close to this is a plain slab to Thomas Eyre, 1606, a mural tablet in the south aisle to Edmund Eyre, of Allards, 1650, William Eyre, of Huntercombe, 1731. The last representative of this family is commemorated on a mural tablet in the north aisle—Arabella Popple, 1819, daughter of Charles Eyre, of East Burnham, who died in 1786. They had been Lords of the Manor of Allards or East Burnham more than 400 years. On the north side of the chancel is a monument to Paule Wentworth, 1593; at the foot of this is a monument to William Tyldesley, 1563, the first possessor of Burnham Abbey after its dissolution. Within the sanctuary on the south side is a mural monument with a bust in a black gown, with a long inscription in Latin to John Wright, Vicar here from 1561 to 1594. Another Vicar is commemorated at the west end of the north aisle—William Glover, 1707. Another monument, with busts of the persons commemorated, and small figures of their two sons below, is to George Evelyn, of Huntercombe, 1657, and his wife, 1661. In the south aisle is a monument to Mr. Justice Willes, d. 1787. The font is modern, erected in 1863. The living is a Vicarage in the gift of Eton College, and was ordained when the Abbey was founded. There were five Rectors before that time—the first, Geoffrey de Burgo, who was presented in 1202, was afterwards Bishop of Norwich; the third, Thomas Nevill, was Canon of Lincoln; William de Navesby, Vicar in 1374, was afterwards Archdeacon of Chester and Prebendary of Chichester; Richard Davis, presented in 1550, became Bishop of St. David's; Mr. Cole, the antiquary, was Vicar from 1774 to 1780. The Vicarage house near the Church was re-built in 1833 by the Rev. Thomas Carter, Vicar of this parish and Vice-Provost of Eton College. Robert Aldrich, Bishop of Carlisle in the reign of Henry VIII., was a native of Burnham.

On resuming their journey the party drove to Slough, passing on their way, at Salt Hill, the Eton Montem, to which their attention was directed, and lunched at the Royal Hotel, Slough, opposite the railway station, in a room which contained the half-minute clock formerly belonging to Sir W. Herschel.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING

Was held directly after luncheon, under the presidency of the Archdeacon of Buckingham. The first business was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Bishop of Oxford was re-elected president, and the vice-presidents were re-elected *en bloc*, viz., Lord Cottesloe, the Bishop of Reading, Sir E. L. Lawson, Leopold de Rothschild, Esq., Sir John Evans, the Rev. R. H. Pigott, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Buckingham. The following were elected on the Committee:—The Rev. R. H. Pigott (standing chairman), Colonel Goodall, the Revs. E. D. Shaw, C. O. Phipps, Messrs. T. Horwood, J. Rutland, G. Weller, E. Wilkins, R. H. Russell, W. C. Raffety, R. E. Goolden, S. D. Darby, and J. T. Harrison. The hon. secs., Mr. J. Parker and Mr. A. H. Cocks, were re-appointed, with Mr. J. Williams as treasurer. The latter then gave the financial statement. The receipts were:—Balance from previous year, £16:8:9; subscriptions, £101:4:6; total, £117:13:3. The expenditure had been £94:8:6, leaving a balance in hand of £23:4:9. The number of members was 188, viz., 23 life members, 157 annual subscribers, and 8 honorary members. During the year they had lost six members by death, including Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, who was also a vice-president.

Mr. Parker, in making his report, said the preface to the last number of the *Records* expressed at length his views as to the position and work

and prospects of the Society, which did not require repetition on this occasion. There were some excellent papers in the last issue. Mr. Myres' paper in continuation of the subject of the Church Plate of Bucks was of great value, and the series would in time become an important contribution to County history. Mr. E. J. Payne's paper dealing with Mr. Cooks' work upon the Church Bells of the County had thrown fresh light upon that interesting subject. Mr. Downs' continuation of his History of Wycombe Church, dealing with the Churchwardens' and Overseers' Accounts, was also interesting and valuable; it brought to light ways and doings of a bygone age not always met with in archaeological papers. He regretted that the *Records* for this year were not ready; but if they invited able writers to contribute, they must afford them ample time for their researches. In the next issue Mr. St. John Hope would contribute a very important paper on Wycombe Registers and Inventories, relating to both the Parish Church and St. Mary's Corporation Chapel. The paper would deal with a question engaging much attention at the present time. These Inventories would throw light upon the Ornaments Rubric and the use of Vestments, and other stirring questions which were being brought before the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. In reference to the disused Church of Stoke Mandeville, he hoped something would be done to preserve it, at all events from the effects of wind and weather and Bank Holiday people. He had written to the Archdeacon upon the matter, who had recommended that a small committee should be formed to take into consideration how best to preserve the building from further deterioration and destruction. He had to thank Mr. S. G. Payne for some excellent illustrations of the Church, which would appear in the *Records*. Mr. Parker called attention to the Church of Great Missenden, and referred to some curious arcading on the north wall of the chancel, and to peculiar frescoes in other parts of the Church. It was a Church well worth a visit, and he trusted none of its ancient features would be removed during the process of its restoration now in progress. He hoped Mr. Payne would be kind enough to photograph the exterior and interior of this Church whilst under restoration for future archaeological use. Mr. Parker, in conclusion, referred to the importance of securing archaeological talent among the younger generation, a subject which occasioned some anxiety.

Mr. Cooks, who described himself as the "non-resident Curator of the Museum," referring to the Museum, said that it was still in a deplorable condition. They had two cases for antiquities, and had found room for Mr. Rutland's present of flints; but they had not room for Mr. Payne's collection recently presented to the Society. He desired to propose a hearty vote of thanks to that gentleman for his valuable gift of antique objects. They ought shortly to supplement their present accommodation with two more cases. A complete list of what Mr. Payne had given them would appear in the *Records*. He hoped they would be in a position to re-commence operations at the Hedder Pile Dwelling by the beginning of next month. They had been stopped in their work by the water flooding them out. The researches they desired to continue would cost about £1 per day, or £50 in all. They had secured £30 towards the sum required, including £5 from the Society of Antiquaries. The Pile Dwelling, Mr. Cooks remarked, was one of the most interesting finds ever brought to light within the County.

Mr. Parker seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Payne, who, in reply, said he had been a collector all his life, and if the articles he had given



were of value to the Society he was only too happy to place them at their disposal.

The following were then elected Members of the Society :—The Rev. A. K. Hobart-Hampden, of Great Kimble, Mr. Frank Haddock, of High Wycombe, and Mr. Coles, of Loudwater.

Mr. Williams suggested that next year's excursion should be to places of interest on the River Thames, taking the journey by water.

Mr. Spragge, of Slough, brought some old documents one 600 years old—for the inspection of the Members, and Mr. Rutland said he had a copy of the assessment of the three Chiltern Hundreds, made in 1624, which he would be pleased to let the Society have, if it were of any use for publication in the *Records*. Mr. Parker accepted the offer with thanks, and the proceedings terminated.

The party then drove to

#### LANGLEY CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Mary. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a north aisle extending the whole length of both, a south chapel and library, and a west tower at the end of the north aisle, in which are five bells and a clock. The nave was erected about the year 1200; the chancel is rather more than a century later, and was probably built in the time of Edward I., the arms of that monarch still remaining in the east window of the aisle and also the arms of the Clares, Gilbert de Clare having married a daughter of Edward I. The floor of the chancel was formerly higher than at present, as shown by the masonry remaining at the bases of the pillars and also by the sedilia. There is a curious Perpendicular window in the south wall of the nave, now blocked up. The tower was built by Sir John Kiderminster in 1649. The Kiderminster chapel and vault were built by Sir John in 1626; the paintings on the doors and panels are interesting and of considerable merit. They represent scenes in Windsor, Eton, and Langley Park. A portrait of Sir John remains on a cupboard door; that of his wife has been painted out. There are a number of monuments and hatchments of the Kiderminster, Hubert, Swabey, and other families. The conspicuous monument in the chancel commemorates Edmund Kiderminster, 1607, and his wife Anna, 1618; John Kiderminster, 1558, and Elizabeth his wife, 1590. The brasses commemorate (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Giffard, 1434; (2) John Boteler and his wife Matilda, cir. 1440; (3) John Bowsare, 1570; (4) Juliana, wife of Edward Higgins, 1603; (5) John Bowsare, 1608. The almshouses north and south of the churchyard were built by Sir John Kiderminster and Sir Henry Seymour.

Having spent some time in examining the various points of interest in the Church, the party were then driven to

#### ST. LAWRENCE'S, UPTON.

This is a very ancient edifice, and in the north wall there are fragments of an early arch still visible, from which it has been conjectured that the first Church here was erected in Saxon times. It may be concluded that the building is of different dates, from the fact that its component parts are not of the same dimensions. The tower is only 12ft. 5in. wide, whereas the chancel is 15ft. 7in., and the nave 19ft. 9in. The Norman Church erected during the latter part of the 11th century was constructed of flint with conglomerate, and consisted

of a diminutive chancel, with a roof supported on groined arches, a central tower surmounted with a conical roof, and a small nave, much shorter than the present one. The only communication between the nave and the chancel at that time was by a small rounded archway in the wall of the tower. This old arch was removed in 1850, and may be seen between the two pointed arches against the eastern wall of the south aisle. On the south side of the chancel is a piscina, which is almost unique in its structure, there being but two or three others of the same shape now remaining in England. The Norman font still remains in the nave, and there is a Norman doorway on the north side. In the churchyard is a venerable yew tree, so old that it may be coeval with the earliest portions of the Church. About the middle of the 13th century the nave was lengthened, and the present roof erected; two beautiful wooden arches were placed one on each side of the chancel arch, forming a kind of reredos to small side altars, which stood there in early times. One of these arches is preserved, and is considered by some the greatest archæological curiosity in the County. Towards the end of the 14th century a beautifully-carved rood-screen of oak was erected, and about the same time the old Norman tower was raised nineteen feet in brickwork. Much later a square-headed debased Perpendicular window was inserted above the north door. For many years the Church was greatly neglected, and in 1835 had become ruinous, and would have been pulled down had it not been for the intervention of Mr. Pocock, who then held the farms at Upton and Willow Brook, and who gave £50 to the authorities that it might be left standing. In 1837 a new Church was erected at Slough, and Upton Church was despoiled of its bells and internal fittings to furnish it. In 1851 the Church was restored under the direction of Mr. B. Terry, architect, and re-opened by Bishop Wilberforce, December 2nd of that year. The brickwork was taken off the tower and a new roof placed upon it; a new aisle was added; the old piscina was restored to its proper position; the ribs of the groined chancel re-coloured; the chancel arch and the belfry thrown open and the huge galleries swept away; the ceiling of the nave was removed and the Early English roof brought into view once more. In removing the south wall a representation of the Holy Trinity in tinted alabaster was discovered. The cost of the restoration exceeded £4,000. The register commences in 1538 and is well preserved.

The Church contains memorial brasses to several members of the Bulstrode family dated 1472, 1517, 1599, and 1614. In the tower there is a long inscription in Latin to the memory of Sir W. Herschel, the astronomer. In the churchyard, under the north wall, a broken flat stone commemorates Sarah Bramstone, of Eton, who died in 1765, and "dared to be just in the reign of George II." There are modern brasses to Maria Dolores Stevenson, who died in 1864, and Mr. W. G. Nixey, 1870; and stained glass windows of recent insertion to members of local families.

On leaving Upton, the party drove through Chalvey and Salt Hill, and thence along the Bath Road to Maidenhead, where they took the train for their different destinations.

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[The account of the Churches of Burnham, Langley, and St. Lawrence, Upton, is by Mr. R. S. Downs.]

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W.C.  
PAYNE, S. G., Aylesbury  
PEARSON, Rev. O. W., Walton Vicarage,  
Aylesbury  
\* PEGGE, J. W. GARRETT, Obesham  
House, Chesham Bois  
\* PENTON, Capt. F. T., Chalfont Park,  
Slough  
PHIPPS, Rev. C. O., The Vicarage,  
Aylesbury  
PHIPPS, Rev. P. W., The Rectory,  
Chalfont St. Giles  
PIGOT, Rev. J. C., Cublington Rectory,  
Leighton Buzzard  
PIGOTT, C., Aylesbury  
PIGOTT, Mrs., Grendon Hall, Aylesbury  
POWLES, Rev. G. L. B., Great Hampden  
PYCRAFT, W. T., Easton Street, High  
Wycombe

RAFFETY, C. W., High Wycombe  
RAGG, Rev. F. W., Marsworth Vicarage,  
Tring  
READING, Rt. Rev. Bishop of, Christ  
Church, Oxford  
REYNOLDS, L. W., The Priory, High  
Wycombe  
RHIND, Rev. G. BRUCE, Haddenham  
Vicarage, Thame  
RICHMOND, R., Leighton Buzzard  
RIDLEY, Rev. CHR., Aylesbury  
RISLEY, Rev. W. C., Shalstone Rectory,  
Buckingham  
ROBERTS, Miss FRANCES, Haddenham,  
Thame  
ROBSON, Rev. W., The Vicarage, Lacey  
Green  
ROSCOE, E. S., The Court, Hornhill,  
Chalfont St. Peter  
\* ROSEBERRY, Rt. Hon. Earl of, Ment-  
more, Leighton Buzzard  
ROTHSCHILD, L. de, Ascott Park,  
Leighton Buzzard

RUSSELL, R. H., 79, Eaton Terrace, S.W.  
RUTLAND, JAMES, The Gables, Taplow  
RUTLAND, P. J., High Wycombe

SAVILL, H., Stewkley  
SHAW, Dr., Aylesbury  
SHAW, Rev. E. D., The Vicarage, High  
Wycombe  
SMITH, Rev. A., Wendover Vicarage  
SMITH, Mrs. E. L., Obetwode Vicarage,  
Buckingham  
SMITH, Hon. W. F. D., M.P., Green-  
lands, Hambleden  
SMYTH, General Sir HENRY AUGUSTUS,  
K.C.M.G., The Lodge, Stone,  
Aylesbury  
SPRIGGE, J. J., High Street, Slough  
STOWE, A., Trolly Hall, Buckingham  
STRAUCH, Miss, Boyne Bank, Maiden-  
head  
SUTTON, F. L., Northchurch, Great  
Berkhamstead

TATHAM, Rev. F. H., Wing Vicarage,  
Leighton Buzzard  
TAEVER, Rev. J., Filgrave Rectory,  
Newport Pagnell  
TAYLOR, ALGERNON, Warmhill, Bovey  
Tracey, South Devon  
TAYLOR, F., Birtton, Aylesbury  
TEBB, R., Haden, Priory Ford, Bourne  
End  
THOMAS, JOHN, J.P., Brook House,  
Woodburn  
THOMAS, R. J., Aylesbury  
THRELFALL, CH., Tilstone Lodge, Tar-  
porley, Cheshire  
THURLOW, T., High Wycombe  
TOMPKINS, Rev. H. C., Leckhamstead  
Rectory

VERNEY, Sir E. H., Bart., Claydon  
House, Winslow  
VERNEY, FREDK., 6, Onslow Gardens,  
London, S.W.  
VERNON, ARTHUR, Borshams, High  
Wycombe  
VERNON, R. D., Bower Hayes, High  
Wycombe  
VINEY, J. ELLIOTT, 1, Creed Lane,  
Ludgate Hill, London

WATSON, Miss, Loosley Hill, Princes  
Risborough  
WELLER, G., The Plantation, Amersham  
WELLER, W., Springfield Lodge, High  
Wycombe

WETHERED, Colonel, Eld Robado, Teneriffe	WOOD, Rev. Canon, Hill House, Babbacombe, Torquay
* WETHERED, T. O., Seymour Court, Great Marlow	WOOD, R. S., High Wycombe
WILKINS, E., Aylesbury	WYATT, Rev. C. F., Broughton Rectory, Baubury
WILLIAMS, JOHN, Bank House, Ayles- bury	YULE, Rev. H. W., D.O.L., The Rectory, Waddesdon
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## NOTES ON PLACE-NAME ENDINGS IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

In the following Notes I lay no claim to original research, or to the authority of an etymological expert.

The material used was mostly ready to hand; and the Notes are an elementary attempt to discriminate and interpret it. The list of about 330 Bucks place-names, upon which I have worked, is compiled mainly from the index to Kelly's Directory, and comprises the names of the old parishes, a considerable number of hamlets, and a few farms.

The antiquity of nearly two-thirds of these names is attested by their appearing, in a more or less recognisable form, in Domesday Book (1087). These names will be found printed in capitals. Of some others there is other mediæval evidence, in charters, etc. The rest are at present only presumed to be ancient; and without external evidence there is no doubt always a risk of being misled by borrowed names.

It is the endings only which are dealt with here—those local suffixes which have been called the substantial portion of Teutonic place-names. I have endeavoured to make a rough and ready analysis and classification of them, more with the hope of suggesting and stimulating research in a wide and rich field accessible to all, than with the expectation of establishing any startling result.

\* \* \* \* \*

Before setting out the names, it may be well to make some general observations.

1. One conviction borne in upon the mind by this examination is that of the completeness of the Anglo-Saxon, or English, occupation of this part of the country. Almost all the suffixes belong to well-known Anglo-Saxon types. There is hardly a trace among them of the nomenclature of earlier races. What exceptions there are may be specified here.

*Celtic*.—The memory of the British chieftain, Cunobelin or Cymbeline, is said to be perpetuated in KIMBLE; Frieth (in Hambleton) is possibly a Celtic



woodland designation, akin to Welsh and Cornish forms. The English "combe" (WYCOMBE) has a Celtic analogue; and "Pen," the Celtic "head" or "hill," so common in Western Britain, may well survive in the name of the loftily situated village of Penn.

*Latin.*—The common English termination "wick" may, at some remote period, have been adopted from the Latin "vicus." Speen in Berks is identified with the Roman Station "Spinæ" (thorns); and though the Bucks Speen (in Lacey Green) can boast of no such identification, the origin of the name may have been similar. Undoubtedly the syllables "port" in NEWPORT-Pagnell, and LAMPORT (in Stowe), and "font" in CHALFONT, point to a Latin origin, though there is no evidence to show that the names were given to the localities in the Romano-British period.

With these exceptions, the endings appear to be of the ordinary A.S. character.

The English came, not merely to conquer, but to settle: and they settled—clearing, enclosing, building, pasturing, tilling, (as many of their descendants have done in many parts of the world); and thus settling, they named or re-named their new homes. As a rule, indeed, they adopted the river names already existing in the country: but for the rest, they went upon the simple principle of describing either what they found, or what they made there. The terminations of their place-names, with which alone we are now concerned, are in almost all cases purely descriptive.

The strength of the English hold upon the soil is further evidenced by the permanence of the English names after the Norman Conquest. In a score or so of cases the name of the lord's family is added as a second title—thus, STOKE Mandeville, CLIFTON Reynes, STANTON Barry, for so, it appears, Stantonbury should be written. But the old English nomenclature held its ground. The only instance, I believe, of its being supplanted by a later growth is the modern suppression of Isenhampstead before the family names of Chenies and Latimer.

2. In perusing a list of this kind it is natural to notice the absence or rarity of terminations which are fairly common elsewhere. Thus the terminations "cester" or "chester," "castle," "minster," and

"bridge" are unknown in Bucks. It is strange that the familiar "hampton" should be absent; for, if we adopt the Domesday spelling of BECENTONE, Beachampton must be considered a corruption. More surprising is the rarity of such common A.S. terminations as "worth," "hurst," and "field." Contrast the number of "fields" in the neighbouring area of the old forest between Windsor and the Kennet valley.

3. The question of spelling alluded to above is a difficult one. Mediæval, and even later, scribes are so arbitrary and capricious in the matter—sometimes spelling the same name in different ways in the same document—that they are very uncertain guides to the original form of a word. The common suffixes "den," "don," "ton," "stone," and "more," "mere," are constantly apt to get interchanged. Probably no substantial injustice will be done to any of them, if the modern spelling is adopted as the basis for assessing their comparative frequency of occurrence, except in cases where it is clearly proved to be a corruption.

And now to pass from preliminaries to the suffixes themselves. They may be grouped, for convenience sake, under four heads—Configuration, Vegetation, Irrigation, Occupation.

1. CONFIGURATION.—i.e., suffixes describing the lie of the country, principally the hills.

*cliff*, RADCLIVE. 1

*combe*, a valley or hollow.

Idlecombe (in Turville)

Liscombe (in Soulbury).

High WYCOMBE.

West WYCOMBE. 4

*don*, a hill, cf. down, dune.

ASHENDON.

Bellingdon (in Chesham).

CHARNDON (in Twyford).

CLAYDON (3).

Long CRENDON.

GRENDON Underwood.

HOLLINGDON (in Soulbury).

LAVENDON.

Poundon (in Twyford).

QUARRENDON.

	WADDESDON.	
	WAVENDON.	
	WHADDON.	
	Weedon (in Hardwicke).	
	WINCHENDON (2).	18
<i>hill,</i>	BRICKHILL (3).	
	Brill (BRUNHELLE).	
	Coleshill (in Amersham).	
	Kingshill (in Hughenden).	
	Naphill (in Hughenden).	7
<i>hoe, a</i>	heel-shaped hill.	
	IVINGHOE.	
	MOULSOE.	
	Petsoe (in Emberton).	
	Tattenhoe.	4
<i>low, a</i>	mound, natural or artificial.	
	BLEDLOW.	
	COTTESLOW.	
	CRESLOW.	
	MARLOW (2).	
	TAPLOW.	
	WINSLOW.	7
<i>ridge,</i>	Asheridge (in Chesham).	
	Chartridge (in Chesham).	
	Hawridge.	
	Hundridge (in Chesham).	
	Totteridge (in Hazlemere).	
	WALDRIDGE (in Dinton).	6
<i>slope,</i>	HANSLOPE.	1
		<hr/> 48

II. VEGETATION, i.e., suffixes denoting whether the locality is wooded or open.

<i>den, a</i>	wooded hollow.	
	Amerden (in Taplow).	
	BIDDLESDEN.	
	Catsdean (in Monks Risborough).	
	Cliveden (in Taplow).	
	Flaunden.	
	HAMBLEDEN.	
?	HAMPDEN (2).	
	HILLESDEN.	

HORSENDEN.

HUGHENDEN.

MISSENDEN (2).

SALDEN (in Mursley). 14

*field*, usually a clearing in a forest.

Beaconsfield.

Brafield.

Luffield (part in Lillingstone Dayrell).

Turville, formerly Turfield. 4

*grove*, a collection of trees. (This modern sense was not unknown in A.S. times, though the original meaning was a cutting of some sort. See Bosworth's Dictionary).

ADDINGROVE Farm (in Oakley).

BEDGROVE (in Weston Turville).

Blackgrove, 1196 (in Waddesdon).

Filgrave.

Grove.

WINGRAVE. 6

*holt*, a wood.

Stockholt (in Akeley). 1

*hurst*, a wood.

Fingest ? DILEHERST.

GAYHURST. 2

*ley*, open meadow.

AKELEY.

Bletchley.

Botley (in Chesham).

CHEARSLEY.

CHICHELEY.

Cowley (in Preston Bissett).

North Crawley.

Downley (in W. Wycombe).

FAWLEY.

Hedgerley.

Langley.

Lee.

MURSLEY.

Notley (in Long Crendon).

OAKLEY.

SHENLEY.

STEWKLEY.

Whelpley (in Ashley Green). 18

<i>land</i> ,	BUCKLAND.	1
<i>mead</i> ,	HARDMEAD.	1
<i>moor</i> ,	Cadmore. †	
	Chackmore.	
	Dropmore.	
	MENTMORE.	
	Parmoor (in Hambleden).	
	Winchmore (in Amersham).	6
<i>shaw</i> ,	a shady place, a copse.	
	EVERSAW (in Biddlesden).	
	HOGSHAW.	2
<i>slade</i> ,	an open tract of country.	
	LINSLADE.	1
<i>thorn</i> ,	PIGHTLESTHORNE.	1
<i>wood</i> ,	Astwood.	
	CHETWODE.	
	HORWOOD (2).	
	Kingswood (in Grendon Underwood).	
	Prestwood.	6
		—
		63
		—

### III. IRRIGATION—i.e., suffixes connected with water, and its incidents.

<i>boorn, burn</i> ,	a stream.	
	Bourne End.	
	Ledburn (in Mentmore).	
	SWANBOURNE.	
	WOOBURN.	4
<i>brook</i> ,	Colnbrook.	
	Dadbrook (in Haddenham).	
	Seabrook (in Ivinghoe).	3
<i>eye</i> ,	an island, often a tract of land raised a few feet above the wet level of a broad valley.	
	BOVENEY.	
	Chalvey.	
	DORNEY.	
	Kings } EY.	
	Towers }	
	OLNEY.	
	Romney (in Eton).	
	Thorney (in Iver).	8

† NOTE.—To these may probably be added some of the names classified under 'mere.'

<i>font</i> , a spring.	CHALFONT (2).	2
<i>ford</i> ,	DADFORD.	
	Ford (in Dinton).	
	? Harleyford (in Marlow).	
	ICKFORD.	
	LINFORD (2).	
	Fenny Stratford.	
	Stony Stratford.	
	Water STRATFORD.	
	TICKFORD.	
	TWYFORD.	11
<i>marsh</i> ,	MARSH Gibbon.	
	MARSH (in Kimble).	2
<i>mere</i> ,	Fulmer. *	
	Hazlemere.	
	Holmer Green.	
	ILMER.	
	Widmer.	5
<i>or</i> , <i>ora</i> , a shore.	Hedsor.	1
<i>over</i> , <i>ofer</i> , a shore.	WENDOVER.	1
<i>water</i> , Loudwater.		1
<i>well</i> , a spring.	BRADWELL.	
	Britwell (in Burnham).	
	Flackwell Heath.	
	HARTWELL.	4
		—
		42
		—

IV. OCCUPATION—i.e., suffixes denoting that men have occupied the land, and left their mark there.

*borough*, } an earthwork, whether camp, entrench-  
*bury*, } ment, or barrow. Often the work of  
pre-English races.

DESBOROUGH.  
EDLESBOROUGH.

\* NOTE.—Some of these names should probably be classified under 'moor.'

ELLESBOROUGH.

GRANBOROUGH.

LENBOROUGH (in Gawcott).

RISBOROUGH (2).

SINGLEBOROUGH (in Great Horwood).

THORNBOROUGH.

Aylesbury.

Choulesbury.

LATHBURY.

Nasbury (in Whaddon).

PADBURY.

SOULBURY.

WESTBURY.

WESTBURY (in Shenley).

WRAYSBURY.

18

*church*, WHITCHURCH.

1

*cot, cote*, a small building for man, beast, or fowl.

Ascot (in Wing).

Askett, cote, 1348 (in Monks Risborough).

Boycott (in Stowe).

Burcot (in Wing).

Burcott (in Bierton).

CALDECOTE (in Bow Brickhill).

EDGCOTT.

FOSCOTT.

Gawcott.

Hulcote.

LITTLECOTE (in Stewkley).

Pitchcott.

POLLICOTT (in Ashendon).

SOUTHCOTE (in Linslade).

Westcott.

15

*hall*, a stone house.

Dagnall (in Edlesborough).

Doddershall (in Quainton).

Hudnall (in Edlesborough).

LUDGARShall.

Northall (in Edlesborough).

Ringshall (in Ivinghoe).

Tathall (in Hanslope).

WORMINGHALL.

8

*ham*, a home, a homestead. The following examples occur within a few miles of each other in the S.E. part of the County:—

AMERSHAM.  
 CHESHAM (2).  
 DENHAM.  
 IVER (EVREHAM).  
 Wexham.  
 FARNHAM Royal.  
 Cippenham.  
 EAST BURNHAM.  
 BURNHAM.  
 HITCHAM.

The others are scattered.

BRADENHAM.  
 BUCKINGHAM.  
 DENHAM (in Quainton).  
 HADDENHAM.  
 HAVERSHAM.  
 MEDMENHAM.  
 Rowsham (in Wingrave).  
 TYRINGHAM.

Woodham (in Waddesdon). 20

*hampstead*, *stead*, A.S. *stede*, a place, cf. "instead."

Ackhampstead.

Isenhampstead.

LECKHAMSTED. 3

*port*, a gate, sometimes used for a town.

LAMPORT (in Stow).

NEWPORT Pagnell. 2

*stall*, Boarstall. 1

*stock*, A.S. *Stock*, an enclosure made with stakes.

ADSTOCK.

STOKE Goldington.

STOKE Hamond.

STOKE Mandeville.

STOKE Poges. 5

*stone*, perhaps a boundary or memorial stone, or a relic of Roman masonry.

Birdstone (Burstone in Aston Abbott).

Bishopstone (in Stone).

IBSTONE.

LILLINGSTONE (2).

SHALSTONE.

STONE. 7



*stow*, a place, cf. the verb "to stow."

STOWE.

1

*thorp*, a village.

Castlethorpe.

Eythrope (in Waddesdon).

HELSTHORPE Farm (in Wingrave). 3

*ton*, A.S. *tún*, an enclosure, a farm.

ADDINGTON.

ASTON Abbott.

ASTON Clinton.

ASTON Ivinghoe.

ASTON Molins (in Dinton).

ASTON Sandford.

BARTON Hartshorn.

BEACHAMPTON.

BEACHENTON (in Waddesdon).

BIERTON.

BOURTON (in Buckingham).

BROUGHTON.

BROUGHTON (in Bierton).

CALVERTON.

CHEDDINGTON.

CHILTON.

CLIFTON Reynes.

CRAFTON (in Wing).

CUBLINGton.

CUDDINGTON.

DINTON.

DITTON.

DORTON.

DRAYTON Beauchamp.

DRAYTON Parslow.

DUNTON.

EASINGTON Farm (in Chilton).

Water EATON.

EMBERTON.

ETON.

HALTON.

HOGGESTON.

HORTON.

HORTON (in Slapton).

LOUGHTON.

FLEET MARSTON.

North MARSTON.

**Maids MORETON.**  
**MILTON** Keynes.  
 Nearton (in Swanbourne).  
 Newnton Longville.  
**NEWTON** Blossomville.  
**PRESTON** Bisset.  
**QUAINTON.**  
**RAVENSTONE.**  
**SAUNDERTON.**  
**SHABBINGTON.**  
 Shipton (in Winslow).  
**SHIPTON** Lee (in Quainton).  
**SHERINGTON.**  
**SLAPTON.**  
**STANTON**bury.  
**SYMPSON** (SUIVINESTONE).  
**THORNTON.**  
**TURWESTON.**  
**UPTON.**  
**UPTON** (in Dinton).  
 Walton (2).  
 Warrington (in Olney).  
 Weston Turville.  
**WESTON** Underwood.  
**WOLVERTON.**  
**WOOLSTONE** (2).  
 Wormstone (in Waddesdon).  
**WOTTON** Underwood.  
**WOUGHTON** on the Green.

68

*wick*, a village.

? Ankerwycke (in Wraysbury).  
**HARDWICKE.**  
 Long**WICK** (in Princes Risborough).  
 Old**wick** (in Shalstone).  
 Owl**swick** (in Monks Risborough).  
**TETCHWICK** (in Ludgershall).  
**TINGEWICK.**

7

*worth*, a place warded, fenced in.

Little**worth** (in Dropmore).  
 Little**worth** (in Wing).  
**MARSWORTH.**

3

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*ing* may be added here, denoting the family of the occupier: not properly a local suffix, but the common A.S. patronymic.

OVING.

WING.

2

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164

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It will be seen by the foregoing List that the suffixes of occupation, as I have called them, constitute more than one-half of the whole number, 164 to 151.

Of the suffixes enumerated, 46 in all, only 8 occur frequently enough to run into double figures. These are the following, with their respective percentages:—

<i>ton</i>		about 20 per cent. of the whole.			
<i>ham</i>		6	"	"	"
<i>borough</i>	}	5	"	"	"
<i>bury</i>					
<i>ley</i>		5	"	"	"
<i>don</i>		5	"	"	"
<i>den</i>		4	"	"	"
<i>cot</i>		4	"	"	"
<i>ford</i>		3	"	"	"

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These notes must conclude with queries; for a few names remain whose endings do not fall under any of the above headings.

I have already suggested that "Penn" and "Frieth" may be Celtic survivals, as well as "KIMBLE," and have raised the question of the origin of "Speen" without answering it.

What is the meaning of the terminations of "Radnage;" of "DATCHET" (DACETA); of "Skirmett" (in Hambleton); and of "Dropshort" (in Fenny Stratford)? What of "Meadle," and "Whiteleaf" (in Monks Risborough)?

"Willen" appears to have been variously spelt. Can it be a plural form=Wells?

Is "Nash" a corruption of "an Ash?" or is it connected with the neighbouring "Nasbury" in Whaddon Chase?

ADDITIONAL NOTE.—On the termination “port,” whether derived from “*portus*” (harbour) or “*porta*” (gate) see Professor Maitland’s “Domesday Book and beyond,” Cambridge University Press, 1897, from which the following is an extract:—

“When in the laws this third feature is to be made prominent, [viz., a place in which a market is held,] the *burh* is spoken of as a *port*. . . . The word *port* was applied to inland towns. To this usage of it the *portmoot* or *portmanmoot*, that in after days we may find in boroughs far from the coast, bears abiding testimony. On the other hand, except on the seaside, this word has not become part of many English place-names. (3). If, as seems probable, it is the Latin *portus* we apparently learn from the use made of it that at one time the havens. . . . were the only known spots where there was much buying and selling. . . . (1).”

“(3) Stockport, Langport, Amport, Newport-Pagnell, Milborne Port, Littleport are instances. But a very small river might be sufficient to make a place a haven.”

“(1) Seemingly, if this O.E. *port* is not Lat. *portus*, it is Lat. *porta*, and there is some fascination about the suggestion that the *burh-geat*, or in modern German the *Burg-gasse*, in which the market was held, was described in Latin as *porta burgi*. . . . But what we have to account for is the adoption of *port* as an English word, and if our ancestors might have used *geat*, they need not have borrowed. . . . Dr. Stubbs (Const. Hist. i. 439) gives a weighty vote for *porta*.” pp. 195-196.

The passage referred to in Dr. Stubbs’ Constitutional History will be found at p. 404. (Ed. 1874).

NOTE 2.—“The word *port* in *portreeve* is the Latin ‘*porta*’ (not *portus*) where the markets were held, and, although used for the city generally, seems to refer to it specially in its character of a mart or city of merchants.”

CECIL F. J. BOURKE.

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KIMBLE.—The association of the name of Kimble with *Cunobelinos* is not a recent supposition. Camden says: “Kymbel (great and little) are supposed to take the name from Cunobeline King of the Britains, the places being also in ancient records written Cunebel. And this, together with several trenches and fortifications in these parts, confirms the notion that this county

[Bucks] was the seat of the action wherein the two sons of Cunobeline were slain, and from hence they might probably retire to give battle to Aulus Plautius." Camden's *Britannia*, edited by Gibson, 3 Edition, Vol. I., pp. 329-330. Cunobelinos, the Cymbeline of Shakspeare, styled himself on some coins *rex*. He appears to have been king over the powerful tribe known as the Catuvelauni, called, by Camden, the Cattieuchlani. Their kingdom extended over the three counties of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire, and farther still, as Camulodunon or Colchester appears by his coins to have been the capital of Cunobelinos, as Verlamion or Verulam, near St. Albans, was the capital of his father, known by the Latinized name of Tasciovanus. By making Camulodunon his capital, it is manifest that Cunobelinos had successfully invaded the Trinovantes, and made his seat of government in the heart of their country. The Catuvelauni, Professor Rhys says, may be regarded as the Mercians of those days, a supposition aptly illustrated by the fact that they chose to call themselves by a name meaning battle rulers or war kings. It should be remarked that the Catuvelauni had a coinage, and this fact assists in distinguishing to some degree the boundaries of the tribe (see Professor Rhys' *Celtic Britain*, 2nd Edition, Catuvelauni). In Domesday Great Kimble is called Chenebella; the Manor belonged to Walter Giffard. Little Kimble is called in the survey Parva Chenebelle, the Manor being held by Turstin Fitz Rolf. The earthworks at Kimble commanding the Icknield-way indicate that this was a spot of strategic importance in early times, but the tradition that they were formed by Cunobelinos is, of course, mere conjecture.

PENN appears clearly to be of Celtic origin, indicating a head or eminence.

FRIETH.—Mr. A. H. Cocks writes that "Frieth was till quite recently known as *The Frieth*," and suggests that "it may be the same Celtic word as *Ffridd*, a name used in Denbighshire for a pasture, a piece of grass land reclaimed from the Moor, and that the Frieth may indicate an enclosure from the Forest." If the word is of

Saxon origin, is it possible that this name is derived from the Saxon *Frid-Frið-gear*, a peace inclosure, a refuge or settlement outside of the Forest ?

**WHITELEAF.**—See Mr. E. J. Payne's paper on "Whitecliff Cross" (Records of Bucks, Vol. VII., p. 559, et seq.), in which cogent reasons are given for believing that *Whiteleaf* has been substituted for *Whitecliff*.

**LOUDWATER.**—Langley, in his "Hundred of Desborough," has the following note at p. 273:—"I have reason to think that my conjecture respecting Lede being the ancient Manorial appellation of Hedsor is erroneous. Lede was more probably part of Wooburn parish called now Lude, the Lude farm, and Loudwater. There was a family of this name who resided there, among whom occurs John de la Luda, Member for Wycombe." John de la Luda was Member for Wycombe at the Parliament at Westminster 28 Edw. I. in the place of Stephen Ayott, being infirm.

With reference to other names referred to in the text, one is reminded in the name **SPEEN** of the Speen in Berkshire, the *spinæ* on the high road to *Aquæ Solis*, Bath. **RADNAGE** was known in early documents as *Radenach* or *Rodenache* (see Dugdale's Mon.: Vol. II., 975). *Hatch* or *ache* is a common suffix in the neighbourhood of ancient forests, signifying a place on the boundaries of the forest. These editorial notes, it will be seen, only touch on some of the names referred to in the text, and are capable of much amplification.—J. P.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY AT TURVILLE, BUCKS, AND OF ITS RECENT RESTORATION AND ENLARGEMENT.

The village of Turville stands at the head of the Hambleton Valley, close to the Oxford border, 8 miles north-east of Henley, and 7 miles north-west of Marlow; it lies among the chalk hills of the Chilterns, surrounded by beautiful beech woods for which this part of the county of Bucks is famous. The inhabitants, numbering about 100, are chiefly occupied in turning chair legs and rails for the Wycombe chair factories. The village is intersected by the road leading from North End to Fingest and Hambleton, and in addition to the Church, Vicarage, and School, comprises about twenty cottages, built largely of brick and flint walls with tiled roofs; there are also some examples of half-timber work to be seen.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very interesting specimen of a small country Church, broad and simple in character, and of good proportions. It now consists of a Nave with a small north aisle, Chancel, Tower, Vestry, Heating Chamber, and south Porch; the internal dimensions of the various parts are as follows:—

	Length.	Width.	Height.
Nave —	43ft. 0in.	by 18ft. 9 in.	26ft. 6in. to apex of roof.
Aisle —	19ft. 9in.	by 9ft. 9in.	12ft. 6in. to ceiling.
Chancel—	18ft. 10in.	by 14ft. 5in.	16ft. 6in. to ceiling.
Tower —	12ft. 0in.	by 11ft. 7in.	17ft. 0in. first floor.
Vestry —	14ft. 6in.	by 11ft. 0in.	13ft. 6in.
Heating Chamber }	11ft. 0in. by 6ft. 0in.		
Porch —	9ft. 6in.	by 8ft. 10in.	

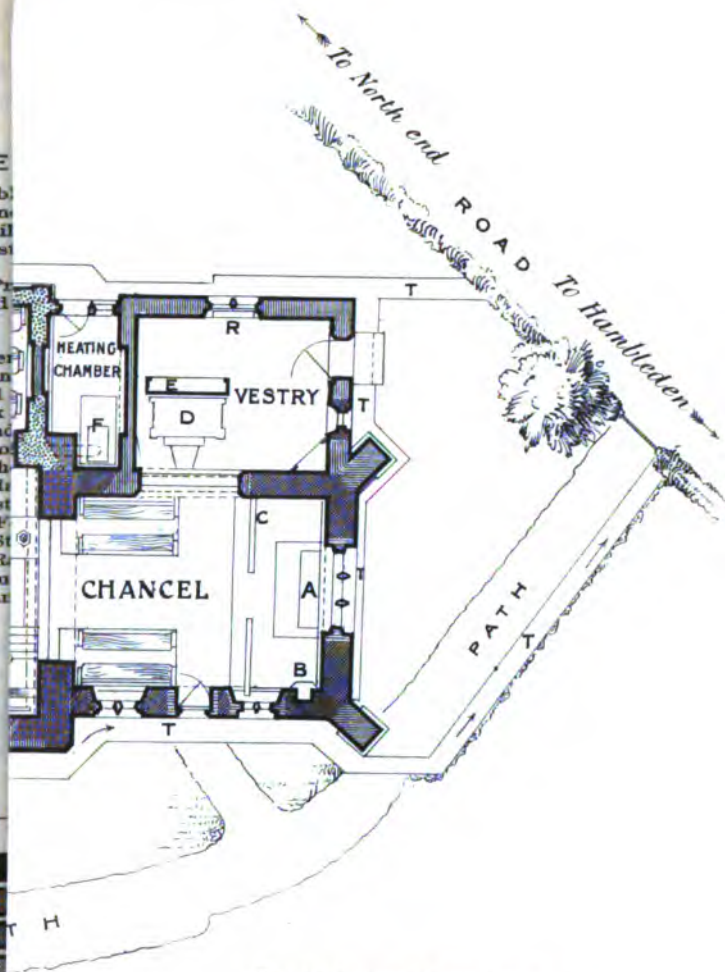
Seating accommodation is provided for 120 adults, the distribution being 96 in the nave, 9 in the chancel, and 15 in the aisle.

The Fabric possesses features of the principal Gothic periods of English architecture. Of Norman work there

# AS RESTORED IN 1900

## REFERE

- A Altar Table
- B Piscina and
- C Altar Rail
- Balustrade
- D Organ
- E Frontal Panel
- F Boiler and
- G Lectern
- H Pulpit
- I Oak Screen
- J Perry Monument
- K Memorial
- L Old brick
- M New Window
- N Remains of
- O Old Bench
- P Front, additional
- Balustrade
- Q Norman Font
- and Staircase
- R Heating Room
- S 13th Century
- T Brick Chimney

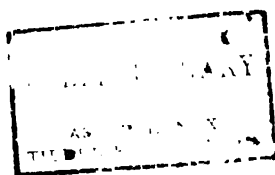


## SEATING ACCOMMODATION

Nave	96
Chancel	9
Aisle	15
TOTAL	<u>120</u> Adults

W. A. FORSYTH, A.R.I.B.A.,  
 HUGH P. G. MAULE,  
 Architects,  
 16, Great Marlborough St.,  
 London, W.





exist the internal arches of the north and south doorways, the remains of a small arched opening with splayed jambs (probably a window) now visible on the south wall near the Porch and the bowl of an old stone Font. Thirteenth century work is to be seen in the pointed arches at the east and west ends of the Nave, the external pointed head of the north doorway, the south doorway built with chalk and stone, the Nave east gable, and a remarkably fine solid stone coffin with a raised cross lid.

The single light window west of the Porch dates from the early part of the 14th century; other work of this, the "Decorated" period, is to be seen in the Chancel south window nearest the Nave and the single light window which formerly stood in the Chancel north wall and now re-built in the new Vestry.

The Chancel, generally speaking, is of this period, but was restored and strengthened in 1872, when the present east window was inserted and the angle buttresses added; the Sanctuary window and south doorway are restorations, but appear to have been based upon the old work.

The oak roof spanning the Nave dates probably from the end of the 13th or early part of the 14th century, and is of an interesting construction, to which later reference will be made. The Chancel roof, although covered with a modern, boarded ceiling, is also of oak, simpler in construction, and dates from the 14th century. Of the "Perpendicular" or 15th century period no more typical example could be found than the beautiful Tower standing at the west end, the detail of which being perfect in every respect. This forms the most prominent feature of the exterior, although low and massive in proportion.

A four-light brick window from the south wall of the Nave and an oak gallery from the west end, both of which appear to date from the 17th century, have been removed.

The north Aisle used exclusively by the owner of Turville Park was built entirely in the 18th century: a brick in one of the quoins at the north-east angle is inscribed R.G., 1733. It is almost entirely built of red brick, covered with a double hipped tile roof, and opens into the Nave with two large semi-circular arches.

A large brick vault exists below that part of the floor now laid with wood blocks.

A brick Porch, probably of late 17th century work, stands over the south doorway, and possesses but little archæological interest.

The walls of the mediæval parts, generally speaking, are built of random flint-work, strengthened by bond stones, the quoins and dressings to doors and windows of an oolite stone, possibly from an Oxfordshire quarry, and the wall facing of snapped flint, laid in random courses. A good deal of chalk has been used in the internal walls, notably in the Tower and Nave north wall, and also in the internal arches; the walls are plastered throughout, and the roofs covered with tiles.

Although the Church is said to have been "beautified" in 1722, and certain new work and repairs carried out in the Chancel in 1872, yet the fabric, in 1898, was found to be in a very bad state of repair, and in some respects dangerous and unfit for worship. As is usual with these ancient buildings, which have suffered decay from years of neglect, matters at Turville were going rapidly from bad to worse until the present Vicar decided to arrest further damage by starting the work of restoration and thorough repair which has recently been finished. On inspection it was found that most of the defects could be traced to the effects of weather; brick channels had been laid round the walls of Nave and Chancel, but, being of insufficient width to catch the rain falling from the roofs, and having been allowed to become loose and broken, much surface water found its way into the walls and foundations; then followed inclined movement and settlements in the walls, followed by corresponding defects in the roofs; water came through the tiles in many places, causing the lathing of the ceilings and the feet of some of the oak rafters to rot to the extent that the ceilings were ready to drop with a slight touch, and some of the timbers in danger of collapsing.

From the same source dampness had also risen in the walls, which, together with the leaking of the roofs, had decayed almost the whole of the plastering of the Nave walls, rendering it beyond repair. The whole of the interiors of the Nave, Aisle, and Tower were covered with whitewash of an unpleasant bluey tone, which was

applied alike to ceilings, walls, stonework, and some woodwork. On closer inspection several schemes of old colour decoration were found to be underlying the surface whitewash of the Nave walls; the uppermost was a series of texts in black letters of a large English type, enclosed with borders of somewhat ornate design in black, red, and yellow colours. This treatment practically covered the whole of the flat wall surface, and would appear to date from the 17th century. Below this was a succession of older schemes, undoubtedly of mediæval work, and principally in reds, blacks, and dark browns, the designs of which it was impossible to decipher. The earliest decoration was chiefly of a red treatment, containing figure work and conventional floral forms. The colour when exposed had remarkable brightness; some star-shaped forms on the walls, door, and window jambs, etc., were also discovered on several of the oak rafters, showing that the whole of the Nave had been decorated in colour. The medium used was a kind of distemper, such as is usually found in work of the period. It was a matter of much disappointment that evidences of this interesting colour decoration could not be retained, but it was entirely owing to the decayed nature of the plasterwork; even with the greatest care nothing could prevent the falling of the coloured parts, which crumbled to small pieces with the slightest movement.

The floor of the Nave and Tower was partly of bricks and partly large square tiles in a much-worn and broken condition; that in the Tower was raised one step high, sloping upwards towards the west door, and was particularly bad, owing to this part of the Church having been used for the storage of coal. Several stones covering vaults were visible in the old floor, and here again signs of dampness were present.

The Chancel arch at the east and the Tower arch at the west end of the Nave are beautiful specimens of simple 13th century work, with plain, broad soffits springing from square jambs; the arch stones only have chamfers.

The Tower arch was barely visible from the Nave owing to the gallery standing in front of it. This gallery had for a long time been found inconvenient, not only on account of the "head-room" in the seats

below it being insufficient, but also owing to the floor passing across the single-light south window and intercepting most of the daylight which was much needed in this part of the Nave. Behind the gallery and filling the whole of the west arch was a large deal panelled partition with a door leading into the Tower; this completely excluded all the light of the west window, and obscured a great deal of the arch when seen from the Tower side. In view of these and other circumstances, it was decided, after due consideration, to remove the gallery and partition, and to open out the interior of the Church to its original proportions. A dormer window, which had been inserted to give light to the gallery, and which resembled similar features to be seen on the cottage roofs, was removed at the same time. The gallery, dating, probably, from the latter half of the 17th century, was constructed of oak, and measured 18ft. 11in. in its greatest width, and had an average projection into the Nave of 13ft. 6in. The front consisted of four square moulded newels and three intervening balustered spaces with moulded rails and capping, the whole being carried by four moulded posts; the beams in the floor were also partly supported by the posts. The newels measured 5½in. by 5in., and the shaped balusters 5½in. by 1½in.—broad on face and narrow in thickness. The gallery seats were of a somewhat crude description, and had evidently been arranged to accommodate musicians, as some of the back rails were moveable and the seats cut short to allow for the passage of large instruments.

Another feature of some interest which was removed with much reluctance was an oak staircase standing in the Tower and leading to the stage below the Bell Chamber; it was very steep and somewhat dangerous of ascent and descent; the steps were spandrel in shape and of solid oak, many of them being worn and loose. A clear floor space was gained in the Tower, rendering the new position of the Font more convenient.

The lighting of the Nave was far from satisfactory, and the only window giving direct light was at the east end of the south wall. This was a four-light brick window, apparently inserted in the 17th century; each light measured 5ft. 4½in. in height, and 1ft. 4in. in width, finished with a semi-circular head, and the whole

of the brickwork of the mullions, heads, jambs, and sills was splayed and roughly cut to receive a thin coat of plaster inside and out, the general effect being that of a stone window. Thus was the light concentrated near the pulpit, and, being a south aspect, a large blind was found necessary to exclude the strong sunlight and heat of the summer time, and to render that part of the Nave pleasant for worshippers. The brick mullions were strengthened by the wrought-iron saddle-bars of the diamond lead glazing, being built in of one length across the whole width of the window. The central part of the Nave was dark, and the necessity of a more distributed light had for a long time been keenly felt. An inspection of the neighbouring Churches leads one to conclude that two windows originally existed in the south wall, east of the Porch, and on stripping the external plaster, to which reference will be made later, it was seen that the wall had been cut about and filled up. It was therefore decided to remove the brick window, and to insert two new stone windows in the spaces between the three end tie-beams.

The Nave seating, introduced in 1876, chiefly consisted of pitch pine benches fixed on raised deal platforms. There were some old oak seats below the gallery on the south side, also fixed on platforms, which, at some time during the 19th century, had been painted and grained in imitation of pitch pine. All the platforms were in need of repair, the floors in many cases giving way under foot.

It will be seen that a great deal of comfort for worship did not exist, and certainly the slow-burning heating stove added but little to it. Until recently this stood by the north doorway, the iron flue pipe being carried through the head of the external arch into a brick chimney built to receive it. This chimney covered two-thirds of the Early English north doorway, and some of the brickwork pointed to the existence of a former stove; this may be the one to which Lipscomb refers in his history of Buckinghamshire—"A "convenient stove was placed in the Church in 1825." Very little heat was obtained from the apparatus lately removed: draughts from the doors and windows were plentiful, and the dampness already alluded to added to the general feeling of want of comfort in the interior.

In the Chancel a better condition of repair existed; but the inconvenience occasioned by the cramped choir space necessitated the removal of the organ, which then occupied the greater part of the north side. To provide for this and other accommodation it was decided to build a Vestry and Heating Chamber on the north side of the Chancel.

With regard to the North Aisle, general structural repairs only were found necessary, and much the same condition obtained in the Tower, with the exception of the old lead roof, which required some new lead flashings and stoppings.

Such, then, was the state of the Fabric in 1899. Towards the end of the year a detailed report was drawn up, setting forth the various works necessary to be carried out; careful measurements and notes were made, and after the plans, details, and specifications had been prepared, estimates were obtained and the work of restoration and repair started in June, 1900. The following is a description of the external and internal works executed in the respective parts of the Church:—

NAVE: EXTERNAL.—The south wall was formerly covered with plaster from end to end, presumably to exclude weather, and was applied alike to stone dressings and flint facing, which pointed to the fact that it was later work. The whole of this wall was found to be in a very dilapidated state; built in rough flint rubble with little or no bond, cracked in many places and inclining at the top, it showed signs of collapsing. The plaster was hacked off, the settlements cut out, and the wall face cut back to receive the new snapped flint facing built in cement, and averaging 9 inches thick. This not only materially strengthened the old wall, but it restored the facing, and it is interesting to note that the mediæval and new flint work resemble one another to a marked degree. Plaster was also stripped from the Gable and flint facing built in; the coping was re-pointed, and the decayed stones replaced with new. An apex stone was also fixed. The four-light brick window previously referred to was taken out, the East mural monument removed, and the two present windows inserted. The design of these is based on others to be found in the county at Chesham and Aston Clinton: the sunk chamfer which is seen

frequently in Bucks has been introduced in the detail of these and other features. The stone used is Chilmark from the "green bed," finished with a tooled surface; inside, the windows have splayed jambs, from which spring moulded "drop" arches. An opening wrought-iron casement is provided for ventilation in each window, and leaded Cathedral glass of a yellow tone is used.

The stripping of the plaster revealed an interesting feature of Norman work, the head of a small arched opening formed by radiating snapped flints with rough splayed reveals, and the whole filled in with rough walling; the head and a short piece of a jamb only remained; the width of the opening is 8 in., the centre being 2 ft. 1 in. from the Porch east wall and the height of the head from the present floor level 10 ft. 3 in. Evidences of this discovery have been retained both in and outside.

The wall surrounding the single-light window to the west of the Porch was much out of the perpendicular, and the stonework of the window inclined with it. The latter was taken out completely and reset vertically in the new flint facing, together with the old wrought iron saddle-bars. Inside, an oak lintel was removed, which had probably been inserted when the gallery was erected in order to admit more light; a new stone arch was turned in its place, the detail of which has been taken from the heads of the other Decorated arches in the Chancel. The old diamond leaded glass was quite beyond re-use, and new of similar design had to be substituted.

The old, defective brick channels were taken up, the ground excavated to the floor level, and a vertical dampcourse of slate and cement was laid to the face of the old walls to a height of 9 inches above the level of the new channels. These brick channels were then laid to a sufficient width on good concrete beds almost round the whole of the Church.

In the course of these and other excavations a large number of human bones were found, and, after being carefully collected, were re-buried.

On the north wall the brick chimney from the heating stove was taken down, and disclosed the 13th century north doorway already referred to; the brickwork which



filled up the opening was also cut away, and it was then seen that the stonework of the pointed arch was only 6 inches thick, and is an insertion in a larger Norman arch now seen in the Nave; there are no external traces of this latter arch. The original hooks to which the door had been hung were also found. The external decayed and broken stones were cut out and replaced with new, and an oak door hung in the opening.

INTERNAL.—The largest and most important of the works carried out was the repair and opening out of the Nave roof. This is entirely an oak roof of interesting construction, and dates, very probably, from the latter half of the 13th century. Five large tie-beams, roughly squared, and having a natural camber, span the Nave; these are about 21 feet long, of an average thickness of 11 by 10 inches, and the ends are secured to the wall plate which is, roughly speaking, 10 by 6 inches. The rafters—25 pairs in all—are framed to the wall plates, and, in some cases, to the ends of the tie-beams; they measure 18 feet in length, and have an average substance of 5 by 5½ inches, laid flatwise. Four by five-inch collars, 10 feet long, are framed to every pair of rafters, and are supported in the centre by a 5 by 4-inch stiffening piece running from end to end of the Nave; from the middle of each tie-beam a 6 by 6-inch post supports the stiffener, and, to further this object, “four-way” struts, each 4 by 4 inch, are thrown out from the posts. Early in the 18th century lath and plaster ceilings were added to the lower lengths of the rafters and to the underside of the collars, giving two sloping sides and a narrow central flat surface; the oak timbers were battened out to receive these ceilings, which completely shut out the upper construction from view. For a long time various parts of the roof had been leaky; the tiles were badly laid in straw, and hung upon slight beech laths; the straw had retained moisture blown in under the tiles, the laths were rotten, and much of the oak timber had suffered from the same cause; the lathing of the ceilings was also much decayed, and it is difficult to understand why large portions had not fallen.

The roof work was first begun by stripping the whole of the tiles, laths, battening, and straw; the ceilings and battening, together with the dormer window of the gallery, were next removed, leaving the timbers exposed for careful examination. These proved to be in fair

condition only; 8 pairs of rafters with collars had to be taken out, new ones of English oak were substituted, and most of the remaining old timbers were scarfed at the feet with old material and re-framed.

The rafters were then covered with stout oak battens, 2 by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, laid diagonally, and upon these were laid  $1\frac{1}{4}$  by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch sawn oak tiling battens, to which was re-hung the whole of the old tiling to a uniform gauge of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The tiles were laid in the local manner of one peg to each tile, but without straw, and the battens were secured with stout copper nails. The spaces between the rafters were lathed, plastered, and whitened—the lathing being applied to the underside of the diagonal battens.

Most of the wall-plate of the south wall had to be renewed, and, in taking out the old, a piece of a moulded oak beam was found; this proved to be the head of a screen or cornice of a rood loft, judging by the mouldings and by mortices which at one time received moulded posts, and moreover was covered in exposed parts with traces of coloured decoration. When tested it was found to fit no space in any part of the Church, although having the appearance of having fitted a space between arches or piers.

The tie-beams were secured to the wall-plates by means of heavy wrought-iron straps; some of the ends of these beams were found to be decayed by the action of weather, but in order to strengthen them oak corbels were bolted through the beam ends and wall-plate. A missing post with struts was fixed to the beam next the Tower, and three struts put to the post of the beam by the Chancel wall. Several short extra collars were framed to rafters where the heads were weak. All the new timbers were slightly stained, varnish removed from the tie-beams, posts, and struts, the rafters and collars were thoroughly cleaned after removal of the lathing nails of the ceilings, and the whole of the roof timbers—new and old—were coated with raw linseed oil.

The wall plastering of the Nave and Tower was hacked off, and, unfortunately, the colour decoration underlying the surface whitewash came away with it, but, as previously explained, both the plasterwork and its decoration were quite beyond all possibility of preservation.

Whitewash and thin coatings of plaster were brushed off from all the stone and chalk dressings of the

windows, doorways, and arches. A cement dado, four feet high, which had been placed to resist damp rising in the walls, was also cut away, as there was no longer any necessity for its retention, and, moreover, the line made by the upper edge of the dado had somewhat spoiled the proportions of the interior. The removal of the plastering laid bare the rough flint walling, at the same time disclosing several points of interest; chief of these were the stone and chalk dressings of the arches and recesses; another interesting feature was the strong extra brick arch, inserted, probably, early in the 15th century over the "Early English" Tower-arch to strengthen the latter in raising the west Nave wall to its present height. The new plastering was then applied to the walls and recesses, and care was taken to leave all quoin and arch stones exposed. The plaster was finished with a rough surface by a hand float, the final coat being mixed with some colour.

The floor was next dealt with, and the first operation, after the platforms, seating, etc., had been removed, was the taking up of the old bricks and tiles, together with some stone slabs and two memorial marble slabs. One of these latter has been laid down outside the north door, and the other fixed on the west wall of the Aisle.

Several features of very considerable archaeological interest were brought to light at this stage of the works. First, chamfered stone plinths to the Tower-arch were uncovered, which completed the fine proportions of this arch, and gave the approximate level of the original floor of the Church. Second, a remarkably fine solid stone coffin, with sepulchral slab lid, dating from the 13th century; this has already been illustrated and described in detail by Mr. A. H. Cocks, in the "Records," but a short description here may not be out of place. The coffin measures 6ft. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 2ft. 4in. over all, 1ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep outside, and 1ft. 1in. deep inside, with a round-shaped head recess to receive the skull. The sides and ends, which slope inwards, are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, and the stone is of the same formation as that used in the early parts of the fabric, probably quarried in Oxfordshire. Two sets of bones were found almost complete, and the remains of a third were also traced, but the contents had been disturbed at much later dates. The stone lid, which is fractured across the centre, measures, in width, 2ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the head,

1ft. 3½ in. at the foot; the length of the sides is 6ft. 6½ in., and the thickness averages 4 inches. It is slightly "saddle-back" in form, with a very graceful raised Calvary cross extending from end to end. The cross itself has a delicate stem and arms extending the full width of the lid, finishing with four broad flat terminals, whilst at the foot are three diminishing steps. The relief of the cross is only a quarter-of-an-inch, and the rise of the "saddle-back" barely one inch. The coffin and lid now stand inside the west door; the remains were re-buried.

Third, a small hole, 1ft. 2in. in diameter, was also found immediately under the Tower-arch; this, to all appearances, was an old soakpit to the font, and was formed in an ancient bed of rough concrete. This bed probably received an early stone paving; it was composed of pieces of stone and lime mortar of a bright yellow colour of similar composition to the mortar found in the flint walls and in the first coat of the original plastering already referred to.

In removing the old brick steps from the Tower door the original stone step was uncovered; this was a solid jointed step, very much worn away at the north end by foot traffic. The road through the village, until the beginning of last century, passed close by the west door, and this, therefore, was a much more important entrance to the Church at that time.

A cement concrete bed was put down over the whole of the nave and tower, and on this was laid a maple wood block floor of herringbone pattern, finishing at the level of the original floor of the Church; this was the generous gift of an anonymous donor. The new level necessitated additional steps in doorways and to the Chancel approach. The old steps of the former consisted of brick and tile treads, brick risers, and oak curbs; these were all removed, and York stone steps substituted of more convenient "going." Two new steps were also fixed to the Chancel.

The Norman Font stood under the Gallery near the south door, but it has now been erected in a more fitting position in the Tower upon a new base of Guiting stone.

The Font is a large circular bowl of limestone, 2ft. 8in. external and 2ft. 3in. internal diameter, 1ft. 11in. high, and sufficiently deep inside to admit of immersion; the sides diminish to an external diameter of 1ft. 8in.

The inside and part of the rim are lined with lead, which, from its appearance and condition, it would be almost safe to conclude is the original 12th century lining. A new oak cover, with wrought-iron lifting ring, has been added.

The south door, which folded in unequal parts, was of uncertain date, but, judged by its detail and iron-work, was probably inserted about the time of the building of the Porch; it had been painted and grained, and, as an alteration was necessary to make it fit the new steps, the door was removed. The west door was a moulded and square panelled door of deal, painted and grained, hung folding, and looked quite out of place in the beautiful "Perpendicular" stone doorway; it was also removed. New ledged, braced, and boarded doors of oak were hung in these two openings, fitted to the shape of the stone heads, and provided with new stock locks, wrought-iron bolts, hinges, and handles. A single door of similar construction was placed in the north doorway, which had but previously been opened out. All these doors were coated with raw linseed oil.

Oak seating has taken the places occupied by the former pitch-pine benches. The old oak seats in the south-west corner of the Nave are of great age: they have recently been cleaned of painting and graining, repaired, and fitted with new framed ends on the wall side, and treated with linseed oil; the spacing was also increased. A front, consisting of two newels and a length of balustrade adapted from the gallery front, has been placed in front of these old seats.

At the time of dismantling the Church a small pitch-pine pulpit and a reading desk were taken away, and in place of them an oak pulpit, standing on a Guiting stone moulded base, and an oak lectern on a stone step, have been erected as memorials. The pulpit stands at the south side of the Chancel arch, and bears the following inscription on a metal plate:—

"To the glory of God and in affectionate remembrance"

"of George Evelyn Mackarness of Poynetts"

"in the parish of Hambleton, Major 4th"

"Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, born"

"11th April 1851, died 17th November 1896."

"This pulpit was erected by his brother"

"Officers, friends and Neighbours."

The Lectern is a memorial to a former Vicar, with the following inscription:—

“ To the glory of God and in ”  
“ affectionate remembrance of ”  
“ Richard Wallace Deane, Vicar ”  
“ of Turville from 1861 to 1873.”  
“ This lectern was given by his ”  
“ Widow, Son and Daughter.”

The pulpit and lectern were carried out by Mr. J. P. White, of Bedford.

CHANCEL.—The only external works carried out to the Chancel were the substitution of a plain half-round tile ridge for one of an ornamental pattern, repairs to the rough cast on the walls, and the new brick channels already referred to.

The principal work of the interior has been the cutting away of part of the north wall and the insertion of a Chilmark stone arch, 7ft. 4in. wide, opening into the new Vestry; in the course of this operation it was necessary to remove a small single-light “ Decorated ” window, built of clunch, the position of which lay practically in the space now occupied by the west jamb of the new arch; this window was entirely re-fixed in the east wall of Vestry.

The most noticeable change in the Chancel, however, and one which has added materially to the convenience of the services, was the removal of the organ; this is a small, independent instrument, and formerly stood against the north wall, occupying a large amount of space; it was taken down, cleaned, repaired, and re-erected in the Vestry.

The old choir seats, which were of pitch-pine, and providing insufficient accommodation for the enlarged choir space, were entirely removed. Two new oak benches and open panelled fronts now take the places left vacant by the removal of the organ and the former seats, and are fixed on the old deal platforms. These new benches, together with those in the Nave, have been made by the Bennet Furnishing Co., of London, from the architects' designs.

A moulded pitch-pine altar rail, carried on two thin wrought-iron standards, formerly extended to the full width of the Chancel, and having practically no interest or design, was cleared away to make room for the

present oak rails, which have been adapted from two lengths of the old gallery balustrade. Some slight reduction of height was made, varnish cleaned off, and the whole covered with linseed oil.

On the south wall within the sanctuary is a small Decorated piscina built in chalk; a moveable oak shelf has been provided in the opening, projecting a few inches; the feature is now used as a credence.

The east window and carved stringcourse were built at the time of the general restoration of the Chancel; a dossal covered with a pattern velvet has now been placed on the window sill, and side hangings of jute on the east wall partly covering the stringcourse.

**TOWER.**—This is the most conspicuous feature of the exterior of the Church, although somewhat low in proportion. It is a massive buttressed structure rising 35ft. 2in. out of the ground, built almost entirely of rough flint walls faced inside with a good deal of chalk, and outside with snapped flint with stone dressings to door and window openings and to the buttresses; the parapet is built of red brick, the battlements being formed of moulded bricks. The walls above the moulded plinth have an average thickness of 4 feet, but they diminish at higher levels to receive the floors of the 1st Stage and Bell Chamber and the oak roof. Both these floors are framed with heavy oak timbers, the upper one receiving the bell-carriage.

The Bell Chamber contains three large and one small bell, which hang in an interesting oak carriage. The tenor bell is dated 1744, the next in size 1628, and the treble 1670, and each has an inscription: the sauce bell is dated 1729. A correct and complete description will be found in "The Church Bells of Buckinghamshire," by Mr. A. H. Cocks.

The detail of the stonework of the doors, windows, and buttresses of the Tower is identical with that of the best period of the Perpendicular style; the greater part of the moulded work has unfortunately perished, owing to a heavy growth of ivy which completely covered it for a very long time: further injury from this cause has been averted by the removal of a large part of the growth, but at present none of the decayed stone has been removed. Two missing stones were, however, fixed to the lower weathering of the north-west angle

buttresses to prevent further damage by weather; these were worked from pieces of old stone taken from the north-east angle of the Nave.

Brick channels are provided to catch surface water.

A new vane, replacing an obsolete one of modern workmanship, has been fixed to the roof; it is of "weathercock" design, made in beaten copper, and revolving upon a wrought-iron standard, from which are fixed the arms denoting the points of the compass.

Beyond repairs to the lead roof no other external work has been undertaken, and internally little has been attempted further than the plastering of the ground-floor walls and the laying of the new floor, already referred to.

**NORTH AISLE.**—A better state of repair was met with here, and little was required to be done externally; the actual works carried out were new brick surface water channels, re-laying of the lead gutter between the two roofs, the removal of the lead spout from same and substitution of a rain-water pipe with cistern head, and the pulling down of a chimney from the north-east angle.

A general re-arrangement of the pew part of the interior has been made. The aisle is entered through the western arch, that half of the floor space being paved with stone; the other half, containing the sittings and covering a vault, formerly had a boarded floor, but owing to the absence of ventilation the joists had become decayed, and the floor gave way when walked on. The whole of this deal floor was cleared away, the vault covered over with cement coke-breeze concrete, and upon this a maple block floor was laid; the stone paving had some slight repairs.

The sittings were formerly enclosed by a deal-panelled framing, painted and grained, on which curtains were also hung, and in the north-east corner stood an angle fireplace with iron grate and stone mantel. The pew was lighted through a large oak mullioned window in the east wall. The whole of the panelling, seating, etc., were removed, the brickwork of chimney breast cut away, together with the hearth and fireplace and the newly-formed corner plastered.

An open pew, used by the servants of Turville Park, and standing under the west window of the Aisle, was



also taken away. The roof of the new Heating Chamber necessitated the removal of the east window; in bricking up the opening, recesses have been left both in and outside in order to show the previous existence of the window; a beautifully-painted heraldic glass panel was taken from one of the upper lights and re-fixed in a similar position in the west window; the upper lights of the latter contained two incomplete heraldic shields, and these were taken to pieces, re-arranged in one light, and re-leaded; the motto, although still incomplete, reads, according to Langley, "*stat libertate parentum.*"

In place of the old pew three oak panelled benches, nine feet long, with moulded ends and carved elbows, have been fitted, facing the Nave; in each arch an oak screen, with moulded pediment and cornice carried by small columns upon a low panelled front, has been inserted; the whole of this new oak work has been designed in keeping with the Georgian character of the Aisle and its monuments, and has been carefully executed by Messrs. West and Collier, of Frieth, near Hambleton.

The roofs of the Aisle are framed in oak, supported in the centre by a large beam, and the whole of the timbers were hidden from view by the plaster ceiling. Being in a much-decayed state, this ceiling was stripped, and was re-plastered at a higher level by raising the joists to the top of the beam referred to; the latter is now seen in the ceiling.

ADDITIONS.—The enlargement comprises a Vestry for choir and organ, and a Heating Chamber, placed in the angle formed by the Chancel north wall and the Aisle east wall. The Vestry is entered from the Chancel through the arch before referred to, and from the exterior by a door in the east wall. The floor, which is of maple blocks, is 12 inches down from the Chancel level, and the organ has been re-erected centrally with the arch. The Heating Chamber is separated by a brick wall, and contains the boiler of the new heating apparatus and space for fuel; the floor is of granite concrete, laid 4ft. 6in. below that of the Nave level; the boiler stands in a galvanized iron tank in order to keep water from the apparatus which is known to make its appearance in very wet seasons. The heating system is low-pressure hot water, connected to wrought-iron

radiators, which stand in various parts of the Church; the flow and return pipes are laid below the wood block floors in brick channels, which are filled with sawdust and covered with tiles and concrete. The boiler and radiators are of English make, known as the Beeston, and this part of the work has been carried out by Messrs. Meakes and Son, of Marlow.

The materials used in the additions are almost identical with those used in the other new works in the Church. The walls have an average thickness of 18 inches, built chiefly of brick, and faced with coursed snapped flintwork, with Chilmark stone dressings to doors, windows, and quoins; the steps are of hard York stone. The roofs are framed with oak timbers, laid flatwise, covered with old tiles hung to oak tiling and diagonal battens; the wall plates rest on moulded stone stringcourses. All the Vestry walls and spaces between rafters forming ceilings are plastered with the same materials and in the same manner as those in the Nave have been treated; the walls of Heating Chamber are distempered.

The external doors are of oak, hung with ornamental strap hinges, and fitted with wrought-iron bolts and handles. The glass of the new windows is "white cathedral," leaded to a simple design in small squares. An oak cupboard is fitted up in the south-east corner for clergy's use, and a large press provided behind the organ for hanging the altar frontals when not in use.

The works were not finished until about the end of November, 1900, but were sufficiently advanced for the re-opening ceremony on All Saints' Day. During the progress of the operations the work was constantly supervised by the Vicar, the Rev. M. Graves, and it is mainly due to his exertions that so much that is interesting was found, cared for, and properly preserved. Very valuable advice upon matters of archaeological importance was at all times forthcoming from Mr. A. H. Cocks, of Poyntets. It was indeed fortunate that from these two sources such material assistance was rendered from time to time. Mr. H. Harris, of Boulter End, West Wycombe, was the general contractor, and the architects Messrs. Forsyth and Maule, of Great Marlborough Street, London.

W. A. FORSYTH.

## THE INTRA-MURAL MONUMENTS OF TURVILLE CHURCH.

By way of a supplement to Mr. Forsyth's architectural history of Turville Church, it seems well to record the few intra-mural monuments, which are naturally left unmentioned by him ; and also certain armorial bearings in glass, either in the church or in the front door of the adjoining vicarage, which latter are not unlikely to have been originally in the church.

I have to acknowledge, with very many thanks, the kind assistance given me with the heraldry by Mr. Henry Gough (Hon. Member of the Bucks. A. & A. Society), of Redhill, Surrey ; and have also to thank the Rev. M. Graves, Vicar of Turville, Stafford O'Brien Hoare, Esq., of Turville Park, and the Rev. A. H. Stanton, Rector of Hambleden, for access to registers and other documents.

The most conspicuous monument is a large marble erection on the north wall of the aisle, of *quasi* altar-tomb pattern. Underneath the shelf are two panels ; on the left one is :—

To the Memory of  
*TIMOTHY PERRY* Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Son of Thomas Perry Late Lord  
of the Mannour,  
of Wormington in Gloucestershire ;  
which Thomas Lays Inter'd under a  
Fair Marble-Tomb in the Church of  
Cirencester in the said County.  
*Timothy* married the Daughter and  
Co-heirefs of *John Ovey* Gent<sup>r</sup>  
of Grenville in Oxfordshire ;  
and being Born in 1661, lived 74 Years  
and was below Inter'd with his  
beloved Wife who dy'd in 1707, aged 39

On the right panel :—

They had Issue one Son *Weedon*, and  
Daughter *Elizabeth* She Espous'd  
*Jacob Preston* only son of Sir  
*Isaac Preston* of *Beeston* in *Norfolk*.

*Weedon* took to Wife *Eliz<sup>r</sup>* Daughter, and Co-heiress of *Will<sup>m</sup> Barnesley Esq<sup>r</sup>* of *Ursley Park* in the County of *Hereford* and dying in 1720. In his 33<sup>d</sup> year is plac'd below by his Widdow, who Departed this Life, Aged 38. in the year 1729.

*Thomas* the second Son of *Weedon Perry Esq<sup>r</sup>* dy'd in his 20<sup>th</sup> year, in the Year of our LORD 1738.

On the frieze, or panel above the shelf:—

In this Vault was deposited 1740  
WILLIAM SIDNEY Son & Heir of WILL<sup>m</sup> PERRY Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
and of ELIZABETH his Wife, Granddaughter & Coheir  
with her only Sister Mary to S<sup>r</sup> Robert Sidney K<sup>t</sup>  
Summoned to Parliament as L<sup>d</sup> Sidney 1<sup>st</sup> of Will<sup>m</sup> and  
Mary, who was afterwards Earl of Leicester by Descent  
& also Coheir to Ambrose & Robert the Late famous  
Earls of Warwick & Leicester, both Sons of Iohn  
Sutton de Dudley late Duke of Northumberland

On the edge of the shelf:—

WILLIAM PERRY Buried at Cirencester was 2<sup>d</sup> son of Christopher Perry, Esq<sup>r</sup>:  
of Kenn in Com: Som: and was Father of Thomas Perry of Wormington

At the top of the monument, between two urns from which flames issue, is an achievement-at-arms:—

Azure, a fesse embattled argent between 3 pears or. PERRY.  
On an escutcheon of pretence, quarterly: 1 and 4, vert, a bend sinister or; in dexter chief a mullet of 6 points of the last; 2 and 3, gules, 3 closed and clasped books or.

*Crest*: an arm armed and erect proper [broken, but see below], issuing out of a mural crown.

Burke's *Encyclopædia of Heraldry* (1844) gives the arms of *Perry*, of "Turville, co. Buckingham," as per chev. ar. and az. three mullets counterchanged. Several other coats of *Perry* are there given, including the coat on the monument, without any address of the bearer. A coat like 1 and 4, but with the bend dexter, is for *Hayton* (or *Hinton*); the bend is found either or, or argent, but not sinister.

There is a coat nearly resembling 2 and 3, but with different tinctures—viz. argent, 3 books closed gules, leaved, clasped, and garnished or. *Paynter*, of Sprole, Norfolk. Probably the arms are here to some extent misrepresented.

The same arms are blazoned in the south light of the west window of the aisle, where, however, the bend sinister and the mullet in the 1st and 4th quarters of the inescutcheon are argent, and the field below the bend in the 1st quarter is azure; but this is doubtless a mistake, possibly a substitute for the original vert triangle of glass. The crest is shown as an arm armed and erect proper, issuing from a mural crown, and holding a sword argent, pommeled and hilted or.

Underneath is the following imperfect motto:—

[STAT LIB]ERTATE [P]ARENTUM.

The barony of Sidney was claimed in May, 1782, by Elizabeth, widow of William Perry, Esq., daughter and eventually sole heir of Thomas Sidney, next brother of Jocelyn, last Earl of Leicester; but the House of Lords decided against the claim.\* But Mr. Aldred† states that “Mrs. Wm. Perry became Lady L’Isle, a Title in Fee by Summons, as *d.* and *h.* of Col. Hon. Thomas Sidney,” etc., and that “she and her husband procured the King’s *Sign Manual*, 4 Mar., 1752, to use, bear and enjoy, Surname and Arms of Sidney only.” This, however, appears to be totally unfounded.

There were apparently always two manors in this parish; ‡ most of the monuments and coats-of-arms refer to successive owners of one or other of them.

One of the manors—now represented by Turville Court—was in the family of Morteyne from the reign

\* *The Complete Peerage*, by G. E. C[okayne, Clarenceux King-at-Arms], Lipscomb, III. 630 (*footnote*).

† *The Ancient and Modern History of Turville*, by Henry W. Aldred. Privately printed for the Author, 1894.

‡ Langley (p. 387, *footnote*) states, from local information, that the manor and advowson were divided into six shares, but that there is some confusion in the accounts collected by him. Lysons says without hesitation: “There are two manors in this parish.”

ROBERT, 1632.  
do. do. 1632.  
YON, 1640.  
from 1634.)  
JOAN, bap. H., Oct. 1620; m. at Turv., July 6, 1622, John Langley of Gt. Marlow.

(Court); d. June, 1664.  
m. andly, April 1616.  
Thomas Coates, of Reading; bap. Turv., d. May, 1701.  
LAUD, bap. Turv., May, 1634; bur. Turv., May, 1696; "Gent."

—WILLIAM.  
—ELIZABETH.  
—DOROTHY.  
—KATHERINE.  
—MARY.

\* D'Oyley Bayley (p. 96) says he d. June, 1709, æ. 75, and was bur. in Kensington Church, having m. Blake, and leaving an only son Robert, who d. s. p. 1716, and was bd. in Kensington.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH, = Hon. WM. ALEXANDER, 2 (1693). 3 (1703).  
of Middle Temple, br. of 4th Earl of Stirling.  
and Windsor; d. 1692.  
1 (1698).  
MARY, of Turville; bap. Turv., Oct. 1660; d. April 25, and bur. Turv. 28, 1719.

ROBERT, bap. Turv., Sept., 1658; bur. Turv., June, 1699.

(and dau.)

Lord of Manor of Turv.; bur. Market Illey, Berks, whence the family came; but Mr. Aldred states he was bur. at Urley.

Eldest daughter of William Barnesley, whose youngest da. m. Weedon Ferry.

WILLIAM P., bur. Turville, Oct. 17, 1740; unmarried.  
GILES P., d. unmarried.

(Daughter). = — ASTLEY, of co. Northampton.

Langley (p. 386) states that Roger's son William died unmarried, and the Turville Register gives the date as above mentioned, October 17, 1740. Langley proceeds to state that the Manor descended to :—

WILLIAM POCOCKE, a Norwich factor; d. 1747.  
Only son (d. a minor).  
SARAH, d. in London, Aug. 1, 1749.

In 1753 the executor of William Pockocke's widow sold the estate to :—

"formerly an eminent bookseller," High Sheriff of Bucks, 1759; bur. Turville, Feb. 7, 1775.  
JOHN OSBORNE.

JOHN O., of Turville; d. Devonshire Street, London, Jan. 28, 1799; bur. Turville, Feb. 4, in a vault on south-east side of chancel, with his father.  
JOHN =

ALDERHEAD  
She survived her husband, and the estate passed (through her) to — Penn.



of Edward I. until about 1406, when it passed by marriage with the heiress to Alan Botiler. In 1546 John Botiler (or Butler) passed a fine of this manor to Sir John Williams of Burfield, Thame; who in the same year conveyed it to John D'Oyley, of Greenland, Hambleden, and Gray's Inn; and from the D'Oyleys it passed in 1703, by marriage, to the Pocockes. In 1753, on the extinction of this line, it was purchased from the executors by Mr. John Osborn, a celebrated bookseller. From his son's widow it passed to — Penn, and thence to Joseph Bailey, Esq., from whom it passed to his grandson, Sir John Russell Bailey, Bart. (now Lord Glanusk), who sold it (1901) to Thomas Hewett, Esq., of Grimsby. The pedigree opposite shows the history of this manor from its acquisition by the D'Oyleys, who are briefly traced from their entry into Bucks from the adjoining parish of Pishill in Oxfordshire.\*

The other manor, now represented by Turville Park, belonged (from the year 794) to the abbey of St. Alban's, and was granted by Henry VIII. to Edward Chamberleyne, who conveyed it to the Dormer family. At the Usurpation the manor was conveyed to a Mr. West, of Chepping Wycombe, by whom it was sold in 1653 to John Ovey, Esq., of Watlington, Oxon. It passed in marriage with his daughter Jane to Timothy Perry, Esq., of Wormington Place, Gloucestershire, but described in the Turville Register as "of St Antholins, London." His son having predeceased him, he was succeeded by his grandson William Perry,† who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Sidney, of Penshurst, brother of Jocelyn, Earl of Leicester. In 1796 his only surviving daughter, who was married to Bysshe Shelley, Esq., sold this estate to Thomas Butlin, Esq. The following pedigree shows the family of Perry so far as relates to Turville:—

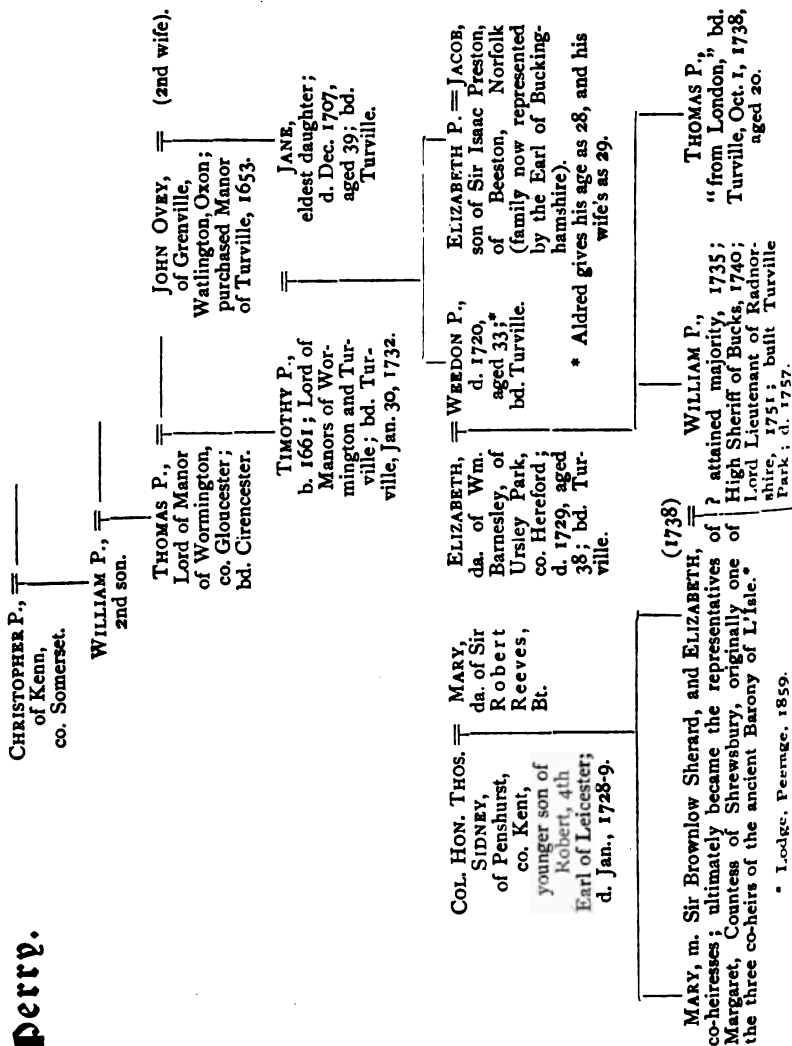
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\* In addition to the sources already mentioned, and the monuments in Hambleden Church, this pedigree has been corrected and amplified from the very excellent "Account of the House of D'Oyley," by Wm. D'Oyley Bayley, 1845.

† Lipscomb (III. 630), and following him Aldred, says he was succeeded by his grandson William in 1735, but that must indicate the coming of age of the latter, as the Turville Register shows Timothy's death to have been in January, 1732.



# Perry.



WILLIAM ALGERNON S., MARY,  
SIDNEY, d. unmarried, JANE,  
bd. Turv. Sept. 1768. ANNE,  
ville, Jan. d. unmarried.  
28, 1740.

FRANCES = — POICTIERS,

ELIZABETH JANE, = BYSSHE  
b. Dec. 22, 1741; SHELLEY,  
succeeded to Turv. grand-  
Park; d. there; father by  
bd. Penhurst, May 1st wife of  
17, 1781. Percy B. S., the  
poet.

Sir J.N. SHELLEY-SIDNEY, Bt.,  
ancestor of Baron de L'Isle and Dudley.  
(5 other children.)

Bysshe and Elizabeth Jane Shelley sold Turville Park, in 1796, to:—

THOMAS BUTLIN, = MARY TOMBS,  
of London, silkman; b. at Foleshill, co. of Gloucestershire; d. at Bath, July 2, 1824, aged 75.  
Warwick, 1745; one of the Lords of the  
Manor of Turville; d. Camberwell, Oct. 29,  
1817, aged 72.

THOMAS B.,  
d. s.p. at Ken-  
nington, May 12,  
1813, aged 39.

JOHN B.,  
of London, Ealing,  
and Turville Park;  
d. March 24, 1851,  
aged 75.

MARY MACERILL,  
of Plymouth.

WILLIAM.  
HENRY.  
M. B. (son),  
JANE.

ANN B. = SHILLITO STATHER,  
at Turville, Nov. 1803.

JOHN ROSE B.,  
of London; bapt. Whit-  
church, Oxon, March,  
1829; d. June, 1865.

FRANCIS ROE B.,  
of Ealing, b. Turv.  
Park, Feb. 20,  
1835.

FRANCES  
EMMA,  
b. Ken-  
sington,  
1836.

CHARLES  
THOMAS,  
d. at Turv. Park March  
1833, aged 3 and 2.

MARY JANE ELIZABETH  
MASSU, BELCHER,  
b. Ken-  
sington, 1839;  
bd. Ealing,  
1843.

(sons born, 1853 and 1859.)

John Rose Butlin sold Turville Park, c. 1858 (?), to Stafford Reeves. In 1859 he sold the property to Henry Hynderson Kennedy, who sold it in August, 1860, to Charles Garner Richardson, of Whitehays, near Christchurch, Hants. In July, 1863, he sold it to Cotterill Scholefield, of Ankerwyk, Wraybury. From him it was purchased, December 24, 1880, by Stafford O'Brien Hoare, Esq., the present owner, J.P., D.L.; High Sheriff for Bucks, 1893-4.

In the north light of the window already mentioned, in eighteenth-century glass, is a coat of 28 quarterings, measuring about 21 x 19½ inches, for **SIDNEY**, or **SYDNEY**, removed from a corresponding window at the east end of the aisle, stopped up at the restoration.

1. Or, a pheon azure. **SIDNEY**.
2. Argent, 2 bars sable, in chief 3 escutcheons of the last. **CLUMFORD**.
3. Argent, 3 chevronels gules, a label azure. **BARRINGTON**.
4. Argent, on a bend gules, 3 lozenges of the field. **MERCYE**.\*
5. Quarterly or and gules, an escarbuncle sable. **MANDEVILLE**.\*
6. Azure, a chevron between 3 mullets or. **CHETWYN**.\*
7. Argent, 3 lions rampant gules, 2 and 1, and as many cross-crosslets sable, 1 and 2. **BELHOUSE**.†
8. Barry of 10 argent and gules, a lion rampant crowned or, **BRANDON**.
9. Quarterly; 1 and 4 or, a lion rampant azure. **PERCY** (?)  
2 and 3 or, 2 lions passant in pale azure. **SUTTON** (?)
10. Gules, a cinquefoil ermine. **LEICESTER** (the ancient Earls).
11. Barry of 6, argent and azure, in chief 3 torteaux. **GREY**.
12. Or, a maunche gules. **HASTINGS**.
13. Barry of 12 argent and azure, as many martlets in orle gules. **VALENCE**.
14. Vairy, or and gules. **FERRERS**.
15. Gules, 7 masles conjoined or, 3, 3, 1. **QUINCY**.
16. Gules, a lion rampant or, in chief a crescent, a border engrailed of the last. **TALBOT**.
17. Gules, a fesse between 6 cross-crosslets or. **BEAUCHAMP**.
18. Checquy, or and azure, a chevron ermine. **NEWBURGH** (ancient Earls of Warwick).
19. Gules, a chevron between 10 crosses patée argent, 6 and 4. **BERKELEY**.
20. Or, a fesse between 2 chevrons sable. **LISLE**.
21. Gules, a lion passant gardant argent, crowned or. **GERARD**.
22. Argent, a chevron gules. ‡
23. Or, a saltire between 4 martlets sable. **GUILFORD**.
24. Argent, a fesse dancetté sable. **WEST** (or **LA WARE**).
25. Gules, a lion rampant, between 10 § cross-crosslets fitchée argent. **LA WARE**.

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\* Brought in by Barrington.

† But the cross-crosslets are elsewhere described as fitchée.

‡ This is borne by ACTON, and many other families.

§ The number varies: it is sometimes 8.

26. Barry of 6, argent and azure ; on a chief or, 2 pallets between as many based esquierres of the 2nd ; over all an inescutcheon ermine. **MORTIMER.\***
27. Argent, a bend lozengy gules, on a chief azure 3 escallops or.
28. Sable, on a chevron or, between 3 fleurs-de-lis of the 2nd, as many spear-heads azure. **STILES.**

*Crest* : A bear rampant leaning on a ragged staff argent ; bridled sable, collar and chain or ; crest-wreath or and azure. **BEAU-CHAMP.** And a porcupine statant azure ; quills, collar, and chain or ; crest-wreath or and gules. **SIDNEY.**

On the north wall of the aisle, on a plain slab of white marble, surmounted by a sarcophagus :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

THOMAS BUTLIN OF TURVILLE PARK IN THIS PARISH AND OF FOLESHILL  
IN THE COUNTY OF WARWICK ESQUIRE ONE OF THE LORDS OF THIS MANOR,  
WHO DIED THE 29<sup>TH</sup> OF OCTOBER 1817, AGED 72.

ALSO OF

ANN BUTLIN HIS WIFE WHO DIED THE 2<sup>ND</sup> OF JULY 1824, AGED 75.

AND OF

THOMAS BUTLIN THEIR ELDEST SON WHO DIED THE 15<sup>TH</sup> OF MAY 1813 AGED 39.

IN THE VAULT BENEATH ARE DEPOSITED THE MORTAL REMAINS OF  
CHARLES THOMAS THE SECOND SON OF JOHN AND MARY BUTLIN OF TURVILLE PARK  
WHO DIED THE 24<sup>TH</sup> OF MARCH 1833, AGED 2 YEARS AND 5 MONTHS.

AND OF

MARY JANE MASSU THEIR DAUGHTER WHO DIED THE 7<sup>TH</sup> OF NOVEMBER 1833, AGED 18 MONTHS.

On the base is a shield-of-arms in white marble ;  
some of the tinctures are indicated by dots and lines :—

Party per pale. *Dexter* side, quarterly, 1 and 4, three crescents ; 2, or, a lion rampant ; 3, sable, a chevron between three roses. *Impaling*, sable, three tombs ornamented with swords on their lids and cross-bones on the ends. *Crest* : a child naked except waist-cloth, bearing shield on left arm ; the right is broken, but is raised and, Lipscomb states, bore a dart.

\* Probably this should be, Barry of 6 or and azure, etc.

On north wall of nave, a plain black marble slab,  
surmounted by a flaming urn :—

Near this place lyeth the Body of

RICHARD EAST

Of Godards in the Parish of

*Hambleden*

who died Sep<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1795

Aged 73 Years.

Also of

ELIZABETH EAST

Wife of the above

Who Died March 7<sup>th</sup> 1803

Aged 83 Years.

In the nave, on the north-west side of the chancel  
arch, on a plain white marble slab, is :—

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF

ELIZA JANE KING,

ELDEST DAUGHTER OF

RICHARD AND SARAH KING, OF WIDMERE,

IN THIS COUNTY

WHO DIED ON THE 21<sup>ST</sup> AUGUST, 1854,

AFTER A BRIEF ILLNESS

AT GODESBURG, ON THE RHINE, AGED 21.

*I HAVE LOVED THEE WITH AN EVERLASTING LOVE  
THEREFORE WITH LOVING KINDNESS HAVE I DRAWN THEE  
JEREMIAH c. XXXI. v. 3.*

Below hangs another white marble slab, representing  
a scroll :—

TO THE

BELOVED MEMORY OF

RICHARD & SARAH KING

WHO DIED AT WIDMERE

JAN<sup>y</sup> 10<sup>TH</sup> 1849—

AND DEC<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>TH</sup> 1866.

AGED 53 AND 65 YEARS.

"THE MEMORY OF THE JUST  
IS BLESSED." PROV. X. 7.

ERECTED BY THEIR CHILDREN.

The latter were the parents of the late Mr. Thomas King, farmer, of Widmere, an ancient manor in Great Marlow parish. For several years he was Vicar's Churchwarden of Great Marlow.

On the south wall of the chancel, on a plain white marble slab :—

IN A VAULT

NEAR THIS TABLET ARE DEPOSITED THE REMAINS  
OF

WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER NEWELL,

OF POPHLEYS FARM ;

IN THE PARISH OF STOKENCHURCH,

BORN JULY 22<sup>ND</sup> 1782. DIED MARCH 5<sup>TH</sup> 1838.

ALSO OF ELEANOR HIS WIFE,

WHO DIED DEC<sup>R</sup> 12<sup>TH</sup> 1865.

AGED 83 YEARS.

On a large, perfectly plain slab of slate, removed at the restoration from the floor of the nave to the outside of the west wall of the aisle :—

In Memory

of NATHANIEL CARTER.

Late of Southend in this Parish :

who Died March 3<sup>d</sup> 1712 :

Aged 73 years.

And also of IOAN his Wife,

she Died April 5<sup>o</sup> 1722

Aged 78 years.

Also In Memory

of NATHANIEL their Eldest Son.

who Died Dec<sup>r</sup> the 7. 1743.

Aged 70 years.

The latter was one of the three Lords of the Manor who conjointly presented to the living of this parish in June, 1721, and April, 1732. Another Carter presented with two others in 1770.

On a large slab of slate, now laid on the ground (outside), in the angle between nave and aisle, but until the restoration on the floor of the aisle (inside) :—

Here Lieth the Body of ELIZABETH  
Late Wife of Mr: WILLIAM TOOVEY  
of Turvill Heath who Departed this  
Life Sep<sup>r</sup>: the 13<sup>th</sup> 1719 Aged . 34 Years

Also

of ELIZABETH their Daughter  
who Died June 5 (blank) 1722 Aged 7 Years.

Also

of ELIZ: Wife of Mr: PETER TOOVEY of Wormsley  
who Died Nov: the 14<sup>th</sup> 1722 Aged 57.

Also

of Mr: PETER TOOVEY of Wormsley  
who Died 5 14<sup>th</sup> of Jan: 1741 Aged 76.

Also

of WILLIAM Youngest Son of Mr: WILL<sup>m</sup>:  
and ELIZ: TOOVEY who Died 5 9<sup>th</sup>  
of Sep<sup>r</sup>: 1745 Aged 32 Years.

Also

Here Lieth 5 Body of Mr: PETER TOOVEY  
of Northend Eldest Son of Mr:  
WILL<sup>m</sup>: TOOVEY and ELIZ: his Wife,  
who Departed this Life May  
the 10<sup>th</sup> 1746 Aged 37 Years.

Inserted in the front door of the vicarage are the following coats-of-arms emblazoned on glass.

On a shield of mediæval glass, more or less repaired and made up in recent times, measuring 13 x 12 inches :—

Party per pale. *Dexter* : gules, an orle argent. BALLIOL. (The orle is entire, but adapted in form to the dexter half of the shield,

though Mr. Gough notes that the ordinary practice in such a case is rather to represent only half the orle, the other half being cut off by the impalement). *Sinister*: six quarters of unequal size. 1 and 6, azure, semé of fleurs-de-lis, only one and two halves\* being seen. (This may be a portion of a shield of France ancient and England quarterly). 2 and 4, azure, 2 bendlets or. D'OYLEY. The coat should be the reverse—viz. Or, 2 bendlets azure. 3, sable, a lion rampant or, his tail extended over his head. 5, vert only. On an escutcheon surtout argent a lion rampant sable. Most of the quarters are severally bordered with pieces of glass of various colours, the whole collection having evidently been patched up without any plan.

A shield of eighteenth-century glass, measuring  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$  inches:—

Party per pale. *Dexter*: 15 quarters in 5 rows.

1. Azure, 3 stirrups or, quartering sable, 3 pairs of hands in armour, clasping, argent. Both for PUREFOY of Shalstone, Bucks.
2. Argent, on a fesse sable, 3 escallops or.
3. Gules, a chevron ermine between 3 leopards' faces or. WYLFORDE.
4. Argent, a chevron sable, in dexter chief a cinquefoil of the last. REMPTONE.
5. Gules, a fesse ermine between 2 chevrons or. CHARNELL.
6. Or, a fesse gules, in chief 3 martlets sable.
7. Gules, 2 bars ermine, in chief a crescent or.
8. Or, 2 bendlets azure. D'OYLEY.
9. Azure, 4 barulets or, in chief a lion passant of the last.
10. Or, 3 chevronels engrailed gules. CHAUNCY.
11. Sable, a chevron argent between 3 hawks' lures of the last.
12. Argent, a bend fusilly gules and or.
13. Argent, a lion rampant gules.
14. Gules, on a chief argent 5 fusils conjoined of the first.
15. Azure, on a fesse engrailed or, between 3 spear-heads argent, a greyhound courant sable.

*The whole impaling*: gules, an orle argent. BALLIOL.

The orle is as before adapted to the (*sinister*) half of the escutcheon, not dimidiated as usual. Why the arms of Balliol are impaled is a mystery: the family appears to have come to an end in the fourteenth century. (The orle might also be for LYNDSEY, co. Lancaster, but it is equally unlikely.) It seems probable that the *sinister* side of this shield is a random composition by a modern glazier.

\* In 6, the lower half fleur-de-lis is reversed, evidently accidentally so placed when the glass was releaded.



On a small shield of seventeenth-century glass measuring  $9 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$  inches:—

Party per pale; within a bordure or. *Dexter*, quarterly of six:

1. Gules, 3 swords in pale\* argent, hilts and pommels or (?),† their points upwards. WOODCHURCH, afterwards CLARKE.
2. Pale wavy of 6, ermine and sable. The original arms of CLARKE.
3. Argent, a bend sable, charged on the upper part with a rose of the first. SHERT.
4. Argent, on a fesse gules, between 6 martlets sable, 2 other martlets or. DE LA HAY.
5. Argent, on a fesse between 3 water-bougets sable, 5 gutters (or tears) of the first. WINTERBORNE.
6. Sable, a chevron between 3 pelicans' heads erased or. GODFRY.

*Sinister*: per fesse; in chief or, a demi-lion rampant gules (?),‡ langued sable; in base, sable only.

This sable quartering reaches above the middle of the shield and above the fesse-line of the dexter half, and appears to have been painted over the original blazoning so as to blot it out.

A single line (or tressure?) is shown on the last four quarterings of the dexter side, to every blazon except the fesse on the 4th, and a double line (or tressure?) round the demi-lion on the sinister side; but they were probably simply added as a finish by the artist, without having any heraldic significance.

Below the dexter side of the shield is "HVMFERY CLARKE ♦", and below the sinister side is "MARY MA - - - -"; the remainder of the name has been carefully scratched off the glass. Part of the third letter remains, and may have been R, ‡ for MARMION, for which family the arms seem intended. Humfry Clarke was apparently a member of the family of that name of Salford, co. Worcester, which obtained a baronetcy in 1617. §

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\* This is the usual blazon, but Mr. Gough points out that it is misleading, as 3 swords in pale would be  $\begin{smallmatrix} + \\ + \\ + \end{smallmatrix}$ , whereas they are in

fact *palletwise*  $\begin{smallmatrix} + \\ + \\ + \end{smallmatrix}$

† The colour has faded.

‡ It looks, however, more like the remains of a K.

§ *The English Baronetage*, printed for Thomas Wotton, 1741, Vol. I.

On an oval medallion, bordered ermine, measuring 10 x 9 inches : or, a lion rampant sable, leaning against a tree proper. Apparently German or Dutch glass, seventeenth or early eighteenth century.

The following is extracted from the Turville Register :—

The Recantation and Submission of Jo: Tovy of Turfield in Bucks at his Readmission into  $\S$  clark place after \* years defection pformed in Turfield Church in  $\S$  time of Divine Service on Sunday April 12 Anno 1663.

I John Toovy doe here in  $\S$  prfence of God and this congregation openly acknowledge that in separating myselfe both in judgement and practife from the publick Dispensation of the Doctrine Worship, and Discipline of the church of England. And likewise by my Reproachfull speechef against Gods Ministerf, Gods publick Ordinances and Gods Houfe (which is this place) I have most grievously offended God, and scandalized his church. I doe declare my selfe heartily sorry for the same. And I doe moreover faithfully promise that for the future I will become a dutifull Son of the church of England, and a dutifull Clark to the Minister of this parish church. In witnesse whereof I doe hereunto set my hand April 12. 1663

JOHN TOVY

The afore<sup>d</sup> Recantation and submission of  $\S$  s<sup>d</sup> Jo: Tovy was by the s<sup>d</sup> Jo: Tovy publicly pronounced and here subscribed at  $\S$  time and place afore<sup>d</sup> in the audience and view of a full Congregation there and then assembled w<sup>ch</sup> if here attested by

Tho: Stiles

Rich. Morgan Minister

Hen: Doyley

Hen: Keeble  $\subset$  his Mark } church wardenf.  
Hen: Hester  $\dagger$  his Mark }

ALFRED HENEAGE COCKS.

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\* The number has not been filled in.

## ARMORIAL CEILING AT FENNY STRATFORD CHURCH.

The armorial ceiling of the north aisle of St. Martin's Church, Fenny Stratford, commemorates some of the donors whose generosity helped to build the church. Cole records that the arms are those of donors of £10 or more: but in the lists of subscriptions in Willis' MSS. (52 B) several are credited with much less than that amount, and only three or four are entered as giving more than £10:10: e.g., Lord Angelsea, £15:15; Mr. Rich. Cambridge, £21.

When built in 1726 the church consisted only of a nave and west tower; the nave (now the north aisle) was 50 feet in length by about 25 feet in breadth. The ceiling is flat, and is divided into forty spaces (ten rows of four spaces in a row), and in each space is a coat of arms with the owner's name and title; in the cave, which encircles the aisle and divides the ceiling from the wall, are 26 coats, arranged ten on each side and three at each end.

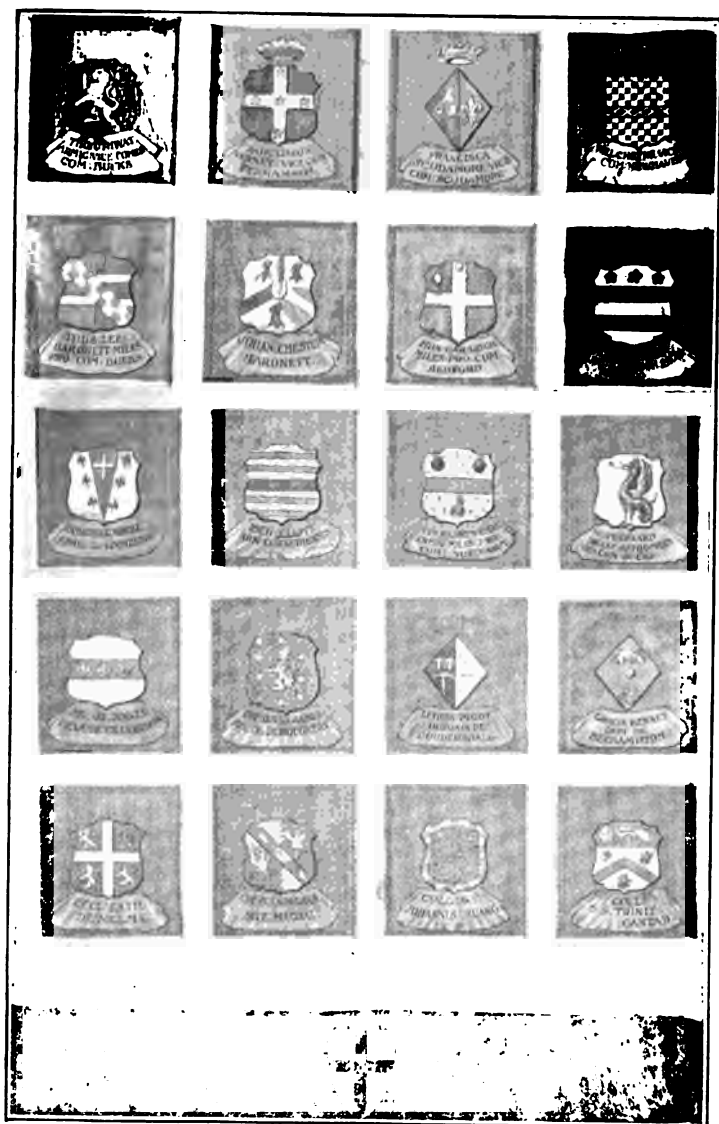
Time has seriously impaired the freshness and colouring of all the arms, and more than partially obliterated several, especially on the south side in the cave. Renovation is obviously needful, and the Vicar and Churchwardens are giving the subject attention.

The stained glass now in the north-west window was originally in the east window, but the extension of the church caused the nave to become the aisle and vestries to be built at the east end of the aisle, thereby closing the original east window and transferring the glass to its present position.

- No. 1. *Coll. Aedis Christi*. Sable, on a cross engrailed argent, a lion passant, gules, between four leopards' heads azure, on a chief or a rose of the third barbed and seeded proper between two cornish choughs proper.
2. *Coll. Aenei Nasi*. The shield divided into three parts paleways. 1st part. ar. a chev. sa. betw. three roses gu. barbed and seeded ppr. 2nd part. gu. two lions pass. guard. ar. on a chief az. the



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B.V.M. and child sitting crowned and holding a sceptre of the second. 3rd part, quarterly, 1st and 4th. ar. a chev. betw. three bugle horns stringed sa. 2nd and 3rd, ar. a chev. betw. three cross crosslets sa.

3. *Coll. Corp. Christi.* Dexter. gu. two keys indorsed in bend the upper ar. the lower or. a sword betw. them in bend sinister of the second, hilted or: impaling, az. a pelican vulning herself or.
4. *Coll. Jesus.* Vert three stags trippant ar. attired or.
5. *Coll. Novum.* Ar. two chevronsels sa. betw. three roses gu. barbed and seeded ppr.
6. *Eccle. Coll. Westmonast.* Az. a cross patoncée betw. four martlets or, on a chief ar. a pale quarterly of France and England betw. two roses gu.
7. *Eccl. Coll. Windesor.* Ar. a cross gu.
8. *Coll. Etonense.* Az. three lillies slipped and leaved ar. on a chief per pale az. and gu. on dexter side a fleur-de-lys on the sinister a lion pass. guard. or.
9. *Villa de Buck.* Per pale gu. and sa. a swan with wings expanded ar. ducally gorged and chained or.
10. *Villa de Bedford.* Az. an eagle displayed ar. crowned or.
11. *Burgus Sancti Albani.* Az. a saltire or.
12. *Coll. B. Ma. prope Winton.* Same as No. 5.
13. *Will. Wake. Archiep. Cantuar.* Az. an episcopal staff in pale or, ensigned with a cross pattée ar. surmounted of a pall of the last charged with four crosses formée fitchée sa. fimbriated or. impaling, Or, two bars gu. in chief three torteaux. A Mitre above the shield.
14. *Wriothesley Russell Dux de Bedford.* Ar. a lion ramp. gu. on a chief sa. three escallops of the field. A ducal coronet above the shield.
15. *Johannes Montagu. Dux de Montagu.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th ar. three lozenges conjoined in fess gu. a border sa. (Montagu). 2nd and 3rd or. an eagle displayed vert beaked and membered gu. (Monthermer). A ducal coronet above the shield.
16. *Scroop Egerton. Dux de Bridgewater.* Ar. a lion ramp. gu. betw. three pheons sa. A ducal coronet above the shield.



17. *Jacobus Compton. Comes de Northampton.* Sa a lion pass. guard. or, betw. three esquires helmets ar. An earl's coronet above the shield.
18. *Arthur Annesley. Comes de Anglesey.* Paly of six ar. and az. a bend gu. An earl's coronet above the shield.
19. *Georgius Lee. Comes de Lichfield.* Ar. a fess betw. three crescents sa. An earl's coronet over the shield.
20. *Montague Venables Bertie. Comes de Abingdon.* Arg. three battering rams barwise in pale ppr. garnished az. An earl's coronet above the shield.
21. *Will. Cheyne. Vice-comes de Newhaven.* Chequy or and az. a fess gu. fretty ar. A viscount's coronet above the shield.
22. *Francisca Scudamore. Vice-comes Scudamore.* on a lozenge—gu. three stirrups leathered and buckled or. impaling az. a fleur-de-lis arg. A viscount's coronet above the shield.
23. *Radulphus Verney. Vice-comes Fermanagh.* Az. on a cross arg. five mullets pierced gu. A viscount's coronet above the shield.
24. *Tho. Uthwat. Armig. Vice-comes Com. Bucks.* Az. a lion ramp. arg.
25. *Alex. Denton. Justiciar Dom. Regis de Banco.* Arg. two bars gu. in chief three cinquefoils sable.
26. *Hon. Car. Leigh. Miles pro com. Bedford.* Gu. a cross engr. arg. in first quarter a lozenge or. a crescent of the first on the cross for difference.
27. *Johan. Chester. Baronett.* Per pale arg. and sa. a chev. engr. betw. three rams' heads erased, horned or, counterchanged. an inescutcheon of Ulster.
28. *Tho. Lee. Baronett. Miles pro com. Bucks.* Az. two bars or, a bend chequy or and gu. an inescutcheon of Ulster.
29. *Mont. Gerard Drake. Armig. Miles pro com. Bucks.* Arg. a wyvern with wings displayed gu.
30. *Thos. Cartwright. Armig. Miles pro com. Northampton.* Erm. a fess engr. gu. betw. three fireballs sa. fired ppr.
31. *Rich. Eliot. Arm. Cornubiensis.* Arg. a fess gu. betw. two bars gemells wavy az. a crescent or.
32. *Richardus Cambridge. Armig. Londonensis.* Arg. on a pile gu. betw. six cross crosslets fitchée sa. a cross patonce of the field.

33. *Gracia Bennet. Dom. de Bechampton.* on a lozenge  
—gu. a bezant betw. three demi-lions ramp. or.
34. *Leticia Pigot. Domina de Doddershall.* on a lozenge  
—sa. three pickaxes arg. impaling, arg. three  
wolves courant barwise in pale az.
35. *Rev. David James. Rectr. de Woughton.* Az. a  
lion ramp. within an orle of roses arg. a martlet  
for difference.
36. *Rev. Jo. Disney. Vicar de Cranbrook.* Arg. on a  
fess gu. three fleur-de-lis or.
37. *Coll. S.S. Trinit. Cantab.* Arg. a chev. betw.  
three roses gu. barbed and seeded ppr. on a chief  
of the second a lion of England betw. two bibles  
or.
38. *Coll. S. Johannis Euang.* France modern and  
England within a border gobony arg. and az.
39. *Coll. Buckingham sive Magdal.* Quarterly per  
pale indented or and az. in 2nd and 3rd quarters  
an eagle displayed of the first, on a bend of the  
second a fret betw. two martlets of the first.
40. *Eccl. Cath. Dunelm.* Az. a cross betw. four lions  
ramp. or.

In the cave, are:

41. Gu. on a cross rayonnée betw. four crosses patée  
or, a hurt charged with a cross treflée or.
42. *Tho. Symonds. Armiger.* Sable a dolphin embowed  
holding in the mouth a fish arg.
43. *Will. Bradshaw. Episcopus Bristol. Decanus Aedis  
Christi. Ozon.* Sable three ducal crowns in  
pale or. impaling, arg. two bendlets sable.
44. *Collegium Universitatis.* Az. a cross patonce betw.  
four martlets or.
45. *Honorabilis Domina. Domina Elizabeth Hastings.*  
on a lozenge—arg. a maunch sable.
46. *Edmund Gibson. Episcopus London.* Gu. two  
swords in saltire arg. hilted or. impaling, az.  
three storks rising arg.
47. *Rev. Martin Benson. Archidiaconus de Berks.  
Rector Noster de Blechley* quarterly, 1st and  
4th gu. on a chev. or three crosses patée sa. 2nd  
arg. on two bars az. three crosses patée or. 3rd  
arg. an eagle displ. gu.
48. *Rev. David Trimnell. Archidiac. Leicesteriensis.  
Rector de Stoke Hammond.* Arg. a cross gu.  
over all a bend or.

49. *Rev. Tho. Tanner. Archidiac. Norfolk. Aedis Christi Oxon. Canon.* Arg. three negroes heads in profile ppr.
50. *Will. Cartwright. Arm. et Byzantia uxor ejus.* Erm. a fess engr. gu. betw. three fireballs sa. fired ppr. a shield of pretence per pale az. and gu. three saltires or.
51. *R. Pomfret and C—— gen. de Newport Pagnell.* A church on a shield.
52. *Will. Gore de Tring. Arm.* Gu. a fess betw. three cross-crosslets fitchée or.
53. *Coll. Magdalen Oxon.* Lozengy erm. and sable, on a chief of the last three lillies slipped arg.
54. Arg. a cross gules.
55. *Coll. Regal. Cantab.* Sa. three roses. arg. on a chief per pale az. and gu. a fleur-de-lis or and a lion of England.
56. *Rev. Edw. Wells, nuper Rector de Blechley.* Az. a book open arg. garnished or with the words "Old and New Testaments."
57. *Gilbertus Symkin. Armig.* Arg. on a bend sa. three dolphins naiant or.
58. *Lucie Knightley. Arm. et uxor ejus filia Henrici Benson. Arm.* Quarterly. 1st and 4th ermine. 2nd and 3rd paly of six or and gu. A shield of pretence arg. on a chev. betw. three goats' heads erased sa. as many escallops or.
59. *Johannes Fortescue. Miles Dom. Regis Justiciarius et Domin. Elizabetha uxor ejus filia Roberti Dormer. Arm.* Az. a bend. engr. arg. cotised or. a shield of pretence, chequy or and az. on a chief of the first a demi-lion ramp. of the last.
60. *Rich. Lowndes de Winslow. Arm.* Arg. fretty az. the interlacings each charged with a bezant. on a canton gu. a leopard's head erased or.
61. Same as No. 47.
62. *Henricus Petty. Comes de Shelburne.* Ermine on a bend az. a magnetic needle ppr. pointing at the pole star or. An earl's coronet above the shield.
63. *Tho. Farmer. Comes de Pomfret.* Arg. a fess sa. betw. three lions' heads erased gu. An earl's coronet above the shield.
64. *Carolus Boyle. Comes de Orrery.* Per bend embattled arg. and gu. An earl's coronet above the shield.

65. *Hugo Boulter. Archiepise. Armagh. nuper Episcopus Bristol et Decanus Aedis Christi. Ozon.* Az. an episcopal staff in pale arg. ensigned with a cross patée or, surmounted by a pall of the second fimbriated and fringed or charged with four crosses formée fitchée sa. impaling, quarterly az. and erm. in first quarter a dove ppr. and in the fourth a bird bolt in pale or feathered arg.
66. *Sir Holland Egerton.* quarterly. 1st arg. a lion ramp. gu. betw. three pheons sa. 2nd gu. three pheons or. 3rd barry of six arg. and az. a label of five points gu. 4th az. semé of lis a lion. . . arg.

In the westernmost window of the north side of the north aisle are the following in stained glass:—

67. The Royal Arms G.R. (Hanover in the fourth quarter).
- 68 and 69. Arms of Oxford and Cambridge Universities.
70. *Thos. Price. Arm. Restitut. Fun.* Arg. three cornish choughs sa. Crest. a lion's face pierced through the mouth in bend with an arrow arg.
71. *Rich. Reynolds. Episcopus Lincoln.* Gu. two lions of England: on a chief az. the B.V.M. and child sitting crowned and holding a sceptre of the second: impaling, gu. a chev. chequy az. and or betw. three cross-crosslets arg.
72. *Nich. Claget. S.T.P. Archidiac. Bucking.* Erm. on a fess sa. three pheons or. Crest. a demieagle erm. wings displ. crowned and beaked or.
73. *Fortescue impaling Stonor.* quarterly 1st and 4th. az. on a bend engr. arg. cotised or a mullet sa. 2nd and 3rd arg. fretty sa. on a chief or three roses gu. impaling, quarterly of thirteen. 1st, az. two bars dancettée or. 2nd, or three roses gu. 3rd, az. four lions ramp. or, on a canton of the last a mullet sa. 4th, az. on a fess. . . . betw. three lions faces or, an annulet sa. 5th, gu. a saltire arg. a label of the last. 6th, arg. three fusils in fess gu. 7th, or an eagle displ. vert. 8th, gu. a pale engr. arg. 9th, same as No. 4. 10th, arg. on a canton gu. a rose or. 11th, arg. a saltire engr. gu. 12th. England. 13th, or a lion ramp. gu.

74. *Fortescue impaling Bolein.* Fortescue as above, impaling, quarterly of six. 1st, arg. a chev. gu. betw. three bulls' heads coupé sa. 2nd, quarterly sa. and arg. 3rd, az. a fess betw. six cross-crosslets or. 4th, az. three sinister hands erect apaumée coupé at the wrist arg. 5th, Erm. on a chief sa. three crosses patée arg. 6th, az. a fret arg. a chief gu.
75. *Dr. Browne Willis.* arms on his gravestone which is now placed upright against the east wall of the north aisle. Quarterly 1st and 4th, arg. a fess betw. three lions ramp. gu. on a border of the last eight bezants (Willis). 2nd, or on two bars sa. three crosses patée fitchée arg. two and one (Fell). 3rd, arg. on a chev. sa. betw. three cranes az. as many escallops or (Browne). On a shield of pretence, arg. a fess gu. betw. two bars gemells wavy az. (Eliot).

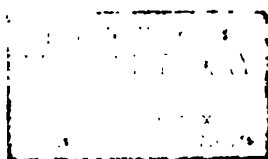
## NOTES AND DETAILS.

- No. 1. Christ Church Coll., Oxford. The arms are those of the founder, Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal Archbishop of York 1514-30: his crest was a naked arm embowed grasping a shinbone all ppr. It was the original intention of Wolsey to name his foundation "Cardinal College." Dr. B. Willis was at Christ Church.
2. Of Oxford. First part, the arms of the founder, William Smith. Second part, arms of the See of Lincoln. Third part, arms of Sir Richard Sutton, of Presbury, Chester, Kt., who finished the College.
3. Of Oxford. As used now, the shield is divided into three parts paleways. First part, the arms of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester 1501-28. Second part, arms of the See of Winchester. Third part (which is in addition to those in the blazon here set forth), arms of Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter 1505-19, viz.: "Sa. a chev. or betw. three owls arg. on a chief of the second as many roses gu."
4. Of Oxford. Founded by Queen Elizabeth 1571. The arms are those of Hugh Price, Doctor of Laws, a liberal contributor to the building.



Hic situs est  
BROWNE WILLIS. Antiquarius.  
Cujus cl. Avi æternæ Memoriz.  
THO. WILLIS Archiatri totius Europæ celeberrimi  
defuncti Die SANCTI MARTINI. A:D: 1675.  
Hæc CAPELLA. exiguum Monumentum est  
Obiit 5<sup>o</sup> Die Feb: A:D: 1760.  
Ætatis suæ 78.

O CHRISTE. Soter. et Judex,  
huic Peccatorum primo  
miserecors & propitius esto.



5. Of Oxford. The arms are those of the founder, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, 1367-1405, and Lord Chancellor of England. New Coll. is patron of the living and manorial Lord of Newton Longueville, Bucks. These arms appear in the church: also in stained glass (and upside down) in the little chapel at Tattenhoe, adjacent to Bletchley.
6. The arms attributed to Edward the Confessor, usually depicted with five martlets.
7. The cross of St. George, patron saint of England.
8. Carta An<sup>o</sup>. 27<sup>o</sup> H. VI. N. 48.

Pro Collegio de Eaton.

Rex assignavit Collegio B.V. Mariae et Matris Xti. in Etona juxta Wyndesoram, quod fundaverat, pro Armis & Armorum Insignis, In Campo nigro tres Liliorum Flores Argenteos, habentes in Animo, ut in Secula duraturum jam fundatum Collegium, cujus Perpetuitatem Stabilitate Coloris nigro significari voluimus, Flores lucidissimos in omni Scientiarum Genere, redolentes parturiat ad Honorem et devotissimum Cultum Omnipotentis Dei, intemerataeq. virginis & matris gloriosi, cujus sicuti in aliis, et in hac potissimum Fundatione nra flagranti, cum Animo internam et admodum vehementissimam gerimus Devotionem. Quibus item ut aliquid regiae nobilitatis impertiremur, quod vere Regium et celebre declararet opus Parcellass Armorum quae Nobis in Regnis Angliae et Franciae Jure debentur Regio, in Summo Scuti locari statuimus, partitum principale de Azoreo cum Francorum Flore, de Rubeo cum peditante Leopardo aureo.

Teste Rege apud Westmon. 1<sup>o</sup>. Jan: An<sup>o</sup>. Regni sui 27<sup>o</sup>.

Per ipsum Regem de data pdicta Autoritate Parliamenti.

Wybysh.

9. The arms of the Town, and *not* of Buckinghamshire, as popularly supposed. Probably devised from the armorial insignia of the Stafford family, Dukes of Buckingham, whose crest was a swan's head betw. two wings elevated, and whose supporters were two swans ppr. beaked and legged sa. ducally gorged per pale gu. and sa.



10. "Burke" blasens the arms of the Town of Bedford, thus: "An eagle displ. looking to the sinister  
"with wings inverted gu. ducally crowned or,  
"on the eagle a large castle surmounted by two  
"more one above the other arg."
11. The arms of St. Albans Abbey and Town.
12. Winchester School, same arms and founder as New Coll., Oxford. (See note 5 supra.)
13. Bedford, in "Blazon of Episcopacy," gives a trefoil vert betw. the bars. William Wake was the son of William Wake, of Blandford Forum, Dorset, gent., and his wife Amy, dau. of Edward Cutler, of Stower Payne, Dorset, gent. Born 26 Jan., 1657. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxon, at the age of 15, on 28 Feb., 1672-2. B.A. 1676. M.A. 1679. B. and D.D. 1689. Canon 1689. Had a licence on 26 Sept., 1688, to marry Etheldreda, third dau. and coh. of Sir William Hovell, of Hillingdon, Norfolk, Kt., and of St. Giles in the Fields: (she died 15 April, 1731, and had a large family). Was chaplain in ordinary to Will. and Mary. Rector of St. James', Westminster, 1695. Rector of St. John's, Westm. 1701. Dean 1701, and Prebendary and Canon o. Exeter 1701. Lord Justice in 1719-20-3-5. Bishop of Lincoln 1705, translated to the Primacy in succession to Thomas Tenison in 1716. Died at Lambeth 29 Jan., 1736. He was of wide reading, immense industry and tolerant spirit. Was buried at Croydon, and his monument was destroyed when the parish church was burned down in 1867.
14. Wriothesley, son of Lord William Russell (beheaded 1683) and his wife Rachel, dau. of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton: succeeded his grandfather William, first Duke of Bedford, in 1700. Matriculated at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, 13 May, 1696, age 15. Was gentleman of the Bedchamber to William III., 1701-2. K.G. 1702. Died 26 May, 1711.
15. John, second Duke of Montagu; courtier; was the eldest surviving son of Ralph, first Duke, by his first wife Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and widow of Joceline

Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland. Was Colonel of Horse Guards and "Gold Stick" to George I. On 23 Oct., 1717, was admitted, at his own request, Fell. of the Royal Coll. Physic., London, K.G., 1719. Was born March, 1688; died 6 July, 1749, aged 60, when his titles became extinct. He married Mary, dau. and coh. of John, first Duke of Marlborough, no male issue surviving.

16. Scroope Egerton, 4th Earl of Bridgewater, was the third son of John, 3rd Earl, by his second wife, Jane, eldest dau. of Charles, Duke of Bolton: he was born 11 Aug., 1681; his two elder brothers were burned to death when Bridgewater House, Barbican, London, was destroyed by fire in April, 1687. He was created Duke of Bridgewater in 1720. Was married firstly to Elizabeth, dau. and coh. of John, second Duke of Marlborough: and secondly to Rachel, sister to his son-in-law, the Duke of Bedford. He died 11 Jan., 1745, aged 63, and was buried in Little Gaddesden Church, Herts. His burial is recorded in the register on 20 Jan., 1744-5, "in linnen;" there is no monument to his memory. He was succeeded by his son John, 2nd Duke, who died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother Francis as 3rd Duke, "the founder of inland navigation," at whose death, in 1803, the dukedom became extinct. The earldom became extinct in 1829.
17. James Compton was the son of George, Earl of Northampton: was born in London, 1688. Matriculated at Ch. Ch., Oxon, 8 June, 1703, age 16. Succeeded as 5th Earl in 1727. M.P. for Warwickshire 1710-1. Recorder of Northants. Died at Chiswick 3 Oct., 1754, aged 67. Buried at Compton Parva, Warwick.
18. Arthur Annesley, 5th Earl of Angelsey, was the third son of James, 2nd Earl by Elizabeth, dau. of John, Earl of Rutland. He succeeded his brother John, the 4th Earl, in 1710. He married Mary, dau. of John Thompson, Lord Haversham. He was made a Lord Justice by George I., and

a privy councillor, also joint treasurer of Ireland. He was also high steward of Cambridge University, which he represented in three Parliaments. He died and was buried at Farnborough, Hants, 31 March, 1737, age 57. Having no issue, he was succeeded by his kinsman, Richard, 5th Lord Altham. The holders of the title of Viscount Valentia are of his family.

19. George Henry Lee, 2nd Earl of Lichfield, was the fourth son of Edward Henry, the first Earl, and his wife, Charlotte Fitz-Roy, dau. of Charles II., and the Duchess of Cleveland. He married Frances, dau. of Sir John Hales: died 13 February, 1742, and was buried at Spellsbury, Oxon, on 25 Feb. (see register). The title became extinct in 1776. The holders of the title of Viscount Dillon are of this family.
20. Lord Abingdon was born in 1672, and died 16 June, 1743, age 71; assumed by royal licence, 1687, the additional surname of Venables.
21. William Cheyne, 2nd Viscount Newhaven, was the only son of Charles, first Viscount, and Jane, eldest dau. and coh. of William Cavendish, first Duke of Newcastle. He was bapt. at Chelsea 14 July, 1657. He was M.P. for Bucks, and made lord lieutenant in 1712. Was married firstly to Elizabeth Thomas, grand-dau. of Lady Morgan: and secondly to Gertrude, sister of Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston. Having no issue, his title became extinct at his death, 14 Dec., 1738. Willis gives the date of his death as 27 May, 1728, aged 71, at Westminster, buried at Drayton Beauchamp. He sold his manor of Chelsea in 1712 to Sir Hans Sloane.
22. Frances, the wife of James, 3rd Viscount Scudamore, was the dau. and heir of Simon Lord Digby. She died of small-pox at Westminster, 3 May, 1729, aged 44, and was buried at Holme Lacy, co. Hereford, on 17 May (par. reg.) The epitaph of the 3rd Viscount is M.S. | *Præhonorabilis Jacobi Dni Scudamore | Vicecomitis de Sligo & Baronis de Dromore in Regno Hiberniae | In uxorem duxit Franciscam Filiam Unicam | Præhonorabilis Simonis Dni Digby per quam Filiam*

habuit unicam & Haeredem Franciscam | obiit 2<sup>o</sup>  
Die Decembris 1716 | aetatis 33. | The title thus  
becoming extinct, the daughter Frances married  
firstly the Duke of Beaufort, who divorced her  
1743: in 1760 she married Charles Fitz-Roy, a  
natural son of the Duke of Grafton, and by him  
she left an only child, Frances, who married  
Charles, Duke of Norfolk. The Scudamore  
family acquired the manor of Stoke Hammond  
about 1660.

23. Ralph Verney, 2nd Viscount Fermanagh, was born  
in 1683, and was the eldest son of Sir John  
Verney (Viscount in 1703), and his third wife,  
Elizabeth, dau. of Ralph Palmer, Esq., of  
Chelsea. The 2nd Viscount, who was created  
Earl Verney in 1742, married Catherine, d. and  
coh. of Henry Paschall, Esq., of Essex. He  
entered Merton Coll., Oxon, 12 Oct., 1700, age  
16. Was M.P. for Amersham 1717-27: Wen-  
dover 1741. He died 14 Oct., 1752, aged 69.,  
and was buried at Claydon. At the death in  
1791 of his son and successor, Ralph, 2nd Earl,  
the titles became extinct.
24. Thomas Uthwat was born at Antwerp, temp.  
Will. III. Was Lord of the Manor of Great  
Linford. His death is recorded in the Par.  
Reg. "1754, Aug. 8. Thos. Uthwat Esq. This  
"polite and accomplished gent. who had travelled  
"through France and Italy, and had been High  
"Sheriff for this co. having been at times dis-  
"ordered in his mind, cut his own throat and  
"died a few hours after at his house in this  
"parish. He left a dr. only behind him, the  
"wife of Matthew Knapp, of Little Linford,  
"Esq." His epitaph in the church is "In the  
"vault underneath | Lye the remains of | Thomas  
"Uthwat Esq. | who Died August 2nd, 1754, aged  
"61 years | Also of | Catherine his wife | Daughter  
"of Richard Dalton of Walesby | in the County  
"of Lincoln Esq. | who died July 22nd 1769 |  
Aged 74 years."
25. Sir Alexander Denton was the second son of  
Alexander Denton, Esq., of Hillesden, and his  
wife Hester, dau. and heir of Nicholas Harman,

of Middleton Stony, Oxon. He was born 14 Aug., 1679, and married Catherine, dau. and heir of John Bond, of Sundridge, Kent. (She died 26 June, 1733, age 39, bur. Hillesden). Matriculated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 15 Apr., 1697, age 17. Barrister Midd. Temp. 1704. Benchers 1720. K.C. and Sergeant-at-law 1722. Recorder of Buckingham, and M.P. for that town 1708-22. Became Justice of the Court of Common Pleas 1722. Chancellor to the Prince of Wales 1729. He died at Bath 22 March, 1739, aged 60, bur. Hillesden.

Hillesden was granted by Edw. VI. in 1547 to Thos. Denton, Armig. Ancestors of the Coke family, Earls of Leicester.

26. The Hon. Chas. Leigh was a son of Thomas, Baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh, co. Warwick, and his second wife, Eleanor, dau. of Edward, Lord Rockingham. Was born 1685. Matriculated at Balliol Coll. 18 May, 1702, age 16. Barrister of the Inn. Temp. 1701. M.P. for Warwick 1710; for Higham Ferrars 1714-5; for co. Beds 1722-7 and 1733-4. Married Barbara Lumley, dau. of the Earl of Scarborough (she died 11 Jan., 1755). Inherited the estates at Leighton Buzzard of his great-uncle, the Hon. Chas. Leigh (a son of the first Lord Leigh), who died, aged 80, 23 June, 1704. He died 27 July, 1749, aged 62, and was buried at Leighton Buzzard.

27. Sir John Chester, 6th Baronet, was third son of Sir John Chester, 4th Baronet; he was born 16 May, 1693, and succeeded his brother William, the 5th Bart., in 1726: his mother was Anne, daughter of William Wollaston, of Shenton, co. Leicester, Esq. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Bagot: was M.P. in 1741 for Bedfordshire, and died 8 Feb., 1747.

The Baronetcy was created in 1619, and became extinct in 1769 at the death of Sir Anthony Chester, the 9th Bart.

28. Sir Thomas Lee, 3rd Baronet, was the eldest son of Sir Thos. Lee, 2nd Bart., and his wife Alice, the daughter of Thos. Hopkins, Esq., of London. He was born 31 March, 1687: M.P. for Wycombe

1710, Knight of the Shire 1721; married Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Sandys, Esq., of London (she d. 10 Dec., 1728), and died 17 Dec., 1749, age 63, and was buried at Hartwell. The Baronetcy became extinct in 1827.

29. Montagu Garrard Drake, Esq., of Shardeloes, Amersham, was the son of Montagu Drake, and a daughter of Sir J. Garrard, Bart. He matriculated at St. John's Coll., Oxon, 17 June, 1706, then aged 15. M.A. 16 July, 1709. M.P. Amersham 1713-22; Bucks 1722-7. Died in London 26 April, 1728, age 35. Buried in Amersham Church: his epitaph contains the most profuse and minute details of his descent, character, virtues, etc., and extends to 35 long lines.
30. Thomas Cartwright, Esq., of Aynhoe, Northants, was the son of William Cartwright, of Bloxham, Oxon, and his second wife, Ursula, daughter of Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax (she d. 26 July, 1702, age 55). He married Airmin, second daughter and coh. of Thomas, 2nd Lord Crew, and his second wife, Anne, dau. and coh. of Sir William Airmine, of Osgoodby, Lincoln: she d. Feb., 1728. Mr. Cartwright was High Sheriff in 1693 for Northants and Oxfordshire; he was M.P. for 50 years for Northants, and died 10 March, 1747, aged 77: buried at Aynhoe.
31. Richard Eliot, Esq., of Port Eliot, Cornwall, 6 Sept., 1694, was the son of William Eliot. Matriculated at Balliol Coll., Oxon., 15 July, 1712., then aged 18. B.A. 1716. Auditor and Receiver-General to the Prince of Wales. M.P. in 1733 for St. Germain's; 1734-7 for Liskeard; d. 19 Nov., 1748; buried at St. Germain's, Cornwall. The Eliot arms are carved in stone outside the Tower of the Church, over the west door. Mrs. Browne Willis belonged to the Eliot family.
32. Richard Cambridge, Esq., d. 30 Nov., 1729, in London, aged 61 or more, buried at Epsom, Surrey.
33. Mrs. Grace Bennet, of Beachampton, was the daughter of Symon Bennet, of Beachampton, and his wife, Grace, dau. and coh. of Gilbert Morewood, Esq. She was baptised at Calverton

20 Oct., 1664; and married her distant kinsman, John Bennett, of Abingdon, Oxon., and died 5 Sept., 1732, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The Bennet family was descended from Thomas Bennett, of Clapcot, Berks, to whom there is a monument in Wallingford Church; his grandson, Sir Thomas Bennet, was Lord Mayor of London in 1603. There is a noble monument at Beachampton to Symon Bennett, his wife, and several of their children. Grace, widow of Symon Bennett, was of eccentric character and miserly habits, and is said to have been murdered in 1694 by one Barnes, a butcher, of Stony Stratford. The family matches were distinguished, the Earls of Tankerville and Marquesses of Salisbury being descended from the Bennets.

34. Letitia Pigot was one of the ten daughters of Sir Robert Lovett, of Liscombe Park, and his second wife Anne, daughter of Richard Saunders, of Dinton, Esq. She married Thomas Pigot, of Doddershall, Esq., and died 18 Nov., 1735, aged 84, and was buried at Quainton Mallet.

35. Rev. David James, Rector of Woughton, is perhaps the David, son of Rice James, of Kennorth, co. Carmarthen, who matriculated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxon, 17 March, 1701-2, aged 19, and became B.A. 1715. He was born 1681, and died 8 Jan., 1745, aged 65; was buried in Woughton Church, where there is now a flat gravestone in the Tower and a mural monument in the Chancel to the memory of himself and wife. The arms on the monument are "a lion ramp, with a wheat ear in dexter paw, in a field semée of roses" (no tinctures), with escutcheon of pretence "a bend erm. betw. 2 cotises flory counterflory" (no tinctures).

Anthony James, Esq., assumed the name and arms of Keck in 1737 as devisee of his maternal grandfather, Anthony Keck, Esq. "sa. a bend erm. betw. two cotises flory counterflory or."

In Cole's MSS., Vol. 38, is this: "Mr. James, Rect. of Woughton, married a great heiress named Keck, of London (father was a scrivener), and lived in the parsonage house till his death without ever laying out

“a shilling more upon it than he could not avoid: tho’  
 “he died worth £100,000; the chiefest part of which  
 “went to his eldest son, who changed his name to Keck:  
 “and about £20,000 to Mr. David James, of Ampthill,  
 “the younger son, who married a sister of Mr. Primatt  
 “Knapp, Rector of Shenley, but had no children. Old  
 “Mr. James was to have been married to old Mrs.  
 “Hanmer, of Sympson, within a week, when he was  
 “taken ill and died: he had bought himself a suit of  
 “black velvet for the occasion. Mrs. Hanmer is still  
 “alive, about 78 years old: so that she was 65 in 1746,  
 “the date of Mr. James’ death. (Written 1760).”

36. Rev. Joseph Disney was the son of Rev. Matthew Disney, and his second wife, a widow of Mr. Darell, of Lillingstone. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxon, 19 Jan., 1713-4, aged 18. B.A. in 1717. M.A. from King’s Coll., Cantab., 1724. Vicar of Cranbrook, Kent, 1725; of Appledore 1726. He was born 23 Jan., 1694. Married Ann, daughter of Mr. Ross, of Barbadoes, and died 3 Aug., 1777; buried at Cranbrook Church, where a tablet on the north wall of the chapel at the N.E. of the church is thus inscribed:  
 “Rev. Joseph Disney A.M., | vicar of Cranbrook  
 “and Appledore | son of the Rev. Matthew  
 “Disney A.M. | Rector of Bletchley, Bucks |  
 “died Aug. 3rd, 1777, aged 82 | having been |  
 “Respected as a Gentleman | Distinguished as  
 “a Scholar | Exemplary as a Clergyman | His  
 “wife Ann daughter of Mr. Ross of Barbadoes |  
 “died Jany. 31 1782 aged 76 | She was a pious  
 “and benevolent Christian. | The best of wives  
 “and kindest of mothers. | Their eldest son the  
 “Rev. Matthew Disney B.D. | Fellow of St.  
 “John’s Oxon | having proved himself worthy  
 “of such parents | died March 9th 1768 aged  
 “37 | William Disney B.D. Rector of Pluckley |  
 “and his sister Ann | as a testimony of filial duty  
 “and brotherly affection | have jointly erected  
 “this monument | Vide Sepulchrum |.”

NOTE.—The tomb referred to is a large and costly tomb of marble in the churchyard, fenced round with iron rails, which are fallen into ruins. The inscription is illegible, as the face of the marble is perished.



"Disney, De Iseney, de Isegni, name and line be gentleman of France." (Leland). Sir Henry Disney, Kt., of Norton Disney, co. Lincoln, was the father of the Rev. Thomas Disney, Rector of Stoke Hammond, who gave £300 for the living of Bletchley for his son Matthew; the latter was Rector of Bradwell (while waiting for Bletchley to fall vacant). Cole records (MSS., Vol. 29), Mr. Matt. Disney was twice married by his first wife; he had 4 or 5 daughters, and by his second wife 3 or 4 sons. His widow still lives (1754), aged 93, on a jointure of £130 (from her first husband, Mr. Darell). Her daughter lives with her, who married first Mr. Grainger, Apothecary of Bedford, and secondly Mr. Corn, Attorney, who left her a widow. She is now going to be married thirdly to Mr. Hawes, brother to the Rector of Simpson. The Rev. Matthew Disney was one of Browne Willis' guardians, and was universally esteemed: he died suddenly in his study, and was found found on his knees dead, as if at his devotions.

37. Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Founded by Henry VIII. in 1546.

38. Of Cambridge (the Oxford Coll. is St. John Baptist). Founded by Henry VII.'s mother.

39. Arms of Magdalen Coll., Cambridge. Founded in 1541 by Thomas Audley, Baron Walden and Lord Chancellor.

42. Thomas Symonds was a grandson of Dr. Thomas Willis, being the son of the latter's daughter, Jane, and Robert Symonds (and was therefore first cousin to Browne Willis, Esq.) He was of Pengthly, co. Hereford; b. 8 Oct., 1685, and died in 1760, a few days after Browne Willis.

Dr. B. Willis held his cousin in high respect: in his own MSS. refers to him as "the great ornament of this age," and as "Thos. Symonds, M.D., Si quis alius." Cole writes that in ordinary conversation B. Willis never mentioned his cousin without calling him the honourable Dr. Symonds, or using some such term of esteem. Dr. Symonds is supposed to have studied medicine in his youth; that he was a physician is likely from an extant letter of his (1756) advising B. Willis about the latter's health, and discussing the symptoms and cure of a local disease of a chronic nature (hydrocele). At the first

coming of the Hanoverian family, as Willis was disinclined to take the oath of allegiance he turned over his estate in trust to Dr. Symonds, in order to avoid possible penalties. So far did Willis carry his esteem that he had the "arms" of Symonds placed as an addition to the sign of the principal Inn at Fenny Stratford, the "Dolphin" consequently hung as an addition to the "Red Lion" in 1750 (circa). Dr. Symonds was left a small legacy by his cousin (revoked in a codicil); and named as an assistant executor, an office he did not live to carry out.

43. William Bradshaw, Bishop of Bristol, was the son of William Bradshaw, of Abergravenney, gent. He matriculated at Ball. Coll., Oxon, 12 Nov., 1692, age 19. Became B.A. and Fellow of New Coll. 1697. Took his M.A. at Cambridge 1700. Proctor 1711, Canon 1723, and Dean of Ch. Ch., Oxon, 1724-32; D.D. and Bishop of Bristol 21st Sept., 1724. He was also Prebendary of Canterbury and Oxon, and Rector of Fawleigh, Hants. Vicar of East Peckham, Kent, 1719. B. 10 April, 1671, and died at Bath 16 Dec., 1732, aged 62. Lies buried in his Cathedral near the Bishop's throne under a black stone, from which the inscription is now gone.

44. University Coll., Oxford, founded mythically by King Alfred in 872: re-founded in 1219 by William, Archdeacon of Durham. The arms are those attributed to Edward the Confessor, but there ought to be five martlets.

45. Lady Elizabeth Hastings, better known as Betty Hastings, "whom to love was a liberal education" (Steele, Tatler, No. 49). On the death of her brother, George, Earl of Haddington, Lady Elizabeth succeeded to a fortune of something less than £3,000 a year. She lived at Ledstone House, Yorks. She was of "pious and benevolent memory," and her religious belief seems to have borne fruit of large and excellent quality, so extensive and numerous were her benefactions and charities. She was born in April, 1682, and died 22 Dec., 1739; buried at Ledsham, York, where a handsome monument, with Latin inscription (perhaps penned by Sterne) commemorate this "ornament to her sex."

46. Edmund Gibson was the son of Edmund Gibson, of Knipe, co. Westmoreland. Matriculated at Queen's Coll., Oxon, 29 Oct., 1686, age 17. B.A. 1691. M.A. 1694. Fellow 1695. Librarian at Lambeth, and D.D. 1702 of Midd. Temple, 1694. Rector of Sisted, Essex, 1700; of Lambeth, 1703. Precentor and Canon of Chichester 1703. Archdeacon of Surrey 1710. Gov. of Charterhouse 1723. Bishop of Lincoln 1716; translated to London 1723. Died at Bath 6 Sept., 1748, aged 69. Buried at Fulham, under a handsome altar tomb of Portland stone and black marble at the N.E. part of the churchyard. He was a younger son by his father's first wife, Jane Langhorne: and was said to have married a sister of John Bettesworth, Dean of the Arches, and was survived by 7 of his 12 children. On his tomb the "storks" are represented "close:" and Cole says he also bore an escutcheon of pretence "or, a lion ramp. within a border az" for Jones.

Cole, MSS. 5831, fo. 43, writes: "Bp. Gibson was "one of the worthiest Bps. of my time, as well as one "of the most learned. He had several sons, two of "whom I remember at Eton Schole, and one died while "he was at Clare Hall, Cambs. One thing ought particularly to be remembered to his honour; he had a "legacy left him by Dr. Crowe, who had been preferred "by him, of between £3,000 or £4,000, which he generously gave among the testator's poor relations."

47. See No. 61.

48. Rev. David Trimnell, son of Charles Trimnell, of Abbots Ripton, Hunts., clericus, matriculated at New Coll., Oxon, 15 Sept., 1693, aged 18. B.A. 1697. M.A. 1700. D.D. Lambeth 1716. Chaplain to Bishop Wake, of Lincoln. Rector (1708) of Stoke Hammond for 48 years. Precentor of Lincoln, Archdeacon of Leicester 1715. B. May, 1766. Died at Lincoln 18 May, 1756. Was a brother of Nicholas Trimnell, Bishop of Winchester.

Cole records in his MSS., Vol. 29, p. 135, et seq.: "Dr. David Trimnell. . . . was a very worthy and "good man, and, allowing that he was rather too much "attached to laying up money, yet the excessive griping-

“ness of his little wife, whose family name was Barton, made any defect in that sort to be overlooked in him : he had, many years before he died, the misfortune to be a little disordered in his head, which showed itself also in one of his daughters, a very good sort of a woman, and married unhappily to a very worthless man, Mr. Frank, to whom the Archdeacon gave the Registry of his jurisdiction and a good Fortune; yet he made her so bad an husband that they are now parted : He was disordered also in his head, and had been formerly married and had children, one of whom, if not the only one, Hillersden Frank is Fell. of King’s College, Cantab., and tho’ an excellent scholar, as it is said, has all the appearance imaginable of inheriting his family’s unhappy malady. Another of Dr. Trimmell’s daughters married one Mr. Peacock, a tradesman of good character, and formerly a Quaker of Huntingdon : and a third, the youngest, lately, since the death of her father, is married to a gentleman of the army, one Mr. Thornton, whose father is a man of good family in Northants.”

49. Rev. Thos. Tanner, son of Thos. Tanner, Vicar of Market Lavington, Wilts, matriculated at Queen’s Coll., Oxon, 17 Dec., 1689, aged 15, B.A. 1693. Chaplain 1695 and Fell. of All Souls 1696. M.A. 1696. B. and D.D. 1710. Chancellor of Norwich 1700. Canon of Ely 1713, and of Christ Ch. Oxon. 1724. Rector of Thorpe Bishops, Norwich, 1706. Archdeacon of Norfolk 1721. Rector of Llandrillo, Merioneth, 1733. Bishop of St. Asaph 1732. Died at Christ Church, Oxon, 14 Dec., 1735, and there buried, aged 62.

Bishop Tanner was an ardent antiquary and friend of Dr. Browne Willis, was author of *Notitia Monastica*. He assumed the arms of the Tanner family of Cornwall, with whom he was not connected nor related. Armorial bearings were not the only property “assumed” by the Bishop; it is said that after his death many valuable MSS. missing from ecclesiastical libraries were discovered among his possessions. His long epitaph in Christ Church glows with eulogy: “*Hanc Aedem canonicus ornavit. . . . Vir erat ad omne officium summa fide et diligenta, rara pietate, humanissima*”

"*erga omnes voluntate liberalitate in egenos effusissima.*"

50. William Cartwright, of Aynhoe, co. Northants, son of Thos. Cartwright, see note 30. Matriculated at B.N.C., Oxon, 8 Mar., 1720, age 16. D.C.L. on 2 July, 1759. M.P. Northants 1754 until his death, 29 June, 1768. He married Byzantia, dau. of Ralph Lane, of Woodberry, Gamlingay, Esq.; she died 1738. He marriedly secondly Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, of Rowsham, Oxon, and had a son, Thomas, aged 12, in 1748.
51. R. Pomfret, or Benjamin Pomfret, is occasionally mentioned in the Willis MS. and Cole MSS., e.g., May 14, 1730: Recd. and borrowed of Mr. Pomfret for the use of Stratford Chapel the sum of Five Guineas wh. I promise to repay on demand. repaid Aug. 3, 1730. Browne Willis (signature). He was also one of Dr. B. Willis' exors. Heraldically, he was not "generosus;" the device over his name is not a coat of arms.
52. William Gore, of Tring, Herts. Died in London 22 Oct., 1739. Buried at Tring; there is no monument to him. Probably a son of Sir William Gore (3rd Lord Mayor of London of his name and family), who died 1707, and, with his wife, lies buried at Tring. The very handsome silver-gilt communion plate, now in use, was given to the church of Tring by William Gore, of London, in 1714.
53. Magdalen Coll., Oxon, founded by William Patten, or (from his birthplace) William of Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester in 1457. Arms of Patten, "fusilly erm. and sa."
54. Escutcheon of St. George, patron saint of England.
55. King's Coll., Cantab. Founded in 1441 by Henry VI.
56. Rev. Edward Wells, son of Edward Wells, vicar of Corsham, Wilts. Matriculated at Ch. Ch., Oxon, 17 Dec., 1686, age 19. B.A. 1690. M.A. 1693. B. and D.D. 1704. Rector of Cotesbach, co. Leicest., 21 March, 1701-2. Rect. of Bletchlev 1716. Died 11 July, 1727. Buried at Cotesbach No monument.

Browne Willis is said to have been Dr. Wells' pupil, but this is unproved. Willis offered the living of Bletchley to Wells in a letter beginning "Your wearing your own hair is a circumstance so very agreeable to me, that it has determined me to offer you the living, etc." Cole records that Dr. Wells subsequently took to a wig. B. Willis wore a wig himself, but would not suffer anyone about him to do so. Cole also gives a long and entertaining account of the disagreements and squabbles between Wells and his patron. The Rector resided chiefly at Cotesbach, probably because living at Bletchley was made so very unpleasant for him. At his death he left his money to his nephews, one of whom, Rev. Edw. Wells, was curate at Bletchley 1718 to 1727, where he married, and had a son, Edward (churchwarden 1753), who kept a grocer's shop at Water Eaton, and married a daughter of Thos. Cooke, farmer at Eaton, and had six children by her. The Rev. Edw. Wells laid aside his cassock and turned physician, and his brother John became curate.

57. Gilbert Symkin, Esq., b. 1682. Died 15 May, 1744, age 60. Buried Bristol Cathedral. No monument.
58. Lucy Knightley, Esq., son of Richard Knightley, of Fawsley, co. Northants, Esq., and Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Waldron, of Barbadoes, a judge. He married Jane, dau. and coh. of H. Benson, Esq. Her epitaph in Fawsley Church reads thus: In Memory of the Honourable | Jane Grey Knightly | (daughter and co-heir of Henry Benson | of Dodford in the County of Northampton Esquier | and Elizabeth his wife who was sister to | Thomas Earl of Stamford) | She was wife of Lucy Knightley Esqr | now possessor of Fawsley) by whom he | had two sons Valentine and Richard | and four daughters, Elizabeth, Jane | Lucy and Deborah. She died the third day | of December Anno. Dom. 1731 | Much lamented, being indued with all the | good qualities belonging to human nature | The said Lucy Knightley Esqr | died August 1738 and lies here interred | Valentine Knightley Esqr. | M.P. for the County; his son succeeded to the property, etc.

Mr. Lucy Knightley purchased Haversham in 1728, and was descended from the Lucy family, co. Warwick. Dr. B. Willis' grandson, John Willis Fleming, married Elizabeth, daughter of Valentine Knightley, Esq.

59. Sir John Fortescue, Kt., was Sir John Fortescue-Aland, b. 7 March, 1670, son of Edmond Fortescue, Esq., of London, by Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Aland, Esq., of Waterford. Was sixth in descent from the Chief Justice of Henry VI. M.P. for Midhurst. Raised to the Bench and Knighted 1717. Was created Baron Fortescue in the Irish Peerage 15 August, 1746, and died 19 Dec. next. He married firstly a daughter of Chief Justice Pratt: and secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Justice Dormer, of Lee Grange, Quainton, by whom he left a son—Dormer Fortescue-Aland—second Lord Fortescue, at whose death, s.p. in 1781, the title became extinct.
60. Richard Lowndes, Esq., son of Robert and Margaret Lowndes, of Winslow. Sheriff 1738. M.P. 1742. Married Essex, dau. of Charles Shales, of London, by Anne, dau. of Thomas Barrington. Died at Hillesden Nov., 1775. Buried at Winslow.
61. Rev. Martin Benson. On a mural slab at W. end of N. aisle in Gloucester Cathedral is the following inscription:—"Martin Benson, son of John Benson, Prebendary of Hereford, by Catherine daughter of Benjamin Martin of Oxfordshire Esq. and grandson of George Benson Dean of Hereford by Catherine daughter of Samuel Fell, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford: was born at Cradley. co Hereford. April 23 (bapt. 25) 1689. Admitted scholar at the Charterhouse 15 Sept. 1703. Elected student of Christ Church 10 July 1712. Ordained Deacon 21 Feb. 1713. Priest 13 March 1715. Installed Prebendary of Salisbury 1 Aug. 1720. Archdeacon of Berks. 13 Jan. 1720. Prebendary of Durham. 5 Feb. 1723-4. Appointed chaplain to the King 3 Oct. 1727. Rector of Bletchley 4 Jan. 1727-8. Created D.D. Cantab. 26 June. 1731. And being Consecrated Bishop of Gloucester 19 Jan. 1734-5, declared his reso-

“lution of never removing to another See: and  
 “died in the Adjoyning Palace 30 August, 1752.”  
 “His character, which he forbad his executors  
 “to inscribe on the small memorial erected here  
 “by his order, this Diocese and this Nation will  
 “long remember with reverence and love, But  
 “his many nearer Friends with peculiar veneration  
 “and tenderness, in proportion as each knew  
 “him more intimately; and a worthy person  
 “induced by Esteem alone hath taken care in  
 “another part of the Church, that Ages to come  
 “shall be distinctly acquainted with it.”

The monument alluded to is in the south triforium, a very fine one with the Bishop's Bust, and Armorial bearings, with a long eulogy. A large blue stone in the aisle pavement marks the place of interment, inscribed “H. J. Mart<sup>us</sup> Episc<sup>us</sup> Gloctris.”

In Bedford's Blazon of Episcopacy, the Bishop's arms are described from his monument: “ar. on a chev: sa. three crosses pattée fitchy or.”

Bishop Benson, after taking orders, travelled with Lord Pomfret (note 63): he married the sister of Secker. He revived ‘rural deans,’ spent a large sum in repaving his cathedral choir, etc., and repairing the palace. He ordained Geo. Whitfield, and afterwards expressed his sorrow for having done so. Exhausted, as was thought, by attending Bishop Butler in his last illness, he died universally lamented. Berkeley called him “Titus, the delight of mankind.”

Bishop Benson was related to Dr. B. Willis (both being great grandsons of Dr. Saml. Fell), and was regarded by the latter with extraordinary veneration and respect, which showed itself in many ways, e.g. Bletchley Register: “1752 Aug. 30. Apud Palatium Suum in “Civitate Gloucestriensis ineffabili omnium luctu, “obiit Reverendus in christo Pater Martinus Benson “episcopus Gloucestriensis vere Primævus Anno ætatis “suae 64: et in ecclesia sua cathedrali sepultus jacet. “Fuit septem magis annos Hujus Parochiae Rector “doctissimus vigilantissimus munificentissimus ubi “Parochianis sui desiderium impetuum reliquit, et “successoribus Hospitalitatis morum suavitatis charitatis et inculpabilis coelibis vitae in posterum imitandum, exemplar non peritarum transmisit.”



The Chapel of St. Martin, Fenny Stratford, was built during the incumbency of Dr. Benson, and his arms are pricked in pen and ink on the first page of the register: his death is therein recorded: "1752 August 30, Hoc  
 "die de nostro oppido egregie meritus Martinus Benson,  
 "Dominus Episcopus Glocestriensis olim Parochia de  
 "Bletchley Pastor dignissimus: Hujusque nostrae  
 "capellae inter Fundatores primus——maturus onus  
 "Mortale deposuit Anno Aetatis 64 apud Glocestriam,  
 "Ac ibidem in ecclesia Cathedrali inhumatus est  
 "Benevolentia et cura ejus erga nos nostrasque Animas  
 "a nobis ac natorum . . . diuturno Honore usque  
 "tenebitur."

62. Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburne, son of Sir William Petty, M.D., the celebrated Surveyor-General of Ireland, and Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Hardress Waller, Kt., and widow of Sir Maurice Fenton, Bart. Was created Baron Shelburne 1699: Viscount Dunkerron and Earl of Shelburne 1719. Married Arabella, dau. of Charles Boyle, Lord Clifford. Dying, without surviving issue, 17 April, 1751, his titles became extinct. Buried in High Wycombe Church. He purchased Wycombe Abbey Estate from Thos. Archdale, Esq., in 1700. His nephew, the Hon. John Fitzmaurice, inherited his great estates.
63. Thomas Farmer, or Fermor, Earl of Pomfret (Pontefract); son of William, Lord Lempster (Leominster). Of Ch. Ch., Oxon, subscribed 26 July, 1714, aged 16. Created M.A. 19 Feb., 1716-7. Created Earl of Pomfret 27 Dec., 1721. K.B. 1725. Master of the Horse to Queen Caroline 1727. Constable of the Tower and Governour of Guernsey 1738. Ranger of St. James' and Hyde Parks 1750. Died 8 July, 1753. He married 14 July, 1720, Henrietta Louisa, only child of John, second Baron Jeffreys, of Wem Salop. This lady was the celebrated letter-writer; she died on the road to Bath 15 Dec., 1761. She had 4 sons and 6 daughters.
64. Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery (Irish Peerage), b. at Chelsea, grandson of Roger, first Earl: matriculated at Ch. Ch., Oxon, 5 June, 1690, age 15. B.A. 1694. Succeeded his brother as

4th Earl in 1703. M.P. Huntingdon 1701-5. Major-General at Malplaquet 1709. Created Baron Boyle of Marston 5 Sept., 1711. Died 28 August, 1731, age 57. Buried in Westminster Abbey.

The Earl fought a duel with Mr. Francis Wortley over his Huntingdon election, and was wounded. In 1721 he was sent to the Tower as being implicated in Layer's plot, and was released on bail because Dr. Mead certified that his life was endangered by imprisonment.

65. Dr. Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh: son of John Boulter, of London, pleb. Matriculated at Ch. Ch., Oxon, 28 Feb., 1686-7, age 15. Demy of Magd. Coll. 1689-96. B.A. 1690. M.A. 1693. Fell. 1696-1709. B.D. 1705. D.D. 1708, and of T.C.D. ad eundem 1720. Was born 4 Jan., 1671-2; entered Merchant Tailor's School 1685. Rector of S. Olave's, Southwark, 1708-22. Archdeacon of Surrey 1716-19. Dean of Christ Church 1719-24. Chaplain to George I. 1719. Bishop of Bristol 1719. Archbishop of Armagh 1724. Died 27 Sept., 1742. Buried in Westminster Abbey, having died in St. James'. His monument in the North Transept of the Abbey is adorned with his bust; the epitaph emphasises the "purity of his heart, and the excellency of his life, that it may be thought superfluous  
" . . . . . even to erect a monument to his fame  
" . . . . . he was translated from Bristol to  
" Armagh 1723; and from thence to heaven  
" 1742."

Armorial bearings were granted to Dr. Boulter in 1720: He is well-known to students of Irish political history as the meddlesome and intriguing Primate Boulter ridiculed by Swift.

66. Sir Holland Egerton, 4th Bart., eldest son of Sir John Egerton, 3rd Bart., and his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of William Holland, Esq., of Heaton, co. Lancs. He married Eleanor, dau. of Sir Roger Cave, of Stanford, co. Northants. Bart. Matriculated at B.N.C., Oxon, 10 Oct., 1704, age 15. Died at Heaton 25 April, 1730. Buried at Madeley, Staffs., age 44.

Sir Holland was well skilled in Heraldry and Antiquities: in a letter dated 28 Jan., 1723-4, from Heaton, to Dr. B. Willis, after congratulating the latter on the recovery of his children from small-pox, "a happiness "I should highly prize," goes on to state, "our family "derives from the Belwards of Malpas, Cheshire, a "flourishing family in the time of Stephen, their arms "and their successors the Egertons' arms were until "Temp. Edw. III. 'gu. three pheons arg: ' some younger "branches interposed fesses and chevrons as differencing "marks. The main line then varied the arms, thus. "'arg. a lion ramp. gu. betw. three pheons sa.,' which "has been borne by the family ever since." Sir Holland was inclined to re-adopt the original arms as being more ancient, but thought the "red lion" was the Scotch Lion granted as an augmentation to one of his ancestors who signalised himself in a Scotch war: the tincture of the original field, gules, being altered to argent, to admit of the red lion being charged upon it: this is admitted to be surmise. He also mentions "My kinsman Cartwright" (see notes 30 and 50).

70. Thos. Price, Esq. The arms are shown in the window, wrong way round. "The High street "had houses on the east side opposite to the "great house, but these were pulled down about "60 years ago by Mr. Price, of Westbury, the "owner of them who took. . . . Willis MSS., Vol. 98, p. 35.

71. Dr. Richard Reynolds, born at Leverington, Wisbeach, Cambs., and bapt. 17 July, 1674. Son of Rev. Richd. Reynolds, Rector of that place. His mother was Hester, daughter of George Conyars, by Dorothy Bushel, maid-of-honour to Queen Henrietta Maria. His grand-uncle, Richard Reynolds, was killed at Carlisle in 1644 fighting for the King. Entered at Sidney Sussex, Coll., Cantab., 1689. He married Sarah, dau. of Dr. Rich. Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough. Was Rector of St. Peter's Northampton. Prebendary of Peterborough 1704, Dean 1718. Bishop of Bangor 1721; translated to Lincoln 1723. Died at Charles Street, Westminster, 15 Jan., 1743. Buried at Buckden, co. Hunts. No epitaph.

He left little property. His wife d. 7 April, 1740, and is buried at Buckden, also a dau. called in the register "Hon. Anna Sophia Reynolds," d. 20 Aug., 1737. The Bishop had a very large family. In the Buckden Baptismal register is: "June 25th. 1741. "Elizabeth gennett Reynolds daughter of ye Revd. "Frederick Reynolds M.A. ye fourteenth son (no "daughr. intervening) of Richard now Lord Bishop "of Lincoln." His eldest son, George, Archdeacon of Lincoln, had seven children baptized at Buckden. He bought an estate at Little Paxton, still held by his descendants. Another son, Charles, was Chancellor of Lincoln from 1728-1766.

72. Dr. Nicholas Claget, son of Rev. Nicholas Claget, of Bury St. Edmunds. Educated at Cambridge. Consecrated Bishop of St. David's in 1732; translated in 1742 to Exeter. Died 8 Dec., 1746, aged 61. Buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster. No epitaph.

73 and 74. Stonor, "az. two bars dancettée or. a chief ar." not as in window. These two shields were originally in Salden House. When that mansion was demolished, about 1739, Dr. Browne Willis purchased a lot of stained glass for 30s. Some he gave to a member of the Fortescue family, and some he placed in his house at Whaddon; and the above two shields in the east window of the new Church at Fenny Stratford. When the church was enlarged they were then, doubtless, removed to their present position.

There were once two coats of arms, now disappeared, over the north door, viz., Balliol Coll. and St. John's Coll., Oxford.

Dr. Browne Willis' tombstone was originally flat on the pavement beneath the communion table; it is now placed upright in the east wall of the aisle.

Arms. quarterly. 1st and 4th, Willis. ar. a fess betw. three lions ramp. gu. on a border of the last eight bezants. 2nd, Fell, or, two bars sa. charged with three crosses pattée fitchée ar. 3rd, Browne, ar. on a chev sa. betw. three heron's az. as many escallops or. a shield of pretence. Eliot. ar. a fess gu. betw. two bars gemells wavy az.

Bletchley Register records: " Browne Willis, Armiger  
 " & L.L.D. Hujus Ecclesiae Patronus, Rei Antiquariae,  
 " si quis alius, Indagator sagax et indefessus, Dierum  
 " ac Famae satur, ex hac Vita apud Whaddon Hall 5<sup>to</sup>  
 " Die Februarii, Anno Dni. 1760. Aetatis suae 78, emi-  
 " gravit, et in nova Capella Sci. Martini de Fenny-  
 " Stratford, suis ipsius Industria et Sumptibus extracta,  
 " 11<sup>mo</sup> die ejusdem Mensis sepultus est."

Fenny Stratford Register records: " 1760. Feb. 11th.  
 " Browne Willis, Esq. Founder of this Chapel & buried  
 " under the Communion Table with a Latin inscription.  
 " Browne Willis, Armiger, hujus Capellae pivo et  
 " liberalis Extractor, Rei Antiquariae, si quis alius,  
 " Indagator sagax et indefessus, Dierum & Famae satur,  
 " ex hac Vita emigravit apud Whaddon Hall 5<sup>to</sup> Die  
 " Februarii Anno Domini 1760 Aetatis 78, & in hac  
 " Capella Sci. Martini 11<sup>mo</sup> Die ejusdem mensis sepultus  
 " est."

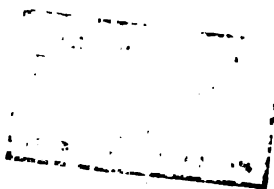
N.B.—Browne Willis became D.C.L. in 1749. There  
 is no record that he received the degree of L.L.D.

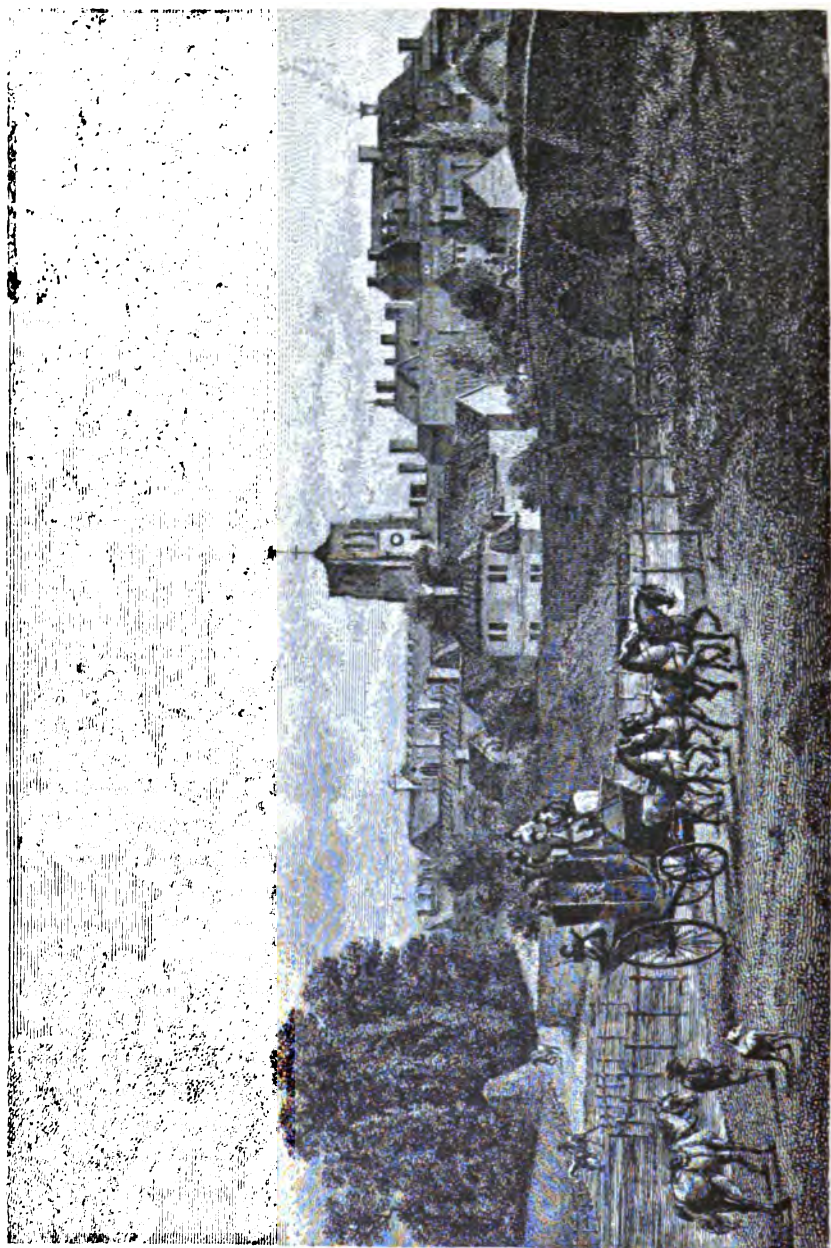
WILLIAM BRADBROOK.

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From print "Engraved by T. Tagg from an Original Drawing by I. Walker.

Published Feb. 1st, 1798, by I. Walker, No. 16, Rosemary Street, London."

NEWTON-PAGNIEL.

## A HISTORY OF NEWPORT PAGNELL.

By F. W. BULL. (Kettering: Goss.)

Mr. F. W. Bull's History of Newport Pagnell deserves a prominent notice in The Records of Bucks, and we proceed at once to make some remarks on the special points in the volume to which we think attention should be called. The book is divided into different conveniently-arranged subjects, the first being "The Town." There was originally a Castle here. Leland speaks of it, but there is no mention of it in Manorial documents. The visitation of the plague in 1666 resulted in great mortality in the town, as the burials recorded in the parish registers disclose. Events important to the community are noticed, as they should be. For instance, on the subject of education we learn that in the autumn of 1809 Mr. Joseph Lancaster delivered one of his lectures on Education at Newport, and as a result the inhabitants, at a public meeting held in October, 1809, resolved on establishing a school for the instruction of the poor of Newport and the adjoining villages. A school seems to have been soon afterwards organised, although the British School was not opened till 1811. In the early part of the last century lace appears to have been a considerable industry. One authority says that "a greater quantity of lace is made here by hand than in any other town in England," and a market was held here every Wednesday for its sale. We find what is supposed to be the last reference to the stocks in Newport, when a presentment was made, 28th October, 1826, by the Jurors that the stocks were out of repair, and that they ought to be kept in repair by the Lord of the Manor. The following chapter is devoted to the history of the Manor, to the antiquary the most important chapter in the history of any ancient town, since it is most likely to disclose that which would otherwise often baffle explanation. Mr. Bull commences his history of the Manor with a reference to Domesday. It was in the ancient hundred of Sigelai, held by William Fitz Ansculf\*, a

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\* Ipse Wills: ten: Newport—In Segelai Hvnd:



powerful Baron, through whom Mr. Bull conjectures, though no authority is given, it passed to the Paganel family by the marriage of Fulc Paganel with Beatrice, the only daughter of Fitz Ansculf. Willis, however, was inclined to believe that on the death of Fitz Ansculf the lands came to the Crown, either through want of heirs or by forfeiture through rebellion, and passed to the Paganel by a new grant in the reign of William Rufus. However this may be, we find the second name of the town owing its origin to an ancient family, the possessors of the Manor from the days of the Red King. Fulc or Fulcodius Paganel was the first of the family bearing the name of Paganel who possessed the Manor, and was, too, the founder of Tickford Priory. The Manor passed to his granddaughter Hawyse, who carried by her marriage the Barony of Dudley, of which Newport was a member, to John de Somery. The Manor remained in the male line of the family of de Somery till 15 Edward II, when, on the death of John de Somery, it passed to his sister Joan, the widow of Thomas Botetourt. The heirs of the Botetourts passed a fine in 9 Henry V. conveying their estates and interests in the Manor of Newport to William de Birmingham and Joan his wife, so that the connection of the Paganel, however remote it may have been, was not actually severed till the passing of the fine referred to. It is not here intended to trace the different possessors of the Manor. It was once held by Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the king maker, by a grant from Edward IV. Charles the First, for valuable consideration, granted the Manor to Sir Francis Annesley, who was afterwards created Baron Mount Norris and Viscount Valentia. Mr. Bull, in his Biographical Sketches (Part VIII.), gives some account of the Annesley family, and in them of Sir Francis, who, and whose family before him, we are informed, were inhabitants of Newport Pagnell. As Sir Francis was the predecessor of those who have for generations borne the title of Viscount Valentia, and have been prominently associated with the northern part of Buckinghamshire and neighbouring shires, we are grateful to Mr. Bull for presenting to this publication his portrait, which accompanies this review.



SIR FRANCIS ANNESLEY, BART..

From the original in the possession of Fras. Annesley, Esq.

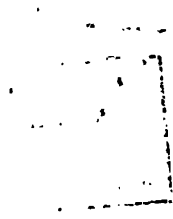
Published by E. Jeffery, No. 11, Pall Mall, 1809.





SEAL OF TICKFORD PRIORY.

*From sketch of impression at the British Museum.*



Tickford is in the parish of Newport. It is a separate Manor, and passed to the Paganels. Fulc Paganel founded there a Priory or cell of Cluniac Monks, reference to which has already been made, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and subordinate to the Abbey of *St. Martin Majoris Monasterii*, commonly called Marmonstier at Tours. From the extracts given from charters and other documents under the heading of Tickford a light is thrown on the doings and disputes of the monks of Tickford Priory which will afford interesting reading. In the first year of Henry IV. this alien priory was subjected to the priory of Holy Trinity at York, and the years are given in which the priors of that house presented the priors of Tickford. At the suppression of this monastery its revenues were applied for the founding of Cardinal Wolsey's College at Oxford. Mr. Bull gives a description of the seal of the priory, a print of which he has kindly presented for this review. He suggests, from its being a late 14th Century seal, that the priory acquired it when it was severed from the Monastery of Tours.

A chapter is devoted to Newport Church and its chantry. Fulc Paganel, the founder of Tickford Priory, gave this church to the priory, and we find in the list of Vicars, with some interruptions, that the Prior and Convent presented the Vicars up to 1501, when John Blot was presented. Mr. Bull has given a description of the edifice taken from the "*Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England*," probably the best extant description that may be procured, but we should have been glad if he could have obtained a description of this building in detail, supplied by an expert for the purpose of his history. A description of most of the Buckinghamshire churches by competent writers is greatly needed, both to bring before an inquirer their architectural features and to elucidate their history. Lipscomb's work was written at a time when there was a mere superficial knowledge of mediæval architecture, so that it is quite hopeless to turn to his volumes for information on a building which is, after all, the one object of the greatest historical interest in any parish, and probably, from the revelation afforded of the periods of its architecture

and its memorials of the dead, the one abiding evidence of the history of the parish itself. There is a careful account given of the different Nonconformist bodies of the town. It seems to have been a stronghold of the Society of Friends. Several instances of the persecution of the Friends are given, amongst them the setting of one of them in the stocks in 1659 for riding to meetings on Sunday, and refusing to pay a sum ordered by a certain Justice Benson. In 1661 Henry Cunningham Butcher is committed to prison for refusing to give bond not to kill meat in Lent.

Newport was looked upon as a town of some note during the Civil War, for though, as Mr. Bull remarks, it was not the scene of any particular battle or even skirmish, it was a place of strategic importance. It was first held by the Royalists, and then came into possession of the Parliamentarians, and was fortified with moles and bridges by Skippon. Sir Samuel Luke, the original of Butler's Hudibras, succeeded Skippon as Governor of Newport, and continued to fortify the town, employing at one time between three and four thousand labourers. In December, 1644, Newport is mentioned in the State papers as having been one of the strongest places in the kingdom, and until fifty years ago the remains of the embankments were to be seen. Some interesting notes are given in the chapter on the Civil War. As an instance, an old muster roll shows that John Bunyan was one of the Newport garrison for two or three years, and it has been inferred that he gained his conceptions of a fortress in his "Holy War" from his experiences at Newport.

Space will only allow of a few words upon the Hospital of S.S. John the Baptist and Evangelist, since known as Queen Ann's Hospital referred to in that part of the volume devoted to the endowments and charities of Newport, on which and the town lands it should be said that much valuable and important information is given. Some mystery attaches to the foundation of this Hospital. By an injunction taken in the reign of Elizabeth it was presented that the Hospital was founded in or before the reign of Henry III. It seems to have been originally a hospital for lepers.

and consisted of a master, brethren, and sisters. Elizabeth's commissioners report on a serious misappropriation of this charity, and a further inquisition was held in the fifth year of James I., the result of which was the granting of a charter by the King and his Consort, Queen Ann. This charter is set out. Thereafter the Hospital is known as Queen Ann's Hospital. Mr. Bull gives an account of how the properties of this charity were subsequently dealt with, and appends a list of the masters, taken from the Lincoln register and Willis's list. There is, what is not always found in a topographical history, a carefully-arranged index to the volume.

It may be inferred from the quotations given that Mr. Bull has collected together a great amount of information in compiling his volume on Newport. He has displayed much industry and research, and we welcome his book as a valuable contribution to the history of Buckinghamshire, since in a comprehensive manner it treats of the history, carrying it down to more modern times, of one of the principal towns of the county.—Ed.



## OBITUARY NOTICES.

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### THE LATE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

Though much has been written concerning Bishop Stubbs since his death, yet it would be a grave omission not to pay a tribute to the memory of the late President of our Society. The Bishop's many engagements precluded him from being an active President, yet nothing could have been more suitable than his choice as the chief officer of the Society, and the acceptance of this position by so learned an historian was greatly appreciated and welcomed, and at the same time conferred an honour on the Society over which he presided. Dr. Stubbs was a most laborious investigator into the history of England in the Middle Ages, laying the foundation of his great work in his editions of mediæval chroniclers in the Rolls series. These earlier labours alone placed him in the first rank among archæologists. The permanence of his position as a great historian was assured by his thorough knowledge of original authorities, so that when "The Constitutional History of England" was completed, he had produced a work of lasting importance in the study of the history of this country up to the time of the Tudors. Bishop Stubbs's reputation was not confined to England; he was well-known among the scholars of France and Germany, by whom his ripe experience was called into practical service. He was elected corresponding member of learned societies in both those countries, and through his "scientific methods of research" attained fame as an historian nothing less than European. Yet with all this the Bishop was very accessible, ever ready and prompt in giving information where he detected a real anxiety for knowledge. It is needless to say that he possessed remarkable mental powers, and these were combined with great simplicity of character. In these few sentences the desire has been to leave on record in

this publication an appreciation, however imperfect, of a great man who was once our President, and has passed away to the sincere regret of the vast number who knew the value of his literary labours, many of whom, too, also knew the very real loss the English Church sustained by his death.—ED.

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### THE LATE REV. WILLIAM MILES MYRES.

We have to lament the death of the Rev. William Miles Myres, the late Vicar of Swanbourne and Rural Dean of Mursley, which occurred on the 21st February, 1901. Mr. Myres was at the time of his death chairman of our Standing Committee. He took much interest in the welfare of the Society, and was a constant attendant at its meetings. Mr. Myres was, in his Oxford days, an Exhibitioner of Brasenose College, and took a second class in Moderations in 1859, and graduated with a third class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1861. Confining our observations in this obituary notice to that which Mr. Myres accomplished in literature, we should record that he was the author of two volumes—the one published in 1884 being “*Memorials of the Rev. R. Brickel, of Hoole, Lancashire,*” and the other published in 1887 on “*The Book of Common Prayer compared with the first Prayer Book of Edward VI.,*” with a preface by Dr. Mackarness, Bishop of Oxford. It will be remembered that Mr. Myres was the father of Mr. J. L. Myres, F.S.A., who gained the Craven Fellowship, was at one time Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and who has rendered special services to our Society in having held the office of one of its honorary secretaries, and in contributing valuable papers to “*The Records.*”—ED.

# The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society,

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

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## ANNUAL EXCURSION.

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The annual excursion in connection with this Society took place on the 21st August, 1900. The members and friends, numbering about sixty, from various parts of the county, proceeded by train to Bourne End, where they assembled in time to embark on board the steam launch, "Empress of India." The weather was delightful, and the journey up the river was very pleasant and much enjoyed by all present: thirty years since the Society made a similar trip. Among those who joined the party were the Ven. the Archdeacon of Buckingham, Mr. J. Parker (one of the hon. secs.), Mr. J. Williams (organising secretary), the Rev. R. Bruce Dickson, the Rev. Dr. Yule, the Rev. F. C. J. Long, Messrs. Lazenby Liberty, R. Bentley, J. Thomas, G. Weller, D. Clarke, J. Rutland, C. W. Raffety, T. Thurlow, J. T. Harrison, and a large number of ladies.

The first stopping place was Great Marlow. The party disembarked at the bottom of St. Peter's Street, and made their way round to the Parish Church. On arriving there they took their places upon the seats at the west end of the nave, and Mr. John Parker gave them some account of the church. He had hoped that Mr. Cocks would have been present; but in his absence he read a few portions of Mr. Cocks' paper upon the old church, which appeared in the "Records." ("The Parish Church of All Saints, Great Marlow," vol. VI., p. 326, *et seq.*)

On concluding the reading of the extracts from the paper, Mr. Parker said he had received a letter from Mr. Cocks, in which he remarked: "The church (alluding to the present building) contains nothing old except a few monuments. Of these the most interesting is the first one seen on entering the W. door—that of Sir Miles Hobart. Then the Horsepoole monument, showing the arms of Washington on the N. side of the W. wall, and in the vestry the Willoughby monument. The Ogee window in the chancel, the westernmost one of the north side, is in the same position as a similar one in the old church. Of some of the lost brasses I hope Mr. Stephenson will write in the 'Records.' We collected from time to time sundry pieces of stone and marble showing mouldings, belonging to the old church, and on leaving Thames Bank last May I offered them to the present churchwardens on condition that they should be embedded in the interior wall of the Narthex at the W. end; but they declined them, and they are now at 'The Glade,' Marlow, for fernery purposes, which is a pity. The height of the spire is just forty yards. The floor of High Wycombe Church is said to be about on a level with the top of the spire. I have obtained some rather interesting photographs from the top, whence

Bourne End railway station is visible. The pulpit is by the late Mr. Street; the alterations of the original building and the new work are by Mr. J. O. Scott, F.S.A. All the coloured windows are by Burlison and Grylls, except the one over the S.E. door, which is by Shrigley and Hunt, of Lancaster. The E. window is to the memory of Bishop Milman, of Calcutta, formerly vicar of Great Marlow. One point in connection with the bells may be of interest to some who take an interest in campanology. The bolts used in hanging them are the earliest examples of a screw-thread and nut which I have met with. They were made in 1719-20. I am not prepared to say that this date marks the invention of the screw-thread, but I shall be obliged by authentic instances of older examples. The screw-thread and nut take the place of a lock and key."

Mr. Parker remarked that the most interesting monument was on the west wall of the Narthex, or "vestibule." It is of alabaster, surmounted by pediment and frieze. "Under the latter," wrote Mr. Cocks, "on the dexter side, is the figure of a clergyman, with moustache and pointed beard, and habited in skull-cap, ruff, Geneva gown, who is drawing back a curtain with his left hand. On the sinister side is the figure of a lady, with coif, ruff, and long dress, rosettes on sleeves, also holding back a curtain. Placed on the base, so as to fill the space between the two figures, is the life-sized bust of Sir Miles Hobart. He is represented as a good-looking man, with long hair, moustache, and pointed beard, wearing a voluminous ruff and slashed doublet, a cloak thrown over the left shoulder. Below, between two elongated corbels of clunch, is a slab of alabaster, inscribed:

Write not a daye, this spectacle thee charmes.  
Death from thy byrth, doth claspe thee in her arms.  
Youthful as he, thou mayest be, yet he's gone.  
And thou must followe, no man knowes how soone.  
Learne this of hym, prepared thou be to dye,  
Then shalt thou lyve though through mortality.

Sir Miles Hobart Kt.

Obiit Julii 4, 1632.

Mors mihi vita.

Underneath, in alabaster, a cherub, with drapery background. Below, detached, a bas-relief in clunch showing the manner of Sir Miles's death, his four-horse coach running away down Holborn Hill, from dexter to sinister. The off hind wheel is represented broken, and the coachman gone, the horses galloping under no control. There are several interesting details, among which may be noticed that the wheeler's traces are hitched to the axles of the front wheels. At centre of pediment and frieze is an achievement on which Sir Miles's arms were evidently intended to be emblazoned; supported by hands at the sides, with a grotesque human face showing above the top. At each end of the pediment is a small shelf or bracket, that on the dexter side supporting a skull, and that on the sinister side an urn emitting flames (or which, from its nearly circular form, may be intended for a live bomb shell), all in alabaster. In the old church this monument was in the Lady Chapel. Sir Miles Hobart, of Harleyford, in this parish, Knight, was M.P. for this borough in the third Parliament of Charles I., 1628; and towards the end of that year, or, according to modern reckoning, early in the following one, 'A set of resolutions, including the religious grievances, was drawn up, but on March 2, before it was formally adopted, the Speaker signified that he had received the King's order to adjourn. It was clear that Charles was about to dissolve the Parliament before any vote had been carried, which would have been fatal to the cause of reform, and Sir Miles Hobart . . . . locked the door of the House and put the key in his pocket, while the King's messenger was knocking for entrance. The Speaker was

held down in his chair, and a stormy discussion ensued, resulting in the passing of the resolutions amid great excitement. As soon as the House was dissolved, Sir John Eliot and Sir Miles Hobart were imprisoned in the Tower, where the former died three years later, Sir Miles having been previously released. The Long Parliament (1640) voted a sum of money to his family, and erected this monument, said to be the first erected at the national expense; the cost of it is stated in 'The Life of Sir John Eliot' to have been £500. The present representative of the Hobart family is the Earl of Buckinghamshire."

The visitors, after inspecting the various objects of interest in the church, proceeded to re-embark, but on their way to the boat they stayed a short time to examine, by the kind permission of Mr. Morgan, a mediæval house at the top of St. Peter's Street, known as The Old Rectory, which was, until recent years, surrounded by old tithe barns, but their removal has helped to increase the extent of the garden belonging to the house, and also to improve the approach to the town from the railway station. The most interesting portion of the building (we are here quoting an account of the old Rectory by Mr. R. S. Downs) is the old hall now used as a kitchen. It is a lofty, spacious apartment, retaining a good deal of its semi-ecclesiastical character. The upper portions of two flat-headed windows with late Decorated tracery remain, and the lower portion of the one on the north side, the one on the south being no doubt built up for the sake of greater privacy. The ogee tracery, opeped, of a transitional character, fixes the date of the building late in the 14th century, at about the same period as that in which the Parish Church was re-built. The roof is supported by massive timbers, but has been a great deal altered from its original condition, as the apartment has been divided into two portions by the erection of a chimney and a kitchen range, which, though marring to some extent its general effect, does not altogether destroy its ancient aspect. A gallery runs round two sides of the room, forming a communication between the front and the back part of the house. Over the mantelpiece are displayed specimens of various kinds of weapons, while just outside in the passage is a man-trap. At the east end of the house is a curious old doorway with pointed head. The doors were at one time no doubt hung on the reverse side, and one hinge remains there, as what is now the inner side of the archway was formerly the outer side, and still retains the hood moulding, although there is an old bolt-hole on the same side, upon which the door is now hung. Another arch corresponding to this now forms part of the adjoining house known as the Deanery. A considerable portion of the edifice has been altered and much of it rebuilt, but enough of its ancient features remain to render it a most interesting relic of bygone days. The western portion of the building is comparatively modern—perhaps constructed about 200 years ago, and more recently still another room has been added.

Leaving this interesting residence, the party wended their way down the street and re-joined the boat, and steamed across to Bisham Church, and, having assembled in the Hoby Chapel, Mr. R. S. Downs gave a brief history of the church and some account of the brasses and the Hoby monuments. The paper contained much carefully-prepared information relating to this church, the tower of which has been attributed to the Saxon period. Its erection at a later date, however, is generally accepted. It is said to have been built by the Knight Templars in the reign of King Stephen (1135—1154). A church at Bisham is mentioned in Domesday, hence the conjecture of the tower being of Saxon work. Though Bisham is on the Berkshire border of the Thames, an extract or two from Mr. Downs's paper will be of interest. The references will be confined to (1) The Hoby window; (2) The brasses in the church; and (3) The Hoby monuments.

## THE HOBY WINDOW.

The chancel communicates with the Hoby Chapel by two pointed arches, supported by circular pillars. At the east end of this aisle is the famous Hoby window, which is considered one of the finest specimens of the kind in England. It contains the shield of the Hoby family, one of 38 quarterings. The window is square-headed, and of six lights, and the shields bear the following inscriptions, indicating the different persons in whose memory the window was erected:—“(I.) *Laus Deo P. Animab.* (II.) *Philippi et Thomæ.* (III.) *Hoby Militum.* (IV.) *Elizabethæ Matris et.* (V.) *Margaritæ Uxoris.* (VI.) *Edwardi Hoby Militis, 1608.*” (The numerals show how the inscription is divided in the different lights of the window.) This window exhibits the art of enamelling on glass, now lost.

## THE BRASSES IN THE CHURCH.

Near the pulpit there are two inscriptions in Old English characters on brass—one with an accompanying figure in the costume of the period. Inscription: “*Pray for the soules of Thomas Trekett, sometyme flysshemonger of london, and Annes his wyf, the whiche Thomæ decessed the xxv. day of July the year o’ Lord mvdvii. o’ whose soull ihu have mer’.*” There were formerly two figures, but that of the female is lost; and over them the coat of arms of the Fishmongers’ Company, and under them the figures of their daughters. On the same slab there is also this inscription: “*Here lyeth the bod’e of Cristo’r Gray and Willmott hys wyffe, which Cristo’r decessyd the xjth of June, in the year of o’ lord god mccccxxv. And the said Willmott decessid the vth day of Septembre, the yer o’ lord god mvdxxv., on who’ soules Ihu have mey A’.*” This is all that now remains, but formerly there were effigies in brass of the above-mentioned Christopher and Wilmot and their ten children. Out of the woman’s mouth there came a scroll bearing the words—“*Parce peccatis nostris Domine.*” Beneath the inscription the figures of sons, speaking thus—“*Omnes electi Dei nostri,*” and the figures of five daughters. Just within the chancel on a brass plate affixed to a gravestone are the figures of a man and his two wives, habited in the costumes of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Below the figures is this inscription: “*Here lieth the Bodyes of John Brinckhurst, sometime Citizen and Mercer of London and Marchant Adventurar, wth Elizabeth Blundell and Jane Woodforde his two wives. The said John decessed the . . . . . The said Elizabeth decessed the 22th of June, Ao. 1581, and the said Jane decessed the . . . . .*” (The spaces left for the dates of the death of the man and his second wife’s death have never been filled in.) This John Brinckhurst in 1608 founded and endowed almshouses for six poor widows at Great Marlow.

## THE HOBY MONUMENTS.

On a mural tablet affixed to the wall beneath the Hoby window is the following:—“*Near this place lieth the body of Sr. Philip Hoby, Bart., late Dean of Ardfert and Rector of St. Werburgs, in the kingdom of Ireland, the last male heir of a family long since numerous, descended from a long Race of Ancestors, some of whom were eminently distinguished by their respective Sovereigns for their Services to the Public (as the Annals of their Country Testifie), and whose particular merits are recorded upon the surrounding Monuments. He dedicated himself early in Life to a Profession which necessarily took him off from the Pursuit of such Fame as is generally the Subject of the Historian’s Panegyrick. But the Virtues of Social and Private Life which he cultivated with assiduity and success, gained him the Reward of the Love and Esteem of all whom he conversed with; and filled him with the Assured Expectation of more Ample and Eternal Reward hereafter. This Monument was*

erected by John Hoby, Esq., second son of the late Sr. Richard Mill, of Woolbeding, in the County of Sussex, Bart., as a small but grateful Memorial of the Friendship he Honoured him with Living, and the Partiality he showed to him at his Death when he Bequeathed to him Bisham Abbey in this Parish and the Estate thereunto belonging. He died the 29th day of June, 1766. Aged 50 years."

Near this tablet, and ranged along the south wall of this aisle, are the Hoby monuments. The first is a curious structure erected at the beginning of the 17th century. It is of marble, and consists of a square pedestal about a yard high, from which rises a pyramidal tumulus. At the angles on the top of the tumulus are four white swans, with expanded wings. At the apex is a stone presentment of a flaming heart. On the south side there is an inscription in Latin to the memory of Margaret Hoby, a daughter of Mary, sister of Anne Boleyn, and wife of Edward Hoby, Knt. On the north side is an inscription in English to the same lady, who died in 1605. On the west side is the word "Silentium;" on the east, "Fuimus."

The next monument is an altar tomb, upon which lie the effigies in full length, in white marble, of two knights in complete armour, their heads resting upon their helmets. Beneath the upper ledge of the monument is a long inscription to the memory of Sir Philip Hoby, who died at London in 1558, and Sir Thomas Hoby, who died at Paris in 1566. On the front of the monument there are some lengthy verses in English, and within an arch against the wall some in Latin. All these epitaphs were composed by Elizabeth, widow of Sir Thomas Hoby. Within the same arch are some more Latin verses to the memory of Sir Philip Hoby.

Westward of the former monument is another stately erection against the south wall, which, previous to 1841, was inclosed with iron spikes; but in November of that year they were removed. There is, however, a low railing still round it. This large monument is to the memory of Lady Elizabeth, widow of Sir Thomas Hoby, who, in the concluding verses of the Latin inscription on her husband's tomb, prayed for another like unto the said Thomas, and who was subsequently married to John, Lord Russell, second son of Francis, Earl of Bedford. She is chiefly associated in the popular mind of this district with having killed one of her children by beating it unmercifully and starving another to death. The central part of her ladyship's monument consists of a lofty canopy supported upon four pillars, under which is kneeling an effigy of the said lady, having a coronet upon her head belonging to the rank of a Viscountess. Before her, on the cushion, whereon she kneels, is laid the figure of an infant, and behind kneel her three daughters. Westward, without the arch, kneel two men in armour, Sir Philip Hoby and Lord John Russell, her two husbands. Eastward, and without the arch also, is the effigy of a lady wearing a robe lined with ermine and a coronet belonging to the rank of a Viscountess on her head. On a black marble tablet near the foot of the monument are two lines in Latin, and on another tablet by the side of the former this inscription is repeated in Greek. Upon a gravestone lying before Sir Thomas and Sir Philip Hoby's monument there is an inscription in Latin by their mother, Elizabeth Hoby, on the death of her two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne (who died within a few days of each other, February, 1570).

When Mr. Downs had concluded his description of the church, the Rev. R. Bruce Dickson read the following letter from Dr. Layton to Lord Cromwell, dated Bisham, June 22 [1536], who, as one of the Commissioners, was engaged in the suppression of the Monastery at Bisham:—

"Hit may please your Lordeshipe to be advertisede that we have taken th' assurance for the King. The Abbot is a veray simple man, the monkes of small lernyng and muche leese discretion; playte

veray little, householde stuffe none; but the Abbottes bede and one mattresse for two of his servants. I causede a bede to be borrowede in the towne and brought into the Abbey for Doctor Carne and myself; in the lewe of hangyngs, bare wallis throwe oute the house; cattell none, but bowght this day an to morowe to the larder, saveyng a fewe mylche kyne not 12 in numbere. In the garners not one bushell of whete, malte, or other grayne; vestimenttes small store, and not one good, for the Abbot hath made money of all the beste, and sold them at London; and evyn so the Church playte, and is so good a husbunde that doubtless within one yere I juge verely he wolde have solde the house landes and all for white wyne sugar burage lewes and seke (sack ?), whereof he sippes nyghtly in his chamber tyll mydnyght. Money to dispathe the householde and monkes we must make of the rotten ropes and bells; all other thynges as well ketchyng stuff as other we shall leiffe. If thes two thynges wilnot amounte to the dispathe of the householde then we must sell the kyne and the plowe oxen and horse. The Church we styr not, nor no part thereof. The whole of the grownde, barley with all kyndes of grayne the fayreste that ever I se, and great plenty thereof, much meadowes and wode land also. At our comyng ye shall knowe the number of all the acars, and the valewe of the grayne, the goodlyeste demaynes that I have sene. Bycause hay herviste is now, we must retayne still all the carters and plowemen and to sett all thynges in order, and with expedition repaire unto your Lordeshipe. This day we dispathe the monkes for they be much desierouse to be gone; for yesterday when we were makyng salle of the old vestimenttes within the Chapitre House then the monkes cryede a new marte in cloyster everie man bryngyng his cowe caste upon his nec, to be solde, and solde them in dede. Thus Christie continew you in honoure and long lyffe.

"By your servante,

"RICH. LAYTON, Preste.

"From Bissham, 22nd Junii.

"To the Right Honourable and my singular goode Lorde the Lord Privy Seall."

Having spent some time in looking round this very beautiful and interesting spot, the party returned to the launch, and partook of luncheon, after which

## THE ANNUAL MEETING

was held in the spacious cabin, at which the Archdeacon of Buckingham presided. The first business was the election of officers. The Bishop of Oxford was re-elected president, the vice-presidents were re-elected, with the addition of Lord Boston, Mr. Lasenby Liberty, and Mr. A. H. Cocks; the committee was also re-appointed, to which were added Mr. R. S. Downs and Mr. W. Bradbrook, of Bletchley. The hon. secs. (Mr. J. Parker and Mr. A. H. Cocks), and the treasurer (Mr. J. Williams), were all re-elected, and Messrs. Horwood and Wilkins were appointed auditors.

Mr. Parker said they ought not to pass on to the next business without placing on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Society by the late Rev. R. H. Pigott, and the loss they had sustained by his death. He proposed that a message of condolence be sent to Mrs. Pigott and family.—This was agreed to unanimously, and Mr. Parker undertook to forward it.



Mr. J. Williams then presented the Treasurer's report and financial statement, from which it appeared that the Society had a balance in hand at the beginning of the year of £23:4:9, and subscriptions had been received, with a sum for the sale of "The Records," to the amount of £85:16:6. The expenditure was £78:10:5 for printing; caretaker, £4:11:6; rent, £6; subscriptions to Congress of Archaeological Societies, £3:11:3; sundries, £1:11:8; Treasurer, £9:4; leaving a balance in favour of the Society of £25:12:5; against which there was a sum of £75 owing for printing for the year 1899. There are 20 life members, 161 annual and compounding members, a slight increase on former years, and 8 honorary members, making the total number of members 189.

Mr. J. Parker, in giving his report, said that they had some correspondence with Dr. Mensor, who approved of the appointment of a committee to take measures for the preservation of Stoke Mandeville Church, and the Rev. C. O. Phipps, Mr. Williams, and Mr. De Fraine were empowered to select names to serve on the committee. The present condition of the church demands immediate attention. He thought the parishioners had made a great mistake in deserting their old church, which was only half-a-mile from the centre of the village, and required nothing beyond a decent footpath across the meadow leading to it to render it easily accessible. There required a stronger authority than at present, or greater powers should be given to those in authority, for the preservation of our ancient churches. The tenor bell of Wingrave Church, circa 1450-60, with a beautiful initial cross and very handsome crowned capitals, had become cracked, but he was glad to say that owing to the action taken by the Secretaries of the Society it would not be melted down, as at one time seemed probable. He attended the Archaeological Congress, at which several interesting discussions took place, among them being one upon the vexed question of Treasure Trove, introduced by Sir John Evans. The law upon this matter was in a very unsatisfactory position; if treasure was found which had been hidden for the purpose of preservation it was considered Treasure Trove, but if it had been lost or otherwise disposed of and afterwards found it was not Treasure Trove. Another subject discussed at the Congress was on place names. He thought it would be well if there was a more systematic study of place names and field names, for often in the course of only thirty years old names became forgotten, especially when a change of owner or occupier occurred. The papers in the forthcoming "Records" would include the Norman porches in Bucks, by Mr. C. E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A., of Aldermaston; the Wycombe Parish Register, by Mr. Downs; the Giffards (Part II.), by Mr. Parker; and a notice of an interesting document by Mr. Garrett-Pegge.

The following new members were elected:—Mrs. Oughton Giles, Radnage Farm House, Stokenchurch; the Rev. Dr. Yule, rector of Waddesdon; the Rev. G. L. Powles, Great Hampden; Mr. C. E. Keyser, Aldermaston; Mr. Francis Butcher, The Warren, Chessam Bois; Mr. Francis Roberts, Haddenham; Mr. Henry Saville, Stewkley; Mr. Henry Arrowsmith, Littlewick Lodge, Maidenhead; Mrs. Beckett, Boyne Bank, Maidenhead; Miss Stracey, Boyne Bank, Maidenhead; Mr. Haden Tebb, Priory Ford, Bourne End; Mr. J. T. Armstrong, Walters Ash, Hughenden.

A vote of thanks to the Archdeacon for presiding brought the meeting to a close, and a move was then made a little further up the river, and a landing effected for the purpose of visiting Bisham Abbey. The rooms which the members were privileged to inspect included the Great Hall, Drawing Room, Library, Queen Elizabeth's Council Chamber, the Tapestry Room, the Tower, and Cloisters. This visit was the most interesting and enjoyable one of the

day's proceedings, as the Abbey is rich in treasures of art and historic associations. It was arranged that a paper upon the history of the Abbey should be read by Mr. Parker, but time would not permit of the original intention being carried out. The following is a copy of the notes made as a foundation for the remarks Mr. Parker intended to make on Bisham Abbey.

The manor of Bisham was granted to William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, in 1335 by Edward III., who, two years afterwards, procured royal licence to found a monastery, dedicated to our Saviour and the Blessed Virgin, for Canons Regular of the Order of St. Austin, and endowed it with lands of £300 per annum. Many noble persons were here buried, among them Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick. All the monuments to these illustrious men were destroyed after the dissolution of the Abbey.

The Abbey was surrendered to the King in 1536. The next year he restored the Abbey, increasing its possessions with the lands of the Abbey of Chertsey, and Ankerwyke, Little Marlow, and Medmenham, and changed its establishment to an Abbot and 13 monks of the Benedictine Order. The general dissolution happened soon after, when its revenues were estimated at £661:14:9 per annum. The last Abbot, William Barlow, was made Bishop of St. Asaph, and afterwards was translated to St. David's, Bath and Wells, and Chichester. He had five daughters, who all married Bishops.

Edward VI. granted the site of Bisham Abbey to Ann of Cleves. She surrendered it to the Crown in 1552, and it was then given to Sir Philip Hoby, a zealous Protestant and Privy Councillor to Henry VIII. The property continued in the Hoby family till 1766. George Vansittart, Esq., purchased the Manor and Abbey of the widow of Sir John Hoby Mill, Bart., in 1780. Lysons says: "There are no remains of the conventual buildings except an ancient doorway, now the entrance to the house. A chapel was built to Bisham Church for the burial of Sir Thomas Hoby by his widow, on the south side of the chancel."

The following is an extract from Gasquet's "English Monasteries": On the 18th December, 1537, Henry VIII. united several monasteries in one foundation at Bisham. William Barlow, Bp. of St. David's the prior, had surrendered that house to the King in July, 1536. A year later the Abbey of Chertsey passed into the royal power by the act of the Abbot and monks, and six months after the Abbot, in consideration of John Cowdrey, the late Abbot and convent of Chertsey, having granted their monastery, etc., to the King, received a charter incorporating that house with a monastery the King desired to found at Bisham. It was to consist of an Abbot and thirteen Benedictine monks, who were to pray for the King and Queen Jane, and was to be called "King Henry VIII.'s new monastery of the Holy Trinity, Bisham." The King also granted Cowdrey his royal permission "to wear a mitre like any other Abbot of that Order with large possessions in England." The royal foundation, however, although endowed with lands to the value of nearly £700 a year, was very short lived, for on the 17th June, 1538, or just six months after its establishment, it was again resigned into the King's hands.

The following notes were sent to Mr. Parker from the Rev. T. Williams, rector of Aston Clinton:—

#### BISHAM.

Buried there of 'Squires of Aston Clinton:—

1. Will. de Montacute, Founder 1327. E. Salisbury 10 years after.
2. Will. de M., 2nd Earl, d. 1397 at Christ Church, Twyneham; buried at Bisham; 24 persons each in black gown with red

hood bearing torch of 8lbs. at funeral; left 800 m. for finishing Bustleham and erecting tomb for mother and another for self and son.

3. Will. his son, d. 1382, doubtless buried there; died s. p.
4. John de M. E. Salisbury, d. 1401; killed by mob at Cirencester; buried there, but afterwards removed to Bisham.
5. Thomas M. E. of Salisbury, d. 1428; killed at Orleans siege by ball; looking out of window; saw flash; tried to withdraw; iron window frame broken by ball so lacerated his face that he died in a week; buried at Orleans; removed to Bisham.
6. Ric. Neville E. Salisbury; beheaded 1460.
7. Richard Neville, E. Warwick, d. 1471. Killed at Barnet fight; after exposed in St. Paul's three days, body taken to Bisham.
8. John Neville his brother; killed in same battle; buried together.
9. Edward Plantaganet, d. 1499; beheaded on Tower Hill; buried at Bisham.

According to the official programme a visit had been arranged to Ladye Place and Hurley Church, but this had to be abandoned owing to want of time, the places already visited having proved so engrossing in their historic associations that more time was occupied in viewing them than was anticipated. Accordingly the course of the boat was changed, and the journey home commenced. Time, however, permitted a steam down as far as Cookham Church, before landing at Bourne End. The members and their friends expressed their sense of the enjoyable day they had spent. The weather, the scenery, and the intense interest attaching to the places visited all conspired to make this one of the most successful and pleasant excursion the Society has ever held, and the thanks of all are due to Mr. Williams, the organizing secretary, for the manner in which everything had been arranged and was carried out.

## THE BENEDICTINE NUNNERY OF LITTLE MARLOW.

By C. R. PEERS, M.A., F.S.A.

The Nunnery of Little or Minchin Marlow, *Prioratus de fontibus de Merlawe*, may be said to have no history. It must always have been a small and not a wealthy house; its founder and the date of its foundation are both uncertain, and it never, probably, came into public notice or attracted the favour of any great family during the course of its existence. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* its revenues stand at £37:6:11 gross and £23:3:7½ net.

Dugdale (*Mon. Ang.* IV. 419, *ed.* Caley, 1823), gives a list of the few documentary notices of the house; the earliest of these are of the 13th century.

In the Close Roll 13 Hen. III. *m.* 10 (1228-9) is the following order:

Mandatum est Jordano forestario et Willelmo de Coigner quod assumptis secum viridariis et aliis probis et legalibus hominibus de balliva sua, assignent monialibus de Merlaue duas acras terre in loco competenti in foresta nostra pertinente ad manerium de Cokham ad domos in eis construendas ad animalia et peccora sua in eis receptanda.

This grant is confirmed, and its execution ordered without delay, in the Roll for the next year, 14 Hen. III. *m.* 11.

In the Register of Missenden Abbey, written 1331 (MS. Harl. 3688), there is entered a copy of a deed relating to Little Marlow, at f. 101. It is an obligation from A., prioress *de fontibus de Merlawe* to pay four shillings a year “p grava q̄ appellat<sup>r</sup> ludeput juxta fossatū terr’ ecclie de hedesor’” and for an acre and a half of land lying next the land of the church of the same town towards Woburn, together with a certain angle lying next the road.

Tanner (*Not. Mon.* 29. *ed.* 1744) gives a reference from the Episcopal Registers of Lincoln, of the year 1217. mentioning the nuns of Marlow.

Leland (*Collect.* I. 90) says that the founder was Geoffrey Lord Spencer, and gives a passing reference to the house in his *Itinerary* (II. 6); "Little Marlaw, wher the Priorie of Nunnes was."

Tanner (*op. cit.*) quotes from the Episcopal Registers of Lincoln to the effect that in 1244 application for leave to elect a head of the house was made to the Countess of Hertford and Gloucester and Sir Ralph Danvers. This would suggest that they were, whether by grant or inheritance, representatives of the original founder. And in the list of permanent charges on the income of the Nunnery given in *Valor Ecclesiasticus* is this entry:

Elimosina distribut' p aña Dñi Regis nunc fundatoris  
monasterii p<sup>o</sup>dicī div<sup>o</sup>s' pauperib; p annum vj viij

which would imply that the founder's rights were at the time vested in the King.

In passing, it may be of interest to note the use of the word founder at this time, to denote the person who by descent or otherwise was the representative of the original founder of a monastic house.

Sir Thomas West, Lord Lawarr, wrote to Cromwell thus (MS. Cott. Cleop. E. iv. f. 280): "I have a power howse callyd Boxgrave . . . . wherof I am ffounder." He was the owner of Halnaker House, formerly belonging to the family of Hays, one of whom, Robert de Hays, founded Boxgrove Priory in the reign of Henry I.

Sir Philip Edgecumbe to Cromwell (MS. Cott. Cleop. E. iv. f. 313):

"But trew hyt ys, that I am by the kyngge ffather  
"by hys graunt to my poar ffather made to hym  
"and hys isue male, ffounder of the prvory of Tottenes  
"and the nunry off Cornworthye in Devonsschyr."

Richard Strete to Cromwell (MS. Cott. Cleop. E. iv. f. 283):

"The first founder ther" [Calwich in Staffordshire]  
"was Nich. Gresley, in whose title now claymyth Mr.  
"Longford (as men here report)."

Humphrey Stafford to Cromwell (MS. Cott. Cleop. E. iv. f. 242):

"a house of chanons yn Somersett shiere called  
"Worspryng, where my seyde ffather is ffounder  
"therof."

Dugdale (*Mon. Ang.* IV. 419, *ed.* Caley, 1823) quotes a passage from Browne Willis mentioning three shields in the windows of the "hall."

- "i. Gules a lion passant guardant langued or, over all a bend of the second. Probably King John when Earl of Gloucester.
- "ii. Azure two wings conjoined tenné by a silk twist with tassels; over all a fesse.
- "iii. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Argent a bear saliant proper muzzled or; 2 and 3 Gules three pikes argent in fesse (Lucy); Crest, a bear's head on a wreath coupé tenné, muzzled or."

This passage does not occur in the 1719 edition of Willis's *History of Abbies*,\* pp. 28-9. And in any case there is no direct evidence that these arms refer to the founder or founders of the house.

On the whole, Tanner's suggestion that the foundation of the house was due to the de Clare family seems the most likely. The Countess of Hertford and Gloucester in 1244, above mentioned, would be the wife of Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, who succeeded his father in 1230, and died 1262. The de Clares were at the time lords of the manors of Little Marlow and Great Missenden, which may have something to do with the connection between the two houses.

See for this Lipscomb's *History of Buckinghamshire* (1847), where however the genealogies given are very confused.

It may be noted that the de Clare arms occur on one of the glazed tiles found on the site of the Priory.

The nunnery, being a small house, below the value of £200 a year, was suppressed on June 23, 1536, the Prioress at the time being Margaret Vernon.

The Commissioners' report on the state of the house at the time is as follows:—

Clere value £23:3:7 per annum.

Nunns two, both desyren capacitys. Servants two, women servants two, and one priest. Bells, lead, etc. worth by estimation £4:10:8. The house in good estate. The value of the goods £17:0:2. Debts, none. Woods, eight acres, six above twenty years' growth.

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\* Vol. II. of his book, usually quoted as *Mixed Abbies*, though this title belongs to Vol. I. only.

At the previous preliminary visitation, made in the autumn of 1535 or shortly after, the commissioners had prepared the way for the final surrender of the house by "discharging" three out of the four nuns, leaving only Margaret Vernon, the Prioress, and one "pore madyn" to keep her company. Her letter to Cromwell on the subject is a pathetic instance of the efficacy of the Commissioners' proceedings.

MS. Cott. Cleop. E. iv. f. 71.

After all dew cōmendacyons had unto yowre good maystershyy w<sup>t</sup> my most umble thankes for the greate cost mayd on me and my pore madyn at my last beyng w<sup>t</sup> yowre maystershyy / farthermore plesyth yt yow to understonde that yowre vysytors hath bene here of late who hath dyscharged iij of my systers / the one ys dame Katheryn the other ij is the yonge women that were last professyd whyche yt (*sic*) not a lyttyll to my dyscomforte / nevertheless I must be cōtent w<sup>t</sup> the kynges plesure / but now as towchinge my nowne parte I most umbly beseche yow to be so specyall good mayster unto me yowre poore bedewoman as to geve me yowre best advertysment and counseyle what waye shalbe best for me to take seyng there shalbe none left here but my selfe and this pore madyn / ād yf yt w(yll) please yowre goodnes to take thys pore howse Into yow(re) owne hondes ether for yowre selfe or for my nowne . . .  
 . . . [torn] yowre sounne / I would beglad w<sup>t</sup> all my hart to geve yt into yowre maystershypes hondes w<sup>t</sup> that ye wyll cōmaunde me to do therin / Trustyng and nothyng downptyng in yowre goodnes that ye wyll so provyd for us that we shall have syche onest lyvynge that we shallnot be drevyn be necessaryte nether to begge nor to fall to no other uncōvenyence / and thus I offer my sylfe and all myne unto yowre most hygh and prudent wysdome / as unto hym that ys my onely Refuge and comfort in thys World besechyng god of hys goodnes to put in yow hys holy sprete that ye maye do allthyng to hys lawde and glory /

by yowre owne assured bedewoman

Margaret Vernon.

To the Ryght onurabyll and  
 hyr most specyall good mayster  
 mayster secretory unto the  
 kynges most nobyll grace.

Stowe's account of the usual procedure at such visitations is worth giving, as a commentary on Margaret Vernon's letter. The visitors, he says, "put forth all religious persons that would goe, and all that were under the age of foure and twentie yeares, and after closed up the residue that would remeine, so that they shuld not come out of their places, and took order that no man shuld come to the houses of women, nor women to the houses of men, but onely to heare their service in the churches; all religious men that departed, the abbot or prior to give them for their habite a priestes gowne, and forty shillings of money; the nuns to have such apparell as secular women weare, and to go wher thei wold."

Margaret Vernon accepted the inevitable with the best grace she could, and gained the approval of the "visitor," William Cavendish, by whom the house was dissolved, as is shown by his letter of Sep. 23, 1536, to Cromwell. P.R.O. State Papers, H. VIII., 1536, 1188.

Right worshipfull Sir my duetie as yo<sup>r</sup> humble s<sup>er</sup>vante premysed Thes shalbe to advertyse you that we have ben at the priorye of litle Marlowe and their have dissolved the same accordyng to the kinge cōmaundement to us directed / and have also discharged my lady and the other religious psons of the said house which I ensuer you takith the matier verey well lyke a wyse woman and haith made delyverye of every thing whiche we made o<sup>r</sup> Inventarve of at o<sup>r</sup> first repayer thether / and also of many other thyngē more which was nat conteyned in o<sup>r</sup> sayd inventarve w<sup>t</sup> such circūspectōn and diligens that the kinge highnes (as fare as we cane learne or appceyve) shall nat be the losser of one penny belongyng to the forsaid pōrye. Sir hir hole trust and confidence ys in yo<sup>r</sup> maistershipp that you wilbe so good m<sup>r</sup> unto her to helpe that she myght have some reasonable pencōn, or elce some other lyvyng as to you shalbe thought good accordyng to her demyrytte / She haith no cause of dispacōn after my judgement / and forasmoeche as I pceyve her onlie trust and effyaunce is in yo<sup>r</sup> maistership, and also haith none other socower ayde or refuge but only to yo<sup>r</sup> maistershipp / I shall therfore most humblie bysiche yo<sup>r</sup> maistershipp (as fare as y<sup>t</sup> may become one beyng yo<sup>r</sup> poore s<sup>er</sup>vnt) to be good unto her and for her to provyde whan oportunitie shall geve place ether some honest yerelye



pencōn or elce thadvncement and preferment of the gov<sup>n</sup>nce of some other hono<sup>r</sup>able howse of her religion / ffor in my opynyon she is a psonage right mete apte and able to have the gov<sup>n</sup>nce of the same as well for her yeres as for her discrecōn / as knowith the holy Trynytie who sende yo<sup>r</sup> maistershipp longe lyf / good helth w<sup>t</sup> moche increase of wo<sup>r</sup>shipp. ffrom lytle Marlow the xxij<sup>th</sup> daye of June.

Yo<sup>r</sup> most bounden s<sup>u</sup>ūte

Willm Cavendyssh.

To my right wo<sup>r</sup>shipfull and  
singul<sup>r</sup> good maister m<sup>r</sup>  
Thom<sup>s</sup> Crumwell chief  
Secretorye to the kinge  
highnes geve this.

The Prioress had not long to wait for the reward of her "circūspectōn and diligens." William Cavendish was in the right when he judged that she had "no cause of dispacōn." Within three months of her dismissal from Little Marlow, she was appointed abbess of Malling, in succession to Elizabeth Rede, resigned.

There exists a letter of Sep. 24, 1536, from Sir Thomas Willughby, brother-in-law of Elizabeth Rede, to Cromwell, desiring from him a letter to the Abbess of Malling that the late Abbess, his sister-in-law, may have the lodging in the monastery which her predecessors that have likewise resigned have had, also that she may have the plate which her father (Sir Robert Rede, chief justice of the Common Pleas, *ob.* 1510) delivered to her "to occupy in her chamber." Margaret Vernon did not long enjoy her promotion, as Malling Abbey was suppressed in 1538; but her further history does not fall within the limits of this paper.

The lands and possessions of the nunnery of Little Marlow were granted in 29 H. VIII. to Henry's re-foundation of Bisham or Bustlesham Abbey, but after the suppression of that house were given (32 H. VIII.) to John Tytley and Elizabeth Restwold.

The grantees do not appear to have lived on the site, or attempted to convert the Conventual buildings into a residence for themselves. The buildings were small and simple, as will be shown, and were probably used as farm buildings, and quarries for farm buildings, from the sixteenth century onwards. The gradual process

of destruction may be to some extent traced from the following notices:—

1719. (Browne Willis. *Hist. of Abbies* (vol. II.) pp. 28-9.)  
 “Great part of this convent is still standing, tho’ in Ruins. The Tower stood at one corner, seperate from the rest of the Office. The church or chapel was a small tyled Building ceiled at the top. Against the east wall are still to be seen some Painting (*sic*) of the Virgin *Mary*; on each side her was a saint.”
1797. (Langley. *History of the Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough*, p. 318.)  
 “At present there are scarce any remains of the convent. Part of the wall of the tower is standing, but the other ruins have been taken down, and a farmhouse built with the materials.”
1801. (*The Beauties of England and Wales*, I. 382.)  
 “Scarcely any part of the convent is now standing, the principal materials having been used in the construction of a farmhouse.”
1813. (Lysons. *Magna Britannia*, I. pt. iii. 601.)  
 “The hall, which was 60 feet in length, was pulled down in 1740. There are now no remains of the conventual buildings.”
1823. (Dugdale. *Mon Ang.*, IV. 419, *ed.* Caley.)  
 A quotation from Browne Willis, that the hall was twenty yards long and five wide, and had in the windows the arms given above. This statement does not occur in the 1719 edition of Browne Willis.

Neither Camden nor Grose make any mention of the site.

At the present time a small house with outbuildings, garden, an orchard, and a meadow occupies the place of the monastic buildings, bounded on all sides by water courses, which are filled by the strong springs which rise to the east and west of the site of the nunnery, and to which it owed its name “*de Fontibus de Merlawe*,” being thus a humble namesake of the great Cistercian Abbey of Fountains in Yorkshire.

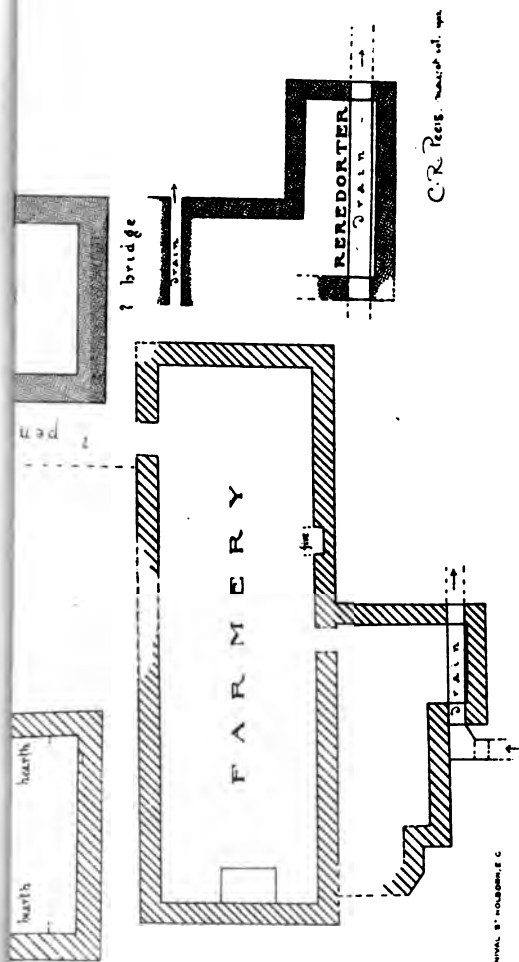
The site does not at the first seem a well-chosen one, being on the level marshy land by the bank of the

Thames, and apparently well within the reach of the periodical floods which make some of the less fortunately placed inhabitants of Bourne End realize for a short time what must have been the mode of life of their remote predecessors who lived in pile dwellings along the Thames Valley. But Mr. Vaughan Williams, the present owner of the monastic site, tells me that the slight sandy rise on which it is placed makes it secure from even the highest floods, and its position was no doubt determined by the plentiful supply of pure water from the springs before mentioned, a prime necessity in a monastic house.

Until the beginning of the present year, the only indication of the site of the buildings of the nunnery was a piece of rough stone walling, which has since proved to be the N.E. angle of the frater, forming part of a summer-house to the east of the comparatively modern dwelling house which now goes by the name of the Abbey.

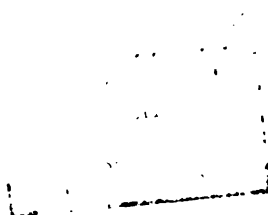
But in the course of making a roadway through part of the orchard, in the N.E. part of the "Abbey" grounds, Mr. Vaughan Williams came upon the lower courses of several walls, built of flint and chalk, with angles formed chiefly of thin red roofing-tiles, which were at once seen to be part of the monastic buildings. Through my friend Mr. Goolden I came to hear of the discovery, and eventually it fell to my lot to superintend, as far as weekly visits to the site permitted, a complete excavation of the remains of the nunnery, carried on most energetically and efficiently by Mr. Vaughan Williams.

The result of the work has been the recovery of the plan of the whole establishment, with the possible exception of some detached outbuildings. This plan forms Plate I. of the present description, and is of considerable interest from the fact that although the plans of some of the larger Benedictine houses have been already measured and published, there does not at present exist any very detailed account of a small nunnery such as this. It is probable that in its most prosperous days the house had not as many as twenty inmates—in 1535 we know that it had only five, though the house was in good order, and there were no debts—



C. R. Ross. 1880.

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and its plan may be taken as showing the irreducible minimum of accommodation needed in one of the smallest of Benedictine monasteries.

The buildings consist of an aisleless church to the north of the cloister, with a north transept and chapel and a western tower; a chapter-house, warming-house, and dorter to the east of the cloister, with reredorter south of the dorter; a frater on the south, with kitchen adjoining its S.W. angle; and the cellar with a hall and probably other accommodation for guests on the west. South of the frater, and forming as it were the south side of a second cloister, lie the farmery buildings. The inclusive measurements of the whole group are about 203 ft. N. to S. by 120 E. to W.

In no place, except, as has already been said, at the N.E. angle of the frater, are the walls standing more than six inches above floor level, and in many places little beyond the footings exist. No traces remain of doorways from the church to the cloister, or from the cloister to the frater, and indeed the only evidences of anything of the sort beside those in the farmery buildings are to be found in two openings in the East wall of the cloister, one very ill-defined, leading into what I think must be considered the vestibule to the chapter-house, the other, better preserved, to the warming-house under the dorter.

It is evident from what is left that all the buildings were of the simplest kind. And the difficulty in obtaining anything better than chalk for quoins and window dressings must have been another obstacle. A little freestone remains, but evidently the question of ashlar for quoins was a difficulty, as the chalk stood badly when exposed to the weather, and the angles which remain sufficiently entire to show their construction are chiefly formed with thin red roofing tiles laid flat, bonded to the flint rubble of which the walls are composed. No part of the building was vaulted, and, though this cannot be definitely stated, I think that none of the walls had plinths. With so little masonry remaining, it is a matter of some difficulty to fix accurately the dates of building of the different parts of the nunnery, but for several reasons it is probable that the earliest work, which on the accompanying plan is distinguished from subsequent additions, must

be assigned to the opening years of the 13th century. So clean a sweep has been made of the building material on the site that the only architectural features found in the course of the excavations were some stones from the jambs of windows, one stone of a label, and a few pieces of Purbeck marble shafts; all of which may date from 1220 or thereabout. Even these were preserved only by having been used up in the foundations of later work.

In taking a more detailed examination of the buildings, the church (*oratorium*) naturally claims attention in the first place. It lies to the north of the claustral buildings, and as first built was an aisleless rectangle 20ft. 6in. wide from wall to wall internally, the walls being of flint rubble, 3ft. 6in. thick. The position of the original east end is not quite clear. A strong flint foundation runs N. and S. across the church on the line of the east wall of the dorter range, which may be either a sleeper wall marking a structural division, or the foundation of the first east wall. It belongs, I think, to the first work, but everything eastward of it is a re-building in chalk ashlar of the 14th or 15th century, on foundations largely composed of the chalk jambs of 13th century windows, probably lancets, of two plain chamfered orders with a reveal for a wooden frame, which must have belonged to the east part of the original church. As all walls at this corner of the buildings were destroyed soon after their discovery, in the process of making a road across the site, it was possible to ascertain that no foundations of an earlier date than the re-building remained here. It is, however, unlikely that the east wall of the church was in a line with the east wall of the dorter range, and the position of the added north transept gives some support to this view. The transept measured internally 24ft. by 19ft., with walls 3ft. 6in. thick, having broad clasping buttresses of shallow projection at its N.W. and N.E. angles. On the east was a chapel 24ft. by 11ft. 9in. wide, with walls only 2ft. 3in. thick. All salient angles in chapel and transepts had plain weathered plinths of freestone, the quoins being for the most part of thin red tiles.\* The walling was of coursed rubble of flint

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\*In the aisles and south chapel of the parish church of Little Marlow similar tiles are used for the external plinths.

and chalk. In the chapel the step of the altar platform remained, and a small piece of glazed tile pavement. The whole church, and probably most of the other buildings of the nunnery, were paved with these tiles, a great number of which were found in the course of the excavations (see below).

The date of the building of the transept and chapel may be placed about 1250; the clasping buttresses and character of the masonry make a later date unlikely; and the finding of one stone of a moulded chalk label of c. 1220 in the foundations of the north wall gives a limit in the other direction.

On the south side of the altar platform at the east end of the chapel a burial was found; the body had been placed in a wooden coffin, of which the nails were the only remaining traces. Both transept and chapel have been destroyed since their discovery by the making of the road above-mentioned.

Against the east wall of the chapel outside a semi-circular platform of broken tiles and mortar rubbish was found, evidently of comparatively modern date. In it were several pieces of chalk ashlar from the destroyed 13th century buildings.

Of ritual arrangements in the church no remains exist, with the exception of a shallow foundation across the nave in a line with the west wall of the north transept, which probably marks the position of the *pulpitum*, and consequently the western limit of the quire.

At the west end of the church are massive foundations 6ft. wide of a tower 12ft. 6in. square inside, evidently an addition to the original nave. All this part of the church is destroyed below the floor level, and no evidence remains as to whether there was a west doorway, or whether the entrance to the church was from the north, as at Romsey. It is not clear whether the first church had a tower; on the whole, the probabilities are that it had not.

The irregular setting out of the cloister and surrounding buildings is very noticeable, and may have been due to the marshy nature of the site, which in the 13th century was not so well drained as it is now, and consequently afforded a smaller area for the erection of buildings than is at present the case.



No traces of the inner walls or paving of the cloister were to be found.

The eastern range of the claustral buildings is 100 feet long over all, with walls 3ft. 6in. thick, and was, at any rate as regards its southern part, two stories in height.

At the northern end, divided from the church by a passage 6ft. wide, is the chapter-house (*capitulum*), which is 17ft. long by 18ft. 10in. wide. There is no sign of any entrance to it from the cloister on the west, and it seems probable that the passage just mentioned served the double purpose of inner parlour and chapter-house vestibule. This passage has a somewhat ill-defined doorway at its west end, and retains at the east a good part of its flooring of glazed tiles. It was separated from the chapter-house by a 6-inch wooden partition, traces of which remain. Whether it also had a doorway at its eastern end, and served as a passage to a cemetery round the east end of the church, is not clear. The tile pavement is perhaps hardly such as would be placed in a passage way open at both ends, and shows little signs of the wear and tear which would have taken place in such a case. The flooring of the chapter-house has wholly disappeared.

The rest of the eastern range is taken up by one long chamber 69ft. 9in. by 18ft. 10 in., divided from the chapter-house by a wall 2ft. 6in. thick, and entered from the cloister by a doorway in its northern half. Nearly opposite the doorway, in the east wall, is a fireplace with tiled hearth, and a (possibly modern) brick curb, and this end of the room was most probably used as the warming-house (*calefactorium*). It is likely that the room was divided up into one or more chambers by partitions, but too little of the building is left to make it possible to fix their positions. The doorway to the warming-house seems to have been the only entrance. The precise use of the long spaces which are always to be found on the ground floor of the dormer range of a monastic house is by no means clear; to call them day rooms is a general but not an entirely convincing solution of the difficulty. They were a natural result of the customary arrangement of the dormer on

the first floor\*, and in many cases may have had no special use assigned to them.

Nothing can be said of the length of the dorter (*dormitorium*), which occupied the first floor of this range of buildings, as to whether it extended over the chapter-house or not, and how it was reached from church or cloister.

South of the dorter, but apparently not connected with it on the ground level, is the reredorter (*necessarium*), L-shaped in plan, the northern arm forming the passage from the dorter, the southern containing the latrines, which have a drain 2ft. 6in. wide, with a hard gravel bottom, and arched over with tile arches where it runs through the E. and W. walls of the building; otherwise it was open, the seats being doubtless carried over it on wooden joists. When found, it was filled in with mortar and rubbish and glazed paving tiles from the destroyed buildings.

The northern end of this building, which formed the approach from the dorter, has been completely destroyed, but the south wall of the dorter is sufficiently preserved to show that no walls have been bonded to it at the ground level, and it seems likely that the communication between the two buildings was by a bridge on the first floor. A narrow drain 1ft. 6in. wide runs parallel to the S. wall of the dorter across the breadth of the reredorter passage; its W. end was blocked up when the farmery was built, and no direct evidence as to its use is now obtainable. It may have served as an overflow to the reredorter drain, by a channel along its W. wall, or it may have been intended to drain the open space south of the frater.

The south side of the cloister is taken up by the passage to the farmery, and the frater (*refectarium*).

The latter stood E. and W., as usual in a Benedictine house, and being of one storey only, had thinner walls

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\* In a Benedictine house the dorter is so generally on the first floor that in the absence of evidence to the contrary this may be assumed in a description of the claustral buildings. Here at Little Marlow additional evidence is forthcoming in a comparison of the thickness of the (one storey) frater walls (2ft. 6in.) with those of the dorter and western range (3ft. 6in.).

than those of the eastern or western ranges (2ft. 6in. as against 3ft. 6in.) The internal dimensions are 40ft. 6in. by 19ft.

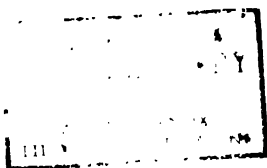
The kitchen (*coquina*), an addition of later date, adjoins its S.W. angle, overlapping on the south sufficiently to allow space for a passage from kitchen to cloister across the west end of the frater, screened off by a wooden partition.

Although, as has been already mentioned, the N.E. angle of the frater still stands to some height, forming part of the walls of a summer-house, the rest of the building is so thoroughly ruined that no traces of a doorway from cloister to frater are to be found. The site of the lavatory, which should be somewhere near the frater door, cannot be determined.

The kitchen shows remains of a central chimney stack with two fireplaces back to back, and several hearths against the side walls, made of roofing tiles bedded on edge. In modern times the kitchen has been used for its original purpose, as the brick jambs of a fireplace of 18th century date are to be seen in the north wall. The position of the kitchen is well adapted to serve both farmery and frater, but no traces of a doorway in the S. wall remain.

The western range of buildings was probably of more architectural pretensions than the rest, and had four broad and shallow buttresses along its west face. It was most likely two stories in height, having the cellar or storehouse (*cellarium*), with perhaps an outer parlour (*locutorium*) on the ground floor, and on the first floor the guest hall (*hospitium*). My reason for this suggestion is that the dimensions, 60ft. by 17ft., tally so nearly with those recorded of the "hall" which was pulled down in 1740, and which contained in its windows the heraldic glass already mentioned (p. 2). The frater, the only other building likely to have been called the "hall," is of such different size that it cannot have been the one referred to.

The farmery (*infirmarium*) lies to the south of the main buildings, forming with the dormer, frater, and kitchen a small second quadrangle, which may have been used as the cloister generally attached to such a building. It is of a different build to the first work, and from the details of its masonry is probably of the





same date as the kitchen—perhaps 14th century. It consists of a hall 67ft. by 19ft. 6in., opening on the south to a smaller building of irregular shape, which was in part a latrine, and may also have contained the room of the sister in charge of the farmery.\* Part of the hall may have been used as the chapel, but there is no trace of this. There is a fireplace in the S. wall, with a hearth of thin tiles laid on edge. The doorway in the eastern part of the north wall has modern brick jambs, but seems to occupy the place of an older one, and its position suggests that a pentise or covered way ran from the passage east of the frater to this doorway. It is, however, possible that there was a cloister with walks on all four sides of the space north of the farmery.

It is worth noting that at all four angles of the farmery hall a large block of sarsen stone\* was found built into the bottom of the foundations.

During the course of the excavation many pieces of metal, stone, pottery, *etc.* came to light, but none of any great interest. A piece of the leg of a mailed effigy in Purbeck marble was found in the church, and in the foundations of the sleeper wall between nave and north transept was a stone coffin containing parts of a skeleton. Many domestic objects of post-suppression date were turned up, but the most interesting find was the large number of flooring tiles of the 14th and 15th centuries. These were not of a fine quality, either in material or execution, and were probably of local make, but formed none the less a very good series, some of the typical specimens being here reproduced. The fabric is the same in all, a coarse red body, inlaid with white slip, with a yellow-brown lead glaze over all. A few plain green-glazed tiles were also found. The most important are two having inscriptions. The first has **SIGNUM SC'E CRUCIS** in 14th century lettering, in a square with a cross in the centre; the second **RICARD' ME FECIT** in a circle, with lettering of a later type, enclosing a roughly-designed head. An example of the second may be seen within the altar rails at Cookham Church; whether brought from Little Marlow or not I do not know.

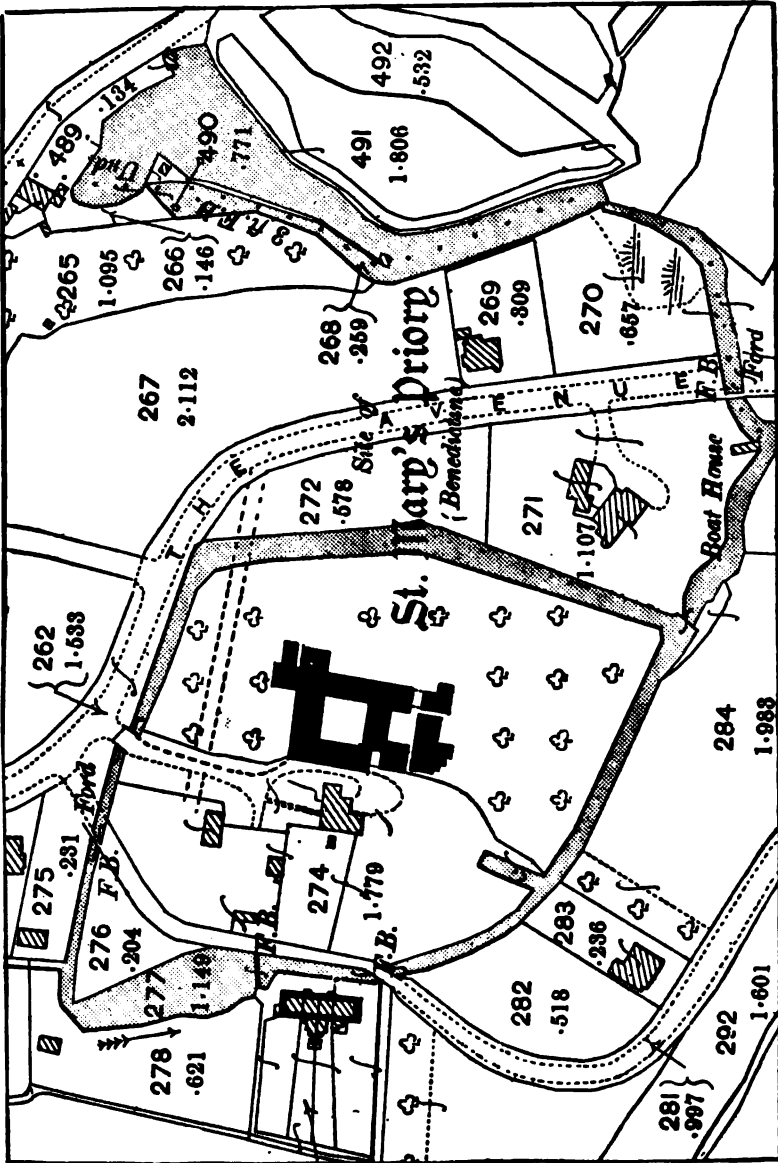
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\* The S.W. buttress (15th c.) of the tower of Little Marlow Church has similar stones at its base.

The boundaries of the monastic precincts were probably marked out by water-courses. That at present existing to the west and south of the group of buildings is ancient, but those on the north and east are modern, as are all roads shown in the site plan here given. [Fig. 3.] To the north of the church runs a wide ditch, now dry, which may have formed the ancient boundary on that side, and probably stretched from one set of springs on the west to another on the east. Abreast of the nave of the church are signs of masonry on either side of the dry ditch, which may mark the position of a bridge by which the precinct was entered.

No traces of any buildings belonging to an outer court now exist, but to the west on the further bank of the stream is a fine timber barn, apparently ancient, now fitted up as dwelling houses. The house known as the Abbey, to the west of the church and cloister, now in the possession of Mr. Vaughan Williams, is largely built of the materials of the monastic buildings, and parts of it may date back to the end of the 16th century, but not earlier.

From the foregoing account it will be seen that the thorough destruction of the buildings on this somewhat unusual site has caused the loss of many interesting details which might have helped towards the explanation of doubtful points in the archæology of religious houses; this much, however, may be claimed, that the excavations have brought to light a fairly complete example of the plan and arrangement of a small Benedictine nunnery of the beginning of the 13th century, a specimen of a class of monastic remains which has not hitherto received at the hands of antiquaries as much attention as it undoubtedly deserves.



SCALE 1" = 2500'

SITE PLAN

FIG. 3.



13

## "TRING, WING, AND IVINGHOE."

### I.

The curious stanza of which these names form the first line must be known to every reader of the "Records," and most of us probably regard it as a piece of ancient local folklore, dating, perhaps, as far back as the fourteenth or fifteenth century. This impression has obtained a world-wide diffusion from the circumstance that Scott borrowed the last of the three names to denominate one of his characters, changing it from "Ivinghoe" to "Ivanhoe," adopted this as the title of a romance which will ever be conspicuous in English literature as a matchless picture of mediæval life and character, and quoted the stanza in his preface, introducing it thus:

"The name of Ivanhoe was suggested by an old rhyme. All novelists have had occasion at some time or other to wish, with Falstaff, that they knew where a commodity of good names was to be had. On such an occasion the Author chanced to call to memory a rhyme recording three names of the manors forfeited by the ancestor of the celebrated Hampden, for striking the Black Prince a blow with his racket, when they quarrelled at tennis:

Tring, Wing, and Ivanhoe,  
For striking of a blow  
Hampden did forego,  
And glad he could escape so.

The word suited the Author's purpose in two material respects, for, first, it had an ancient English sound; and, secondly, it conveyed no indication whatever of the nature of the story."

"Ivinghoe" undoubtedly has an ancient English sound; whether as much can be said of "Ivanhoe" let experts in the ancient English language decide. Altering "Ivinghoe" into this mongrel compound is not the only liberty taken by Scott with his authority. The story, we shall find, as Scott received it, was to the effect that the prince and his host were "exercising themselves in feats of chivalry," which can only mean that they were tilting in armour on horseback. Giving and taking blows is the essence of this species of exercise. Scott therefore changes the incident into a game of tennis, and leaves us to infer that the blow was the result of a quarrel about the scoring. He ought, however, to have known that in the fourteenth century the racket was not yet invented. Long after the Black

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Prince's time the ball was struck with the bare or gloved hand, and the racket was ultimately developed out of a rigid kind of glove made for the purpose. It would have been better to represent Hampden and the prince as playing the more ancient game of hockey. A hockey-club would have been a more effective weapon than a tennis-racket. But anything whatever would have been an improvement on the account given by the original authority, who states, expressly or by implication, that Hampden, in the most boorish fashion, dealt the prince a blow on the face with his clenched hand, or, as boys would say, "punched his head."

It was recently stated in the "Bucks Herald," on the authority of a correspondent, that Sir Walter picked up the rhyme on one of his journeys, "as he passed through Aylesbury." I should like to know what journey that was, and when it took place. Scott's journeys in England are regularly chronicled by his biographer, and in none of them, so far as I am able to make out, is it probable that he would have "passed through Aylesbury." Even if he had passed through Aylesbury, and picked up the rhyme from some post-boy or other local authority on his way, it is tolerably certain that he would have heard it in another and a garbled version which was then locally current; and it was in this garbled version that the rhyme first found its way into a printed book. The book is entitled "A Tour to the West of England in 1788. By the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge," and was published in 1789. Mr. Shaw started for the West of England by way of Uxbridge and Amersham, and must have been one of the last travellers to set eyes on the old farmhouse which until 1789 represented the ruins of Missenden Abbey. Passing the village of Missenden, he proceeds thus:

"About three miles on the left of this, we had a view of Great Hampden, the seat of the Hampdens, a most ancient family, by some said to be Saxon, and certainly a most extraordinary one. In the reign of Edward III. they were very opulent, though their fortune is reported then to have received a great blow—For,

'Tring, Wing, and Irengo did go

For striking the Black Prince a blow.'

In the last century the family made a very conspicuous figure whether good or bad I leave for others to discuss."

Evidently Mr. Shaw, who seems to treat the rhyme as generally known in the district, heard it from some one on the spot; but either he failed to report it accurately, or his informant had dropped something in repeating it. There is nothing in these two lines to connect the "blow" with the name of Hampden. From the version given in Lord Nugent's "Memorials of John Hampden" it appears that Mr. Shaw's version drops the greater part of a line. Lord Nugent's version, which seems to represent accurately the stanza in its current oral form, is as follows:—

"Tring, Wing, and Ivingho  
From the Hampdens did go.  
For striking the Black Prince a blow."

If Scott, therefore, had learned the rhyme from local tradition, it may be assumed that it would have reached him in this altered form. But while Scott was yet a young man the rhyme had been obtained by a literary man from an older source, and printed in its true form: and the work in which it appeared was probably on the shelves of the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, where Scott would quickly have found it out. The book is William Seward's "Anecdotes of some Distinguished Persons," a collection in four volumes which was published in 1795, and passed through several editions. It contains a good deal of information about Hampden and the civil war. Scott might also have seen the rhyme in Lysons's "Britannia," the Bucks section of which was published about 1806. Messrs. Lysons may have copied from Seward, or each may independently of the other have obtained the rhyme from the original source: and this undoubtedly was a volume of the Browne Willis manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. The earliest authority for these lines, so far as I can ascertain, is the return made by John Yate, then rector of Great Hampden, to Willis's circular of interrogatories, sent round by him to the clergy of the county in 1712.\* In answer to Willis's question whether any ancient traditions are preserved in his parish, Yate writes as follows:—

"There is an antient Tradition of King Edward 3d and his son Edward the black prince's being entertain'd at Hampden,

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\* Willis's MSS., Vol. I.

But the prince and Hampden exercising themselves in feats of Chivalry, they differed (*sic*) and grew so hot that Hampden struck the Prince on the face, which made the King and prince to go away in great wrath, upon which came this time:

Tring, Wing, and Ivingo	For striking of a blow,
The Hampden did forgo,	And glad he could 'scape so."

It is not easy to settle which ought to be read as the second line of the stanza, and which as the third: but probably the reading column-wise, and not cross-wise, was intended, though Scott, evidently quoting from memory, wrote it the contrary way. "The" Hampden is, of course, a mistake, and the true reading is apparently "These."

Although Yate does not definitely explain the connection between the rhyme and the local names mentioned in it, some such explanation as that given by Seward and Lysons, to the effect that the King "seized on these valuable manors," then belonging to his host, in retaliation for the alleged blow, was probably in his mind. Messrs. Lysons rather mildly object to the story on the ground that none of these manors ever belonged to the Hampden family; and criticism, so far as I know, has not hitherto ventured beyond this negative position. When we come to closer quarters with facts, and enquire to whom, in the reign of Edward III., these manors really belonged, the answer is as conclusive as it is surprising. All three were then and long afterwards held in mortmain by ecclesiastical corporations! Tring belonged to the abbey of Faversham; the right of free warren, moreover, was vested by special grant in the Archbishop of Canterbury, who might probably have done worse than resort hither, now and then, for a day's rabbit-coursing. Wing belonged to the Benedictine abbey of St. Nicolas at Angers. Ivinghoe, like West Wycombe, formed part of the ancient Saxon endowment of the see of Winchester. The facts relating to Wing and Ivinghoe were perfectly well-known to Messrs. Lysons, and it is odd that they should keep them in the background. Perhaps they had a liking for the rhyme, and shrank from seeing it deprived, in the sense in which it was then explained, of every vestige of credibility. It never seems to have occurred to them that this explanation might be a false one, though the

rhyme itself might be perfectly genuine, and have been misinterpreted by some one strange to the district, and ignorant of the history of the manors in question.

It is obvious that the story of the king and prince is a foolish fiction invented for the purpose of explaining a rhyme which survived in Yate's generation, while its meaning had been lost. Yate had in 1712 been rector of Hampden more than 48 years, having been inducted in 1663 in the place of an ejected Nonconformist. Coming early in life as a stranger among country folk strongly imbued with Commonwealth principles, he probably heard the rhyme from the parish clerk or some other parishioner. Possibly it was he who first connected it with the king and prince. He does not describe it as an *ancient* rhyme. "Upon which came this Rime" is consistent with the possibility of its being, for all he knew, of comparatively recent origin; and the suggestion that in fact it was so is confirmed by the circumstance that in the course of the 77 years between 1712 and 1788 oral tradition so mangled it as to destroy almost every trace of the original metre. No one would suppose, from Lord Nugent's version, that "Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe" was once an iambic stanza. Yate's return evidently gives the rhyme very nearly in its original form; and this, taken in connexion with the textual corruption which so quickly supervened, points to the conclusion that it was written not very long before Yate's own time.

It is possible that Yate is right in the first statement in his return—that there existed in his time an ancient tradition of King Edward and his son the Black Prince being entertained at Hampden. According to tradition, it was a common thing for English sovereigns to be entertained at Hampden: and it was inevitable that Edward III. should be in the list, for the simple reason that he was father of the Black Prince, who was believed, and is to this day believed, to have had a "palace" hard by at Prince's Risborough. This fiction is probably a very old one, and it appears in the return made to Willis's circular by Nathaniel Anderson, the vicar, who writes as follows:—

"So called from the Black Prince (*sic*) who in former days lived and resided here. He had a palace near the church, which

is now totally demolished, and nothing but corn and grass grows where this famous palace once (*sic*) stood."

The Black Prince probably never heard of Prince's Risborough, or of Hampden, in his life. "Great" Risborough, as it was once called, was an obscure fraction of the extensive crown estates assigned to the Earldom of Cornwall, and granted by Edward III. in the first place to his brother John of Eltham, and after his death to his own youthful son, already created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.\* Considering that these estates included the Castles and Honours of Berkhamstead and Wallingford, it is extremely improbable that the Black Prince, who had a strong predilection for Berkhamstead and Ashridge, would ever have "resided," much less erected a "palace," on a manor the poverty of which was specially pleaded as a sufficient excuse for the small returns yielded by it. But Willis's clerical correspondents are prone to infer a palace from an old moat wherever they have a chance. The vicar of Dinton writes thus about Moreton, an outlying half-hide of land belonging to the manor of West Wycombe, though in Dinton parish and close to Dinton village:

"There is a tradition that the Bishops of Winchester had formerly a Palace at Moreton in a certain ground now called the Grove, where they did sometimes reside; which I take to be very probable."

Very probable indeed! The evidence consists in the fact that there were some old foundations and ditches hereabouts. Still, the returns made by Willis's correspondents are very interesting. Occasionally they show gleams of robust sense, and even a touch of humour. Crofts, the vicar of Winslow, after quoting a well-known inscription which according to the tradition of his time was once on the wall of Sir John Shorne's well at North Marston, makes these caustic remarks on the virtues of the water:

"Perhaps he built this well, or bleast it. Good water is scarce there. This, not excellent, passes there; it retains to this day an excellent virtue to wash dishes, boile the pot, and is a comfortable cordiall in a summer day to a thirsty cow."

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\* In John of Eltham's time it was called "Earl's" Risborough and this title continued in use during the Black Prince's minority.

Having established the Black Prince in his "palace" at Risborough, it was natural enough for tradition to represent him as visiting the neighbouring gentry; and when the real meaning of "Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe" had been forgotten it was natural to connect the stanza with such a visit, and to explain the "blow" in some way as an incident belonging to it.

## II.

Setting aside, for the moment, the question of the meaning and application of the stanza, and regarding it merely as a metrical composition, the first thing that strikes one is that it is not a piece of rude folk-lore. Nor is it the production of some unskilled parochial rhymers. It is of a different class to such stuff as the Bledlow rhyme—

They that live and do abide,  
Shall see Bledlow Church fall into the Lyde.

It is the work of one who was a poet by profession; who was not merely in the habit of putting pen to paper, but was master of an easy and vigorous style. If this is conceded, the presumption follows that the stanza forms part of a poem or ballad of some considerable length, of which neither the beginning nor the end are before us. Its diction is obviously post-Shaksperian; and there is a passage in the "Tempest" (Act III., Scene 3) where two of the words are employed in a way which furnishes a clue to the true meaning.

Do not, *for one repulse, forego* the purpose  
That you resolved to effect.

The coincidence suggests that the author of the stanza may have had this passage in his mind. To "forego" a thing means to desist from an attempt to attain or get possession of it. To forego a thing, in this sense, "for one repulse," or as the stanza has it, "for striking of a blow (that is, of one blow, as in the common expression "at a blow,") shows, to say the least, faint-heartedness; and when it is added that the agent in the matter, whatever it may have been, was "glad he could 'scape so," faint-heartedness becomes positive cowardice. On the face of it, the purpose of the stanza is to impute these qualities to a Hampden, who, if I am right in assigning it to the post-Shaksperian age, can be no other than the celebrated John Hampden, in conse-



quence of a failure to get possession of the three villages mentioned in it, all of which at a certain conjuncture early in the great civil war were positions which might have been made important military posts; and it is easy to identify the occasion on which an attack on each of these places by the Parliamentary force in Buckinghamshire might have been anticipated by those who were watching events from a distance. All of them were in the hands of persons whose attachment to the king's cause was either notorious, as in the case of Wing and Ivinghoe, or presumable, as in that of Tring, which was a Crown manor occupied by a farmer. The great mansion of Wing was the principal seat of the royalist Earl of Carnarvon, who fell at the battle of Newbury in 1643. Ivinghoe, where the old manor house (Burystead) still existed, belonged to the Earl of Bridgwater, a nobleman advanced in years who excused himself on that ground from attendance in Parliament. He took no active part in the war; but as his epitaph (at Little Gaddesden) describes him as "a loyal subject to his sovereign in those worst of times when it was accounted treason not to be a traitor," it would seem that his sympathies were with the Crown. I find it stated in a lecture recently delivered at Great Berkhamstead, and reported in the "Bucks Herald," that he was "nominally a Parliamentarian." Evidently, however, he had not declared himself so; and the suggestion is not altogether consistent with the fact cited by the lecturer that on a certain Saturday early in the troubles "Captain Washington, Captain Kemsey, and Captain Burr, with their soldiers, entered into the park and house at Ashridge, detained the Earl's servants as prisoners, beat down the ceilings, broke open and hewed down all the doors of his house, searched all the evidences, rooms, studies, and closets, took away plate, arms, etc., and destroyed his deer, taking away 44 horses." Later in the lecture the old earl is confused with his son, notorious in the following reign for his persecution of Nonconformists and Quakers, including William Penn. Ivinghoe, then, being a natural outpost to Ashridge, it was likely that this place, like Wing and Tring, might be occupied in force and held for the Crown. As it happened, no such occupation took place in the case of any of them, and it was therefore never

necessary to attack them. The most important of the three, from a military point of view, was Wing, which commanded the direct road between Aylesbury and the Watling Street. On November 30, 1642, the Earl of Carnarvon's house at Wing was searched, pursuant to an order of the Parliamentary Committee of Safety, without resistance, and some important documents, one of which is printed in the Appendix to Seward's second volume, were taken. The idea that Wing, with the other places, might be fortified and require to be attacked in force by the Parliamentarians, clearly belongs to the time before this took place, and probably arose about a month earlier, when the king's forces were making a forward movement from Oxford in the direction of London. At this time it seemed necessary to concentrate the Buckinghamshire force at some place in the Chiltern Hills. Pym, in a letter dated from Brill on October 18, suggests that they should be removed to Wycombe. It was, however, decided to concentrate at St. Albans; and Essex, in a letter dated from Woburn on November 4, directs this to be done on the following day—on November 5, 1642. On that day, then, the Buckinghamshire force was under orders to march to St. Albans. Obviously if Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe had been fortified and held for the Crown this movement could not have been executed. For Tring commanded the road by way of Berkhamstead and Boxmoor, which would naturally be taken by men quartered at Aylesbury and southward of that town; Wing commanded the road by way of Dunstable, which would be the route taken by the force in the north-west of the county; while Ivinghoe commanded a route intermediate between the two, and from its position on the Icknield Street its occupation was desirable in order to secure communication between them.

This being the situation, it looks as if the stanza were a fragment of a contemporary royalist ballad, in which a result unfavourable to the success of the contemplated movements is anticipated. Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe, it is expected, will be held by the royalists in force, and Hampden must dislodge them if the roads to St. Albans are to be opened. He is effectually deterred by some signal repulse, and barely makes his escape. Nothing of the kind actually happened, because no attempt was

made to hold the places in question. Yet it is worth notice that shortly afterwards an important position between Oxford and the Vale of Aylesbury was actually fortified and held for the King, that a force which included Hampden's regiment, or some part of it, made a determined attack on this post, and that this force sustained an effectual repulse. This position was the almost inaccessible eminence of Brill. Hampden does not seem to have been present in person: but Brill might certainly in the circumstances be pointed to as a place which "Hampden did forego," and, as only a single attempt was made to capture it, it would not be utterly false to say that he did so "for striking of a blow" (i.e., a single blow). A reckless calumniator might be expected to follow this up by the sneering remark that he was "glad he could 'scape so." It is curious that this incident realises, though at some little distance, in the same part of the county, the forecast which the writer of the ballad uttered in reference to Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe.

Who was the writer of the ballad? I am inclined to attribute it to John (afterwards Sir John) Denham, a writer who occupies an established position on the roll of English poets, rather by reason of his eloquent and stately poem entitled "Cooper's Hill," than of the gross ribaldry which disgraced his pen in his latter years. Denham was connected in more than one way with the county of Buckingham. His father, Sir John Denham, a Baron of the Exchequer, and one of the judges who sat on Hampden's shipmoney case, had been sheriff of Buckinghamshire (but not, as is stated in the "Dictionary of National Biography," of Bedfordshire also) in the 19th year of James I., and must therefore, I suppose, have owned property in the county. I cannot find that he was connected with the family of Dynham or Denham who in the previous century lived at Eythrope, or with the contemporary Dynhams of Boarstall, although in a document cited by Lipscomb (vol. II., p. 332) the younger Denham is described as "Sir John Denham of Boarstall." This must surely have been a clerical error. Baron Denham is described as a native of London, and was probably of a citizen family. The younger Denham told Aubrey that his family was "originally Western," meaning, I suppose,

from some western county such as Devon or Somerset. His main connexion with Buckinghamshire was that he had married a lady named Cotton, who was the heiress of Horsenden, and he is stated by some authorities to have "fortified Horsenden House for the King." Possibly he may have intended to do so, and gone so far as to talk about it: but the project remained as much in the air as the suggested royalist occupation of Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe. He had already failed to hold Farnham Castle, and at the time of the occurrences here mentioned was safely ensconced behind the fortifications of Oxford, from whence he did what service lay in his power by bombarding the Parliamentary party with harmless pasquinades. More than one of these were aimed specially at John Hampden, the most conspicuous leader of the party. Two such poems are printed in his collected works;\* and it is reasonable to suppose that he may have been the author of others. Hampden, however, is not likely to have been the only personage at which such a pasquinade as that here suggested was aimed. Probably in other stanzas, now lost, those who were high in command, as well as Hampden's colleagues, Bulstrode, Grenville, Goodwin, and others, came in each for a share of Denham's mendacious abuse. Another piece of evidence points to Denham as the author of "Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe." The measure in which the stanza is written is a peculiar one. It has four lines of six syllables, all rhyming to a single sound. It is difficult to discover other examples of this peculiar combination of measure and rhyme; and the only other instance of it which I have succeeded in finding is a satirical ballad acknowledged by Denham and printed in his collected works.†

E. J. P.

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\* "A Speech against Peace at the Close Committee:" "To the Five Members of the House of Commons, the Humble Petition of the Poets."

† "On My Lord Crofts' and My Journey into Poland from whence We brought 10,000l. for his Majesty by the Decimation of his Scottish subjects there."

## MONUMENTAL BRASSES FORMERLY IN GREAT MARLOW CHURCH.

By MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A.

In response to Mr. A. H. Cocks' request to supply an omission in his paper on "The Intra-mural Monuments and other Inscriptions of Great Marlow Church" <sup>(1)</sup>, it gives me much pleasure to contribute the following notes on the brasses formerly in this church.

The shameful neglect which, when the church was pulled down in 1832, allowed the workmen to sell the brasses for old metal, has deprived Great Marlow of three of the most interesting examples in the County, one of which was also unique, no similar brass or case-ment having been noticed elsewhere. Fortunately, as Mr. Cocks remarks in his paper, impressions of two of the finest of the brasses are preserved in the British Museum, whilst in the great collection of rubbings given by the late Sir A. Wollaston Franks to the Society of Antiquaries are not only rubbings of these two, but of a third fine brass and of some less important inscriptions and fragments. From these impressions and rubbings the following descriptions have been taken and the accompanying illustrations prepared. The writer desires to express his gratitude to Messrs. A. H. Cocks, M.A., G. E. Fox, F.S.A., W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., and J. Challenor Smith, F.S.A., for the kind and ever-ready assistance rendered to him in the preparation of these notes.

### I.

THE CHILDREN OF SIR JOHN AND DAME JOAN SALESBURY,  
1388.

The total loss of this interesting and unique memorial is greatly to be deplored. Langley <sup>(2)</sup> states the stone

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(1). *Records of Buckinghamshire*, Vol. VIII., pp. 162-203.

(2). *History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough*, by the Rev. Thomas Langley, Lond., 1797, p. 133.

to have been in the chancel, but gives a poor and inaccurate account of the brass. The composition, which measured 5 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 8 inches, originally consisted of a large figure of Our Lord rising from His Tomb, with the figures of angels at the sides. This filled the upper half of the stone. In the lower half were the kneeling figures of the four sons of Sir John Salesbury, each with a scroll from his hands, and below the eldest boy a small shield of arms. The whole was enclosed by a marginal inscription with the symbols of the four Evangelists at the corners.

The impressions and rubbings preserve everything with the exception of the tomb and figure of Our Lord, and three of the symbols of the Evangelists. The various pieces may now be considered in detail.

The casement or indent for the tomb and figure of Our Lord is clearly shown on one of the rubbings in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. From this it appears the tomb was an oblong, about 24 by 12 inches, from which Our Lord was probably represented as stepping. His figure, the upper part being about 18 inches in height, has the head nimbed, and carries a banner in the left hand. On each side of Our Lord is the figure of an angel vested in an albe, one hand pointing to the children below and the other holding a scroll, that on the right-hand side reading

**Coītes sīnt quatuor īstī**

*(Comites sint quatuor isti) ;*

and that on the left

**Surgentis r̄pī**

*(Surgentis Christi).*

The four sons, William, John, Louis, and John, are represented kneeling, with faces upturned and hands raised in prayer, the prayers being on scrolls which they hold in their fingers. The figures vary in size, the two on the left hand being respectively 15½ and 17½ inches in height, and the two on the right 16 and 14 inches. All are dressed alike in loose tunics with

close-fitting sleeves, and have long, curly hair. The scrolls respectively read, beginning at the left hand:

**Surg'e fac rpe tibi q's opit lapis iste.**  
*(Surgere fac Christe tibi quos operit lapis iste.)*

**Ⓞ victor mortis nri miserer' cohortis.**  
*(O victor mortis nostri miserere cohortis.)*

**Qui surgis ve' pces nobis miserere.**  
*(Qui surgis vere parcens nobis miserere.)*

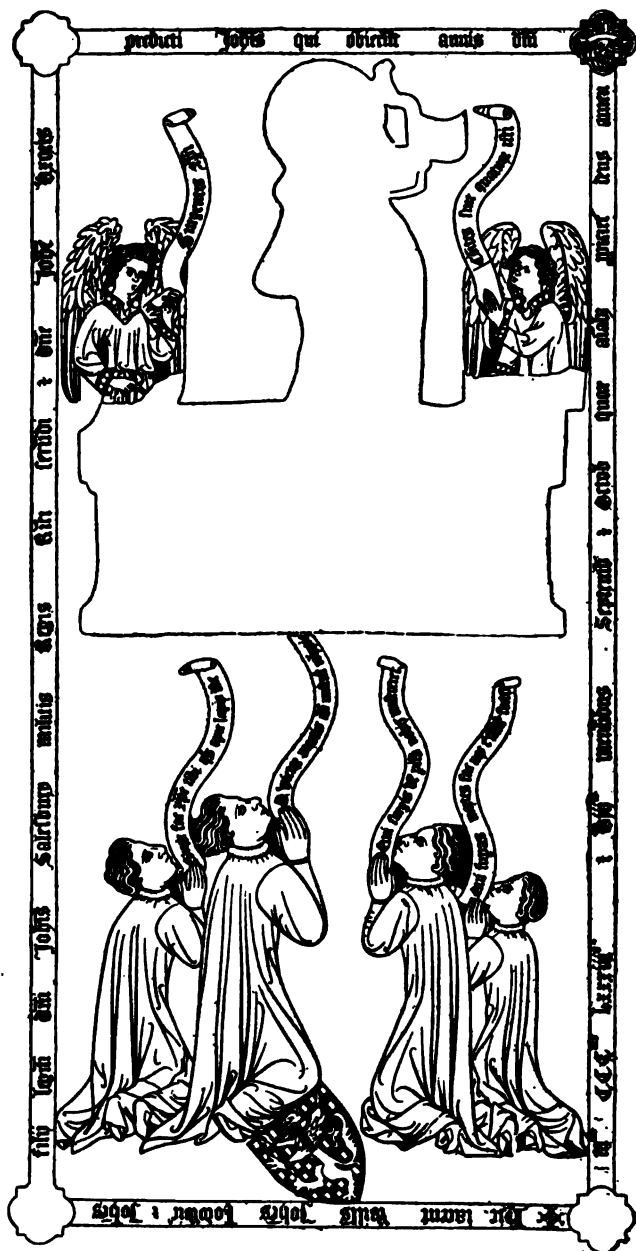
**Qui supas mortes fac nos ti scade' fortes.**  
*(Qui superas mortes fac nos tibi scandere fortes.)*

It will be noticed that all these scrolls refer to the Resurrection, leaving no doubt as to the nature of the plate above, even if no other record remained. These children, as the inscription quaintly records, died in the months of September and October in the years 1383 and 1388. The largest figure, under which is the shield bearing the Salesbury arms, (*Az.*) *billey and a griffin segreant (or), with a label of three points . . .*, is undoubtedly the eldest son William, and the small figure on the left may be the first John, whilst the other two are probably Louis and the second John.

The marginal inscription, originally with the symbols of the Evangelists at the corners, but only that of St. Matthew remaining, reads thus:

✠ **Hic iacent Will's Johes Lodowic' ⁊ Johes**  
**filii legit'i Dni Johis Salesbury militis Regis**  
**Rici secundi ⁊ Dne Johē uxoris predicti Johis**  
**qui obierūt annis dñi M<sup>o</sup> CCC<sup>o</sup> Lxxiii<sup>o</sup>**  
**⁊ viii<sup>to</sup> mensibus Septemb' ⁊ Octob' quor'**  
**aiabꝫ ppiciet' deus amen.**

In addition to the curious method of expressing the date of death, this inscription contains the unusual phrases of "filii legitimi" and "miles regis." The attainder of the father explains the former, and in the



WILLIAM, JOHN, LOUIS, AND JOHN, SONS OF SIR JOHN AND DAME JOAN SALESBURY, 1383 AND 1388.

FORMERLY AT GREAT MARLOW, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*About one-tenth full size.*





Patent Rolls, &c., Sir John is constantly referred to, first as the King's Esquire and subsequently as the King's Knight. It may also be remarked that the right-hand strip of the inscription faces outwards, rather suggestive that at some time or other the slab may have been against a south wall, possibly on a high tomb, and the strip was turned outwards for convenience of reading.

The most perfect rubbing extant is one in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries taken in 1804, and from which the accompanying illustration<sup>(1)</sup> has been prepared from drawings and tracings made by Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., to whom the writer desires to express his obligations. The Society has a second rubbing, but imperfect and undated. There is an impression, also imperfect, in the Craven Ord collection in the British Museum (Add. MS. 32, 478, fol. 17).

Sir John Salesbury was in high favour with King Richard II., and some interesting details of his career can be gleaned from the public records. His connexion with Marlow appears to have commenced in 1376, when Edward III. granted to him by letters patent the custody of the manor of Great Marlow during the minority of the son and heir of Edward, Lord Despencer, at a rent of £57 17s. yearly.<sup>(2)</sup> In 1378 (1 Ric. II.) this grant was confirmed, he being termed "esquire of the late King."<sup>(3)</sup> In several grants and licences issued between 1381 and 1384 he is styled "King's esquire"<sup>(4)</sup>, and in 1385 "usher of the chamber."<sup>(5)</sup> On Sept. 10, 1385, he had a grant for life, in which he is styled "usher of the chamber," of £40 yearly from the issues of the manor of Bensington, &c.<sup>(6)</sup> This, however, was vacated by surrender and cancelled because on Oct. 31 the King granted to him for life, from the date of the

(1). The brass has been figured in the *Portfolio of the Monumental Brass Society*, pt. VII., pl. 2, but imperfectly, a missing sheet of the rubbing having been found since this illustration was prepared and published.

(2). *Abbreratio Rotulorum Originalium*. Vol. II., p. 342.

(3). *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, Record Office Series, Richard II., 1377-81, p. 242.

(4). *Ibid.*, p. 603, and 1381-85., pp. 91, 178, 400

(5). *Ibid.*, 1381-85, pp. 517, 575.

(6). *Ibid.*, 1385-89, p. 15.

King's mother's death, the manor of Bensington, and the hundred of Bensington, Warburgh, and Shilingford, parcel of the honor of Wallingford, in the county of Oxford, to the yearly value of £40, he accounting for any surplus value to the King's ministers of that honor; of the said manor and that of Nettlebed with the courts and liberties thereof, and the said hundred without rendering aught therefor; in consideration of his having taken the order of Knighthood when the King first displayed his standard and to aid him to support his rank.<sup>(1)</sup> In 1386 there was a further confirmation with the assent of the Council of the manor of Great Marlow with the addition of the advowson thereof.<sup>(2)</sup>

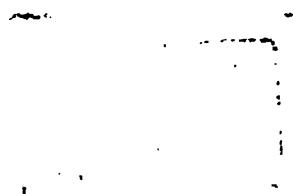
This is the last recorded grant, for in this year the commission of regency was appointed for the term of one year at the instigation of the Duke of Gloucester, and the King was powerless. In the following year the King consulted the judges upon the legality of the commission, and they declared that Parliament might not put the King in tutelage. Richard prepared to prevent by force the renewal of the commission, but was opposed and defeated by Gloucester and others, who, in the Parliament of 1388, sometimes called the "Wonderful" and sometimes the "Merciless" Parliament, impeached the King's principal adherents. Amongst others Sir Simon Burley, Sir John Beauchamp of Holt, Sir John Salesbury, and Sir James Berners were impeached in sixteen articles as traitors and enemies of the kingdom. They were found guilty, and sentenced to be drawn and hanged, their lands, tenements, &c., to be forfeited to the King.<sup>(3)</sup> Sir Simon Burley and Sir John Beauchamp were beheaded. Sir John Salesbury and Sir James Berners were hanged, as is thus recorded by the chronicler Walsingham: "Johannes Salesbury et Jacobus Berneys, ambo milites, ambo juvenes, sed ambo proditores, tracti sunt, parliamenti judicio, et suspensi."<sup>(4)</sup> In the following year

(1). *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, Record Office Series, Richard II., 1385-89, p. 41.

(2). *Ibid.*, p. 126.

(3). *Rolls of Parliament* (1388, 11 Ric. II.), Vol. III., p. 241.

(4). Walsingham's *Historia Anglicana*, Vol. II., p. 174. *Rolls Series Chronicles and Memorials*.





Scale 1" = 1 Foot

JOHN WARNER, RECTOR, 1421.  
FORMERLY AT GREAT MARLOW, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.  
*About one-eighth full size.*

the King granted to Nicholas Salesbury, clerk, in fee, the manors, lands, and tenements in Bucks. and Berks. which were held of Sir John Salesbury, Knight.<sup>(1)</sup> Finally, in 22 Ric. II., there is a proclamation revoking judgment against John de Salesbury and others.<sup>(2)</sup>

The maiden name of Sir John Salesbury's wife is unknown, but to her piety and maternal affection we are doubtless indebted for the curious brass.

## II.

### JOHN WARNER, RECTOR, 1421.

A fine figure of a priest, 33 inches in height, in mass vestments, viz., cassock, the sleeves of which just appear at the wrists, albe, stole, plain chasuble, maniple and amice. The apparels of the amice and albe are ornamented with large, bold flowers, and the maniple and stole with dots enclosed in circles. An excellent example of the best period of brass engraving, the vestments hanging gracefully and shading being but little employed. A very similar figure, possibly from the same workshop, occurs at Great Bromley, Essex, to William Byschopton, rector, who died in 1432.<sup>(3)</sup>

The marginal inscription is unfortunately imperfect, three strips alone remaining. These read as follows:—

. . . . . primo discessit vita Johñis  
 Warner Rectoris merl . . . . sanctis  
 sanctificandi Quod sibi prestare digneris  
 rpe creator' Plasmatis eius hominis eternus  
 sanctificator.

Langley, p. 134, gives the word "Merlawe" as complete.

The illustration<sup>(4)</sup> is taken from the impression in the Craven Ord collection in the British Museum (Add.

(1). Cal. Rot. Pat., p. 219.

(2). *Rolls of Parliament* (1399, 22 Ric. II.), Vol. III., p. 411.

(3). Engraved in the Rev. C. Bontell's *Series of Monumental Brasses* (two plates), and in the *Essex Review*, Vol. V., p. 214.

(4). Originally published in the *Portfolio of the Monumental Brass Society*, Part IX., pl. 3.

MS. 32, 478, fol. 32), the only one which preserves the inscription. In the collection of the Society of Antiquaries are two rubbings of the figures, one taken in 1804; the other undated, but no copy of the inscription.

John Warner was apparently appointed rector on the resignation of Nicholas Salesbury, and, dying in 1421, was succeeded by John Cambus on April 4 in that year.

### III.

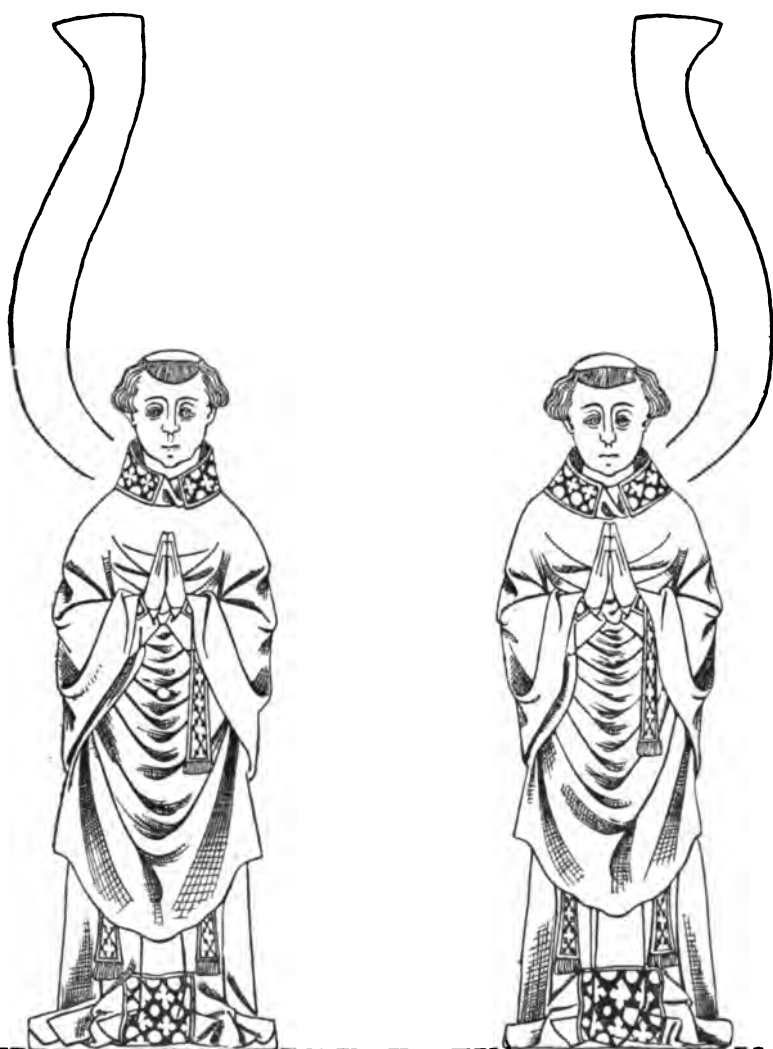
#### TWO PRIESTS, c. 1430—40.

Effigies of two priests in mass vestments, each 18 inches in height. Scrolls from mouths and foot inscription lost. Both are vested alike in cassock, albe, stole, plain chasuble, maniple, and amice, a slight variation in the ornamentation of the apparels being the only difference. Langley, p. 134, notes the figures as then in the chancel, and says: "From the right

proceeds this label:—**Credo quod redemptor meus bibit**; from the left, **Credo videre bona domini**; and formerly this broken inscription: **Orate . . . . us olim rectoris huius ecclesie et domini Johannis . . . . de Bustleham qui obiit riiii Feb . . . . quorum animabus**  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .

Probably John Campus, who died in 1438, and had a relation a monk of Bisham."

There are two rubbings of the figures in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, one dated 1804, the other undated. From these the accompanying illustration has been prepared by Mr. C. J. Praetorius, F.S.A. There is no rubbing in the British Museum collection. One of the figures may possibly represent John Cambus, who was instituted rector of Great Marlow in 1421, and died in 1438. The other may have represented his brother or some other relative who was vicar of Bisham, but not, as Langley suggests, a "monk" of that house. Pairs of priests are very unusual, one example, two brothers in mass vestments,



TWO PRIESTS, C. 1430-40.  
FORMERLY AT GREAT MARLOW, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.  
*About one-fifth full size.*



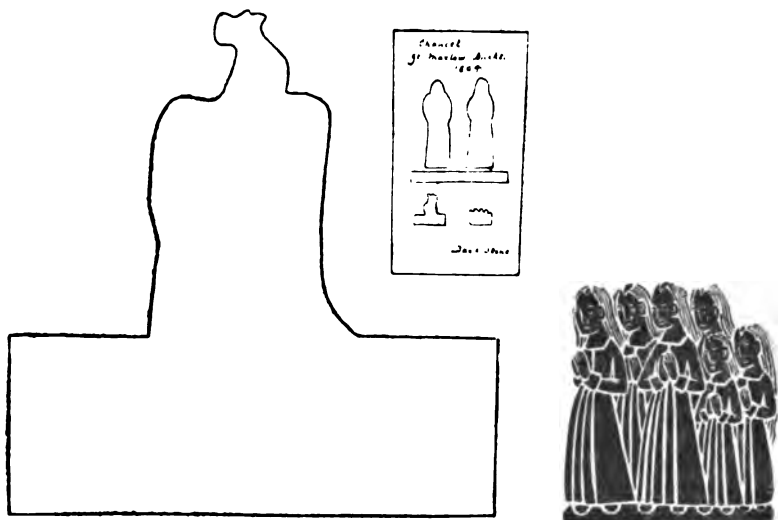


occurs at Dronfield, in Derbyshire, to Thomas and Richard Gomfrey, 1399, one being rector of Dronfield, the other of Tatenhull. In the chapel of Merton College, Oxford, are two figures in academical dress, one being John Bloxham, warden of the College, and the other John Whytton, rector of Wodeton; date of brass, c. 1420.

## IV.

## SIX DAUGHTERS, C. 1500.

A group of six daughters,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches, each with long hair and wearing the usual close-fitting gown of this period. A portion of a brass formerly in the chancel, and thus described by Langley, p. 134: "An ancient stone, and on brass, two figures, a man and a woman, under them six children." There are two rubbings on this group of children in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. One, taken in 1804,



CURIOUS INDENT AND GROUP OF SIX DAUGHTERS, C. 1500.

FORMERLY AT GREAT MARLOW, BUCKS.

*About one-quarter full size.*

has a rough diagram of the stone showing the indents for the figures of the parents with a foot inscription beneath, and then a curious-shaped indent for a son or sons below the father, and the plate of daughters below the mother. This curious indent for the son or sons appears to have had a separate inscription plate below. The accompanying illustration is from a tracing of the rubbing.

## V.

RALPH CHASE, 1644.

Inscription only. Size of plate,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  by 7 inches.

M<sup>R</sup> RALPH CHASE AN EXAMPLE OF RARE PATIENCE IN  
SICKNESS & DEATH BEING RELEASED FROM HIS GREAT  
PAINES SEPT<sup>R</sup>: 21<sup>O</sup>: AN<sup>O</sup>: 1644. AGED 65. FROM  
HENCE

EXPECTETH A IOYFVLL RESVRRECTION OF HIS BODY.

ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY BY ELIZABETH HIS  
SREVIVING WIFE, HOPING SHORTLY TO IOYNE  
THERE DVSTS IN THE SAME VRNE.

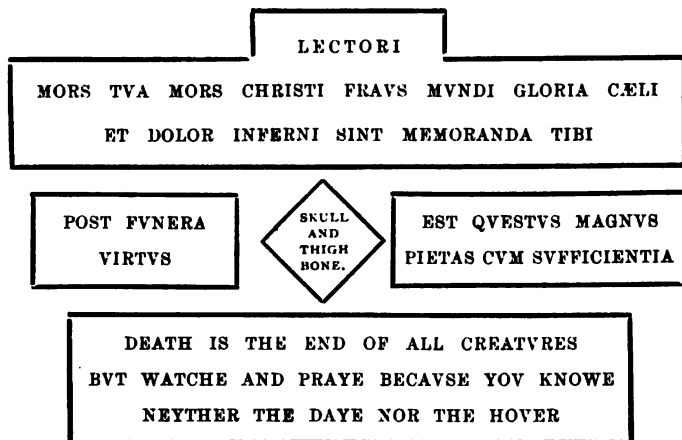
From a rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. According to Langley, p. 135, this plate was in the chancel. Elizabeth Chase was the widow of John Barker, who died in 1611, and to whose memory there was a stone in the chancel with an inscription round the edge to Elizabeth, "sometime the wife of the said Thomas Barker, and lately the wife of Ralph Chase, gent.," but the date of death seems to have been covered in Langley's time.

## VI.

UNKNOWN, DRAPER OR FARMER FAMILY, 17TH CENTURY.

A collection of small plates, the centre one having a skull with a thigh bone below, and the other four various moralities on death.

The plates are thus arranged :



The top plate measures 18 inches in length by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in its widest part, the lozenge is 3 by 3 inches, the small side plates 8 by 3 inches, and the bottom one 15 by 3 inches.

The shields, each 5 by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, are charged with the following arms:—

(1). (*Gu.*), *three bendlets (or), on a chief per fess (arg.) and ermine three fleur de lys in the upper part (sa.)* DRAPER.

(2). *Per chevron engrailed (or) and (sa.) a lion rampant counterchanged.* BARKER. *Quartering. Per chief (sa.) and (arg.) over all three tilting spears erect counterchanged.* BURLEY.

From a rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. The plates were on a raised tomb in the North transept, which tomb Langley, p. 128, apparently on the authority of an entry in the parish register, assigns to "John Farmer, Esq., who was buried there Nov. 6, 1631." He also notes a third shield bearing the above arms impaled. Lipscomb<sup>(1)</sup> also describes the tomb, "in the North transept is a raised altar-tomb of Bethersden marble, on the cover of which are three plates of brass, also a small lozenge with a skull and

(1). *History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham*, Vol. III., p. 603.

thigh bone. On the side panels of the tomb are these escutcheons of arms (as above) in brass. This coat is also repeated, but the largest escutcheon has been stolen."

Mr. A. H. Cocks has kindly sent the writer a list of the Draper and Farmer entries in the parish register:

1592. Dec. 19. Agnes ffarmer, wife of Thomas ffarmer  
alias Draper, gent., was buried.  
1596. April 11. John Draper, baptised.  
1598. April —. Thomas. . . . alias ffarmer, baptised.  
1608. Jan. 4. Thomas ffarmer, Esquire, buried.  
1609. Feb. 7. James ffarmer, gent., buried.  
1614. Sept. 11. Joan Draper, buried.  
1631. Nov. 36. John Farmer,        "  
1632. July 2. John Farmer,        "  
1633. March 30. Jane Farmer,     "  
1634. March 8. Richard Farmer,   "  
1638. June 29. Robert Farmer,   "  
1643. Oct. 3. John Farmer,       "  
1657. Oct. 4. Mary Draper,       "

Langley also records four brasses of which no rubbings are extant:

(1). At p. 128. "In the middle aisle on a brass plate,"

"Here lyeth buried John Jourden, yeoman, of Great Marlow, who deceased the 25th of January, 1616, aet. 54. Cogite mori."

(2). At p. 129. "In the north transept an ancient stone, with the portraitures of five children in brass. Those of the man and part of the woman are torn off."

(3). At p. 134. "In the chancel a brass destroyed,"  
"Orate pro animabus Willielmi Sandys et Johanne uxoris ejus qui obiit 10 die Januarii 1492 quorum animabus propicietur deus."

(4). At p. 139. "In Sir James Etheridge's burial-ground, on an ancient stone, the portraitures in brass of a man in a gown and a woman; under the man three sons, and under the woman one daughter. At their feet this inscription, also of brass:"

"Here lyeth buried the bodys of Thomas Ponde and Mildred his wife, who had issue three sons and one daughter: John, Thomas, Daniel, and Eleanor; which Thomas deceased the 1st day of February, 1597: and Mildred deceased ———."





## CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, FINGEST, BUCKS.

BY W. A. FORSYTH, A.R.I.B.A.

Of the Churches of the Desborough Hundred, that at Fingest, although comparatively little known, is perhaps the most remarkable in the matter of proportions. Situated in a beautifully wooded district at the head of the Hambleden valley, and standing well back from the lane leading to Great Marlow 6 miles distant, this fabric, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, possesses a dignity and grandeur seldom seen in churches of the village type. The feature which produces this particular character and so compels attention is the Norman Tower; not only by reason of its unusually large scale in relation to the Nave, but also by its actual design in which latter respect it is perhaps unique; the other parts of the church are very small in extent, and consist of a 12th century nave, to which the chancel was added a century later.

As illustrating the progress of knowledge of and reverence for these monuments of mediæval building, Langley, in his history of the Hundred published in 1797, says "It is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and "has nothing worthy of observation." Again, in the county history of Lipscomb, vol. III., is stated "the "gable roofs erected over the nave and covered with "tiles, prove that in its modern alterations neither taste "nor expense have been lavished upon the building." The roof here referred to is a fine 13th or 14th century example of oak construction. A general restoration took place in 1866-7, and bearing in mind the state of opinion on such matters, Fingest may be said to have escaped much wanton destruction, although leaving much to be desired in the work then carried out. At this time an 18th century carved altar piece, the altar rails, the screen between nave and chancel, and a south porch appear to have been removed and were replaced by similar fittings of a "Gothic revival" character; tile pavings were laid throughout, and angle buttresses added to the east end of the chancel. The latter was a favourite means of strengthening the east walls of



the churches in the district at this period; in some instances it is quite useless, and in every case completely destroys the original simple character of the square ends of the churches. Another and very general work was to raise the chancel, sanctuary, and altar by a succession of steps for the intended benefit of the service at the expense of the internal proportions of the fabric; from the fact of the chancel windows being considerably lower than those of the nave, the effect of these rising levels is much felt at Fingest. Few churches remain where such a state of things does not exist; the nearest example is Radnage, which, with Fingest, Turville, Ibstone, and Stokenchurch, was visited by the Bucks Archæological Society on July 17th, 1902, and it will doubtless be remembered how noticeable was the charm of the uniform level and the internal proportion of the east end; Radnage has also escaped the 19th century angle-buttresses. In other respects much good work resulted from the restoration at Fingest.

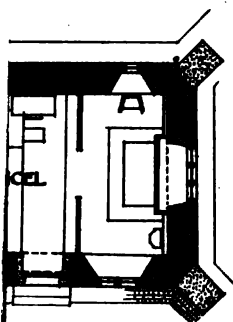
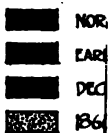
With regard to the orientation, as will be seen from the ground plan, the axis is irregular, inclining considerably to the south in the nave, but taking a general line of south-east by east.

The tower standing at the west end is a massive erection, rising 60 feet above the general floor line, and measures 8 feet wider and 30 feet higher than the nave; internally it is 19 feet 5 inches square, with walls almost 4 feet thick, and it is interesting to note that the work was very truly built, for the inside diagonal dimensions both read approximately 27 feet 4½ inches; moreover, it proves to have been soundly built, as little or no settlement has taken place, and the walls, which are mainly of flint rendered with mortar on the face and having stone quoins, stand as true and vertical as when first erected early in the 12th century. These quoins are very numerous, and of small size, thereby assisting the general scale, and are set flush with the mortar face of the walls. The tower is arranged in three storeys, the lowest rising 22ft. 8½in., the intermediate 15ft. 11in. high, and the topmost rising to the roof. There is no external access, but the various stages are approached inside by an iron ladder. Both externally and internally the top stage

B.

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HISTORICAL



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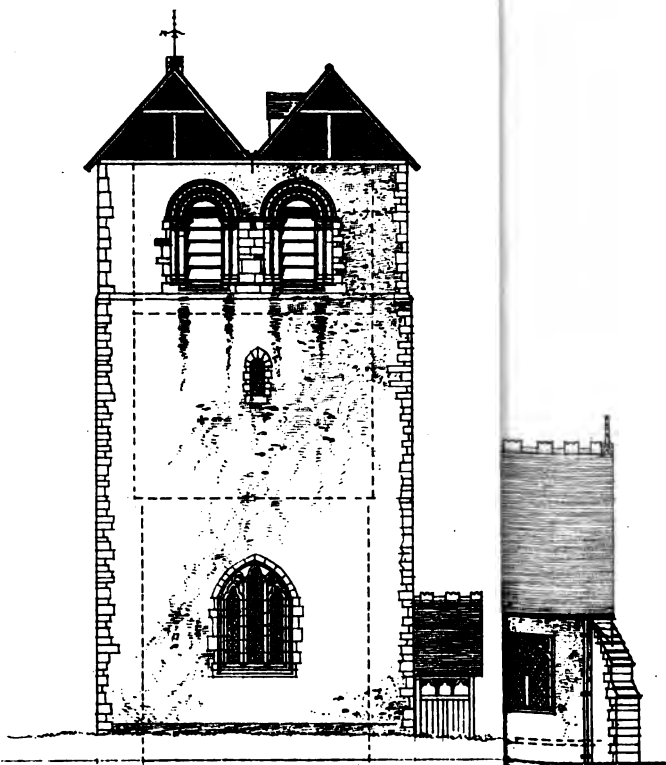


MEASURED MAY 1902  
DRAWN JUNE-OCTOBER 1902  
BY W.A. FORSYTH ARIZONA

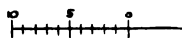
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# CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW



WEST ELEVATION



MEASURED MAY 1902  
 DRAWN JUNE-OCTOBER 1902  
 by W. A. FOSDYTH A.R.C.H.A.

or bell chamber is the centre of interest; each of the four sides has two semi-circular headed openings placed about 5ft. apart and enriched on the outside with moulded arches, cushion caps, columns and bases, the detail of which is typical of the best work of the period. At first sight the detail appears to be repeated in all the openings, but closer inspection shows that it is not so; the arches are in two rings, the inner one being recessed, and in some cases both are moulded, and in others the outer ring only is enriched; the mouldings are of that sunk character which is so subtle in Norman work, for in conveying the effect of elaboration does not destroy the strong stone-built feeling of the work of this period. A label forms the outer member of the arches, and effect of projection is obtained by a simple process of sinking. On the south side it is worked in the form of a "billet" enrichment. The shafts are engaged, and are mostly circular, but in one case on the east side it is polygonal. The openings are now filled with oak louvre boards, which are much too large in scale. The whole of this upper storey is set back from the lower faces of the tower with a splayed offset.

The twin gables seen in the roof form a most satisfactory finish to the whole; the oak construction is of an interesting kind, dating probably from the early part of the 14th century, now in a very good state of preservation, and, from the method of framing and scantlings of the timber, resembles the spirit of similar work in the neighbourhood. Briefly, it consists of a large transverse tie-beam 8in. by 5in., with a 20ft. 7in. span strutted from the north and south walls by 9in. by 5in. shaped timbers, and securing two outer wall plates about 10 by 6in., and two inner pitching-plates 9 by 5in.; these plates receive the lower ends of the rafters 5in. by 3in., each pair of which has a 4in. by 3in. collar. A central purlin, about 5 by 3in., catches up and stiffens these collars, and is itself held up by a post 6½in. by 6½in., from which spring two shaped struts. The gable ends reveal the internal construction, the timbers being filled in with red brick. Tradition says that plaster was stripped from these ends when the roofs were re-tiled at the restoration. One bell only now remains, dated 1830, hung in an old oak carriage.

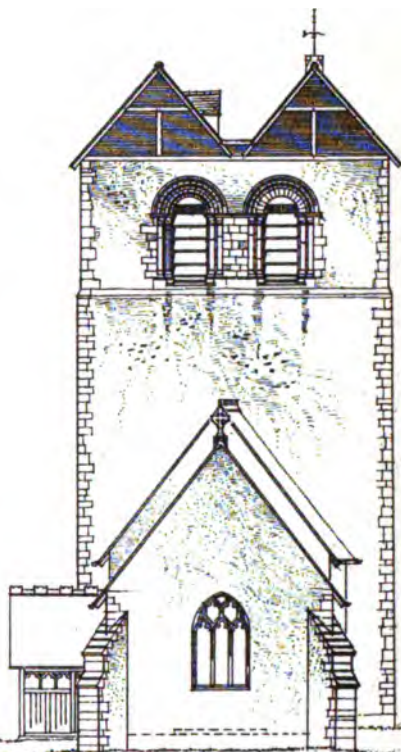
Mr. A. H. Cocks, in his "Church Bells of Buckinghamshire," noticed marks in the walls made by a larger frame, which evidently carried a peal.

Between the bell chamber and the intermediate stage there is practically no offset in the walls, thus accounting to a great extent for the construction of the top floor, which is strongly supported by oak uprights from the floor below. The framing of the latter is difficult to determine, as a pitch-pine panelled soffit has been applied to it.

The ground storey has two important features—the west window and the arch opening into the nave. If the Norman detail as seen in this church is perfect of its kind, this "Early English" window is equally good, of the best 13th century building. It has three lights, each with a simple cusped head, which externally are enclosed by a slightly recessed arch. On the inside of the wall the opening is in the form of a single pointed arch, beautifully moulded, having a label with carved terminals, delicately carved caps, and moulded shafts and bases. The whole of this window is built of clunch, and has stood remarkably well. The foliage of the caps is skilfully pierced, and worthy of the hand of a Lincoln or a Wells mediæval craftsman. The nave arch is a large semi-circular opening 12ft. 4½in. wide, 15ft. 5in. high, springing from a splayed impost, and it is interesting to note that it corresponds with the original width of the nave. (See section E-F.) The voussoirs are exposed on both sides, and show the small scale of the stones used at this period. The remaining windows of the tower are semi-circular headed with deep splayed jambs. The font is octagonal in form, of early "Perpendicular" date. The upper part only is original, having a moulded cornice and cusped heads to the sunk panels.

Of the Norman features of the nave there remain the inner arches of the north and south doorways, and the small north window. The outer arch of the north door is pointed work of the succeeding century—quite a common example of a mediæval alteration, and often seen in the churches in this Hundred. The outer arch of the south entrance is modern. The north window is similar to those of the tower: but the easternmost of the two south windows is a late "Decorated" inser-

CHV

EAST ELEVATION

70 80 90

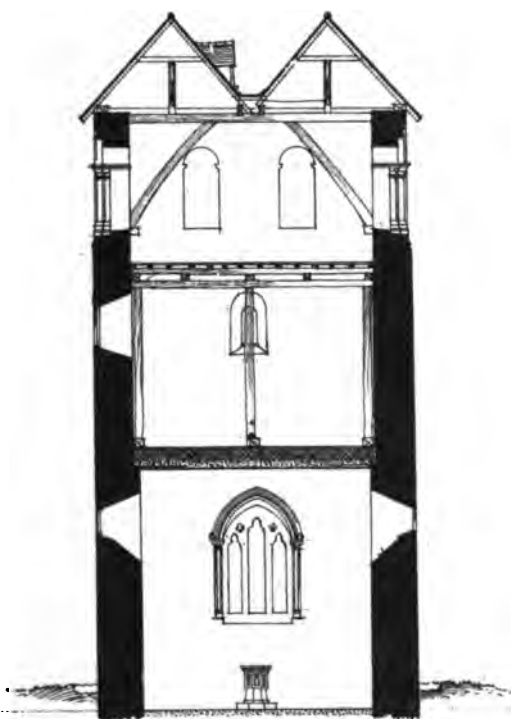
MEASURED MAY 1902  
 DRAWN JUNE-OCTOBER 1902  
 BY W. A. FORSYTH A. R. I. D. A.



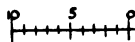


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# CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW, F



SECTION C-D



RESERVED MAY 1902  
 FROM JUNE - OCTOBER 1902  
 W. A. FORSYTH ARCHT.

tion, whilst the other is a very poor 19th century copy of it. There are also remains of a low side window. (See plan and south elevation.) The buttress between these windows was erected about 1866, but, owing to settlement, has ceased to perform all the work expected of it and the south wall still inclines very considerably. The nave, being extremely narrow, admits of a central passage of only 2ft. 8½in. between the oak benches which, on either side, accommodate but two persons abreast. Although of no unusual height, a lofty proportion is produced by this narrowness which is enhanced by the design of the roof. This roof is the feature of the nave with all its interesting construction exposed to view. It takes the form of a steep pitch with long rafters secured to outer wall-plates and supported vertically from inner plates. There are five sets of principal rafters having tie-beams stiffened by curved struts to carry the purlins, which are also assisted by shaped struts from the principals, as will be seen in Section A-B. The spaces between the rafters are plastered. Evidence is seen of the former existence of plastering applied to the inside of the roof covering most of the timbers; this was stripped at the restoration—a very good work—but the external appearance was spoiled by the substitution of an ornamental ridge tile for a simple one of “half-round” section, such as the tower possesses.

An unusual point concerning the interior of this church is the absence of a chancel arch. In its place is to be seen a large coarse pitch-pine screen carrying the thin gable end of the nave roof, erected about 1867. Lipscomb, in 1847, says: “Between the nave and chancel “is an open screen with three arches.” There is no tradition that a stone arch was ever removed; indeed, the evidence is opposed to any such existence, for it will be seen on referring to Section A-B that the end timbers of the nave roof, which, as stated, are very early work, adapt themselves to a thin gable, and it is unlikely that any of them were buried in the thickness of a large flint wall. Had additional rafters existed, extending the length of the nave and leaving the present exposed timbers as now seen, the position of any wall would have encroached upon the north and south windows of the chancel. Again, the greater width of

the chancel produces a break in the north wall of the church (see ground plan), which coincides with the rough-cast face of the gable wall. The only probable solution is one suggested by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope in discussion of the point, viz., that the east end of the church was originally apsidal, in which case the early main roof may have been continued in circular form covering the apse, the whole of which was pulled down when the 13th century chancel was added.

The two north windows, lancet in form, is the only remaining evidence that the chancel is "Early English" work. These, until last century, were filled up, but were re-opened as a memorial. A brass inscription on one of the sills records the work. Truly this was an ideal form of perpetuating a memory compared with the raising of an ornate tomb or slab of a foreign material, which not only frequently destroys some internal effect, but is liable to damage or removal.

The two south windows are late 14th century or probably transition insertions—broad and simple in feeling. The main O-gee of the tracery is not of a flowing line, but has a slight break or distortion, giving it an individual character. The east window of three lights is of the same period, but of smaller scale detail, and has a typical splayed drop arch on the inside dying into the jambs of the opening. The priests' south door is modern, but probably replaces a smaller 13th century opening.

With one small exception, there is an entire absence of monumental slabs, tablets, and brasses from the interior of the church, which was re-plastered throughout when last restored. The glass is all modern. Langley refers to certain of the chancel windows containing representations of the Virgin, but there are now no signs of these.

Generally speaking, this church stands in good condition, which may be the outcome of certain judicious works in disposing of surface water, the excluding of birds, and the prevention of ivy and other vegetable growths from gaining any considerable hold upon the external walls.

In conclusion, it can be said that a visit to this corner of the county, and to Fingest in particular, will amply repay any trouble and provide much matter for the close attention and interest of the archæologist.

## DELAFIELD'S MANUSCRIPT NOTES ON FINGEST.

For writing a history of Buckinghamshire, important treasures are deposited in the Bodleian. A mine of information is contained in the voluminous manuscripts of Browne Willis which have never been patiently investigated, but besides these there are also manuscripts relating to the County to which we wish to call the reader's attention. They are by Thomas Delafield, who styles himself "Curate of Fingest and Schoolmaster of Stokenchurch, County Oxon." His Curacy of Fingest commenced in 1726. His manuscripts now in the Bodleian, confining ourselves to this County, are comprised in three volumes, viz., one on the parish of Fingest, one on the parish of Chilton, and the third is a collection of historical matter relating to Bucks generally.

We shall now give our attention to the volume relating to Fingest. The history of the parish is carefully prepared, and with it is included a list of the Kings, when this was, as it would appear, a Royal Demesne, and the lives of the Abbots of St. Albans and the Bishops of Lincoln during their respective tenures of the Manor and Church of Fingest, with illustrations of their coats of arms attached to each brief biography. Delafield entitles his volume "An essay toward the account of Fingherst in the County of Bucks, both with respect to its ancient and present state, whether civil or ecclesiastical." He gives the different names of the parish as known at different times and found in various documents, as follows:—Fingest, Thengest, Vengest, Tingehearst, Tynghurst, Tyinghurst, Tyngehurst, Thinghurst, or Tinghurste. His derivation of the name of the parish may be questioned, as the investigation of place names had not in his day been so critically undertaken as it has at the present time. He suggests that the name is an application of Saxon terms, and may signify either a habitation or a valley in the woods, "ing" being habitation or abode, so that Thinghurst may be conceived to be Th'inghurst or the dwelling in the wood. Matthew Paris gives the name as Tynhurst.

It is conjectured by Mr. E. J. Payne that the name should be spelt Thing-hurst, *hing* equivalent to the Saxon word *hagen*, and the name fully interpreted meaning at-the-hanging-wood.\* The situation of the woods at Fingest certainly corresponds with a descriptive name of this kind. Tingwick in this County would, according to a like interpretation, signify the hanging village. The situation of the Church of Tingwick and the hill suggest the descriptive name, so Stonehenge is the hanging stone.

Whilst upon the source of place names we may interpose Delafield's derivation of the name of Desborough the name of the Hundred in which Fingest is situate. He conjectured that the name Desborough, the place of the meeting of the people, signified Deys or Days-borough, that is, the place or borough of judgment. He then refers to the meaning of the word Daysman, which signifies an umpire or judge, and connects this with the word Desborough as a place where the Court of Judicatory was held, or where the Aldermen, subsequently the Hundredaries or Chief Constables, together with the Barons or Freeholders, were judges. He gives another interpretation, viz., the name might be derived from the characteristics of the earthwork which has a double ditch and bank, and he conjectures that it might be called Dwysborough from its double entrenchment. Then he hazards another derivation—might not the name have a religious significance, and be derived from the British *Diw* or *Dyw*? or, again, it might be from *Dis*, the first fabulous people of this island, so that Desborough in this sense would be the consecrated fortification. Leaving Delafield's comments for the moment, other interpretations of the name of Desborough have been conjectured: for instance, it was in the midst of the Chiltern forests; it might therefore have been the burgh in the dark forest, Dewsborough or Duborough, *Duo* being the Celtic verb to blacken or darken.

It is of the first importance to remember, in seeking the origin of such a name, that Domesday should be consulted, and we find that the name is always known in Domesday as *Dustinburgh*. *Dustin* is evidently a

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\* *Hagen* to hang—*hangian*—Bosworth.

word indicating some distinctive meaning which cannot well be associated with either of the derivations of the name as hitherto attempted. The Saxon word *Dust* has the same signification as the modern word. Might it not be fairly conjectured, therefore, that this was a ruined Burgh at the date of Domesday, and was so designated at the time of the Survey?

Langley, we should mention, to complete the various suggestions as to the origin of the name, considered it probable that it took its rise from the two towns, Wycombe and Marlow, Duo burgi, but, as we have before suggested, the word Duo might as well be referred to the Celtic verb to blacken or darken.

We have dwelt rather at length on the derivation of Desborough, the name of the Hundred, taken from that of the ancient fortress, and so at least of special local interest. The earthwork is a remarkable one, indicating a strongly fortified post, and from its double entrenchment affording evidences of a formidable position of defence as a means of checking an invading force in primitive warfare. Here it will be appropriate to introduce a few extracts from Delafield on this Desborough entrenchment—

"The Hundred takes its denomination from a depopulated and demolished place of that name, in the Parish of West Wycombe, belonging to Mrs. Hughes. It is situated about a mile from West Wycombe to the east, and a small distance from the London Road on the right hand. The remains of it still apparent is a place on the hill, called Desborough Castle. It is an oval double entrenchment with a high bank to the inside, and a graff outwardly of a considerable depth. Before the western entrance is a half-moon with two apertures for greater security, as there is also a proper outlet at the east end. In the innermost part there seem to have been some material buildings of strength and account; many foundations with broken tiles, bricks, mortar, and rubbish being now to be found. And in the year 1743, the wood that grew on it being cut down, there was dug up an entire stone window frame of the fashion (according to the information given me) of those in ancient church buildings. Its round form and double fortifications would induce one to think it is a work of the Saxons. And its situation near the grand road to London might design it as a check to the inroads and devastations of the Danes, who more than once made their excursions this way.

"From thence (perhaps) it might get the name of Danesborough, Densborough, now shortened to Desborough, as being a fortress on a hill designed to put a stop to the ravages of that barbarous people. For I can hardly allow myself to imagine that it got its name from them as being their work.



"King Edward the elder about 915 lodged a considerable time at Buckingham, which he fortified to prevent the incursions of the Danes. And might not this small fortress be erected about the same time, and on the same consideration? for we find that the Danes took their route in 1009 through the Chiltern country to Oxford, which they plundered and burnt, and we have other accounts of their ravaging these parts.

"This very place might be designed as a folk-mote, *i.e.*, a place for the meeting of the folk or people, to consult about their mutual defence in a more than ordinary danger, upon the apprehension of the invasion of an enemy; whose approach being discovered from the watch-mount in it, they gave the alarm to the next folk-mote (in the nature of beacons): which notice they gave to others, till the whole country was advised to be upon their guard against the common enemy. It is observable that there are two considerable hills at no great distance from this, to which on such occasions notice might be given at once, *viz.*: one above High Wycombe,\* and the other that on which West Wycombe church is built.

"It was from this original design we may presume, that this place upon the setting out of Hundreds was continued to be the place of the meeting of the people. And the district over which its power did extend was called the Hundred.

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"Finding one of the great masters of our English antiquities, Mr. Camden, calling the surviving wife of Ina, king of the West Saxons, by the name of Desburga, I was for some time pleased with the thought that that lady might either give her name to, or receive it from, this our place of Desborough, especially as she was a woman of martial and adventurous spirit. But upon search it appears that the whole stream of our historians call her Ethelburga, Edelburh (though doubtless Mr. Camden had sufficient authority for calling her Desburga.)

"But after all that has been said, what if I should suppose this Desborough or Disborough to have been a fortified place of residence of the ancient Britons? Cæsar's well-known and often quoted description of such places might countenance us in it. '*Oppidum Britanni vocant quum sylvas impeditas vallo atque fossâ munierunt, quo incursionis hostium vitandæ causâ convenire consueverunt.*'† As will also the account of this matter by Strabo—'Woods are their cities; for, having cut down the trees, they inclose a great circle, and therein erect cots for themselves, and temporary stalls for their cattle. The entrenchment here exactly answers these descriptions.'"

Browne Willis considered Fingest to be the Dilehurst in Domesday which is described as lying in Burnham

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\* "Castle Hill." The Castle which stood here was probably erected in the reign of Stephen.

† De bello Gallico, lib. v., c. 21.

Hundred, and held by Gilbert Bishop of Liseux of Odo Bishop of Baieux.\*

The suffix to the name of Dilehurst must have influenced Willis in his derivation of the word, but, although Dilehurst was in one of the three Chiltern Hundreds, it was, as we have seen, in that of Burnham. There is very little doubt that Lyson is right in saying that Fingest does not appear in Domesday. It probably formed the north part of Hambleden parish. Hambleden, at the time of the survey, belonged to Queen Matilda.

Dilehurst, according to the survey, had one mill "worth three shillings," but there does not appear to have been any mill in Fingest parish. Langley prefers the account of Delafield that this manor remained part of the ancient demesnes of Edward the Confessor, and was not again alienated until the reign of Henry I. "In the grants of the monastery of St. Albans mention is made of a place called Tinghurst with the Church and all the tithes belonging to it which was given to the Abbey of St. Albans, and the benefaction confirmed by King Henry I., but in what year is not ascertained."† The accession of this manor to the Abbey appears to have been made during the presidency of Richard, the 15th Abbot.

The Lords of the Manor of Fingest are divided into four sections—1st, the Kings of England as ancient demesne, according to Delafield; 2ndly, the Abbots of St. Albans; 3rdly, the Bishops of Lincoln, and 4thly, the Prebends of Dutting Court in the Cathedral of Wells.† Delafield says that the first hint of this being

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\* Gilbert Bishop of Liseux holds Dilherst of the bishop of Baieux for which he is taxed at ten hides of land. There is land for ten ploughs. There are two in demesne and a third might be added. There are 14 villeins with one bordar who have six plough lands and another plough might be added. There is one servant and a mill worth three shillings two carucates of pasture land and wood for pannage of 300 hogs. For all dues it is worth six pounds when he received it 40 shillings. In King Edward the Confessors time six pounds when Earl Lewin held this Manor in demesne.

† Langley's History of "The Hundred of Desborough," p. 211, quoting Salm: Hert: 62. Stevens An: Ab. Vol. I., p. 243.

† See Lysons Buckinghamshire, p.p. 562-563.

a Royal Demesne was a presentment of homage to a Court there held in 18 Elizabeth, 1576.

In his Chapter on Fingest Langley frankly acknowledges that the greater part of his account of the parish was taken from the Delafield manuscripts. The object of this paper is to call attention to special points in the manuscripts which may not be referred to, or may be but briefly referred to by Langley.

One of the memorable events in the history of this parish was the disagreement between Bishop Chesney and the Abbot of St. Albans, Robert de Gorham, which is fully recorded. This disagreement is given by Matthew Paris (*Ang. His.*, p. 82). To briefly refer to the circumstances. There had been a meeting at St. Neots, and a composition made and signed between both parties in this dispute, but afterwards dissensions arose between the Bishop and the Abbot, when the Abbot himself applied to Pope Alexander and obtained a confirmation of the former privileges to the Monastery "by dint of many presents and more promises." The Bishop, on the other hand, applied to the King (Henry II.), who referred to Robert De Bello Monte, Earl of Leicester and Chief Justice of England, to determine the matter with his assessors, the Bishop of Chichester and others. This reference was not successful, and the King took the matter into his own hands. The Bishop of Lincoln then produced the Pope's brief, referring the decision to the Bishops of Chichester and Norwich, and the Abbot was summoned to appear in London to answer the claim of the Bishop. The King put a stop to this proceeding, and at a Council held at the Chapel of St. Catherine, at Westminster, in the presence of the King, the question was considered but without any agreement. The King at last undertook to be the mediator, and after a private conference with both the Bishop and Abbot, he came to the following decision:— That on the convent surrendering to the Bishop land of the value of £10 per annum the Bishop should relinquish for ever his claim over the Abbey and 15 parishes in its territory, and should exclude them from his diocese. Both parties assented to this decision, and the Abbot, having offered a Church of that value which was refused, afterwards proposed the Manor and Church of Tynhurst, which the Bishop accepted, and the proper

instrument was prepared and confirmed by the King and Thomas Becket, Arch. of Canterbury (the agreement was dated in March, 1163), and finally by the Bull of Pope, Alex. III., A.D. 1163, so that Delafield says: "In this year (1163) 9 Henry II. (though Matthew Paris hath by mistake the 12th) and the 16th of the Pontificate of Bishop Chesney our parish underwent a new change, passing into the personal possession of the Bishops of Lincoln, who from that time made it one of their places of usual residence." This information is of importance, because any reference to the residence of the Bishops of Lincoln at Fingest is of interest, so little having been handed down to us of their presence here, though the site of the palace near to the Church is still to be traced.

With reference to this Episcopal residence, in alluding to Bishop Hugh Wallys or de Welles Delafield writes: "I find him personally residing at Fingest, where the Bishops all along had without question a Palace, and that he there exercised some part of his episcopal functions, for in 1226 II. Henry III., Martin De Ramsey, Abbot of Peterborough, being newly elected, received the blessing of Hugh Wallys, Bishop of Lincoln on the Feast of S. John the Evangelist at his Palace of Tinghurst." (Stevens, An. Abb., Vol. I., 478.)

Browne Willis records of this Bishop that "he rendered himself infamous by adhering to the seditious barons and the Dauphin of France against the King for which being excommunicated by the Pope he was forced to buy it off at a 1000 marks."\*

In his list of Bishops, Delafield speaks of Richard De Gravesend, who was consecrated on the 3rd November, 1258, as having in 1267 consecrated and confirmed the Abbot of Osney upon S. Vincent the Martyr's Day at his palace of Tingehyrst. Delafield quaintly writes with regard to the name of this Prelate: "If I should say that some adjoining to the parish and still bearing the name of Gravesend might be possibly so called from this Bishop it were more easy to deny and dispute than to disprove it." We believe that he refers here to land and not to persons in the parish bearing the name of Gravesend, although this is not clear.

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\* Willis's Cathedrals—Lincoln, p. 50.

Of all the Bishops who made their residence in this parish, Bishop Burwash or Burghersh is the one whose individuality will not easily be lost to memory on account of the curious story with which his name is connected. Neither does Browne Willis nor Langley give this story as set out in Delafield's manuscript. It therefore appears of sufficient interest to present a verbatim quotation from Delafield. He says: "Of all Bishops of Lincoln who had relation to this place this Bishop hath rendered this our parish of Fingest, according to the account of the monks who have written history of this domain, most remarkable. The posts that our Bishop held were of great influence and authority as well as profit which could intoxicate though they could not satisfy the mind for as riches and years increased upon him he grew excessive covetous and encroaching."

It should be mentioned that he was a Prebendary of York, consecrated Bishop of Lincoln at Boulogne July 20th, 1320, and was Chancellor of England in the reign of Edward III.

As an instance of his covetousness, Delafield continues: "He is said to have enclosed a great part of the common of this Manor of Thinghurst or Tynghurst now Fingest in prejudice of the right of his neighbours to make a park and kept it from them to the day of his death. (Walsing, *His. Ang.*, p. 150). Although he persisted in this injustice to the last day of his life, yet, if report says true, is was said of him that he could not lie quiet in his grave, for he is said to appear to one of his gentlemen in the dress or accoutrements of a keeper or ranger with a green jerkin on his back, a bugle horn hanging at his side, and the bow and arrows in his hand, and to declare that he was doomed to this penance until his encroachments should be deparked by being again thrown into the common, and desired the good offices of the Canons of Lincoln to see it effected. This message from their late dead Bishop the gentleman delivered (as it is said), and the Canons were so wise as to give credit to the report, or at least to pretend that they did so, and deputed one of their number, William Batchelor by name, to see it effected, which, being done, the Bishop (as I think) was at rest, and never more appeared. The account that Dr. Fuller

gives of the matter is this: 'Bishop Burwash by mere might against all right and reason took in the land of many poor people without making also the least reparation therewith to compleate his park at Tinghurst. These wronged persons though seeing their own bread beef and mutton turned into the Bishop's venison durst not contest with him who was Chancellor of England, though neither law nor equity in this his action only they loaded him with curses and execrations. This Bishop Burwash is said after his death to have appeared to one of his former familiar friends appparelled like a forester all in green with his bow and quiver and arrows and his bugle horn hanging by his side. To him he complained that for his injury done by him to the poor whilst alive he was now doomed to the penance to be the park keeper of that place which he so wrongly had enclosed and therefore desired him to repair to the Canons of Lincoln and in his name to request them that they would take order that all hedges being cut down and ditches filled up all might be reduced to their property and the poor men be restored to their inheritance.' It is added that one 'W. Batchelor was employed by the Canons aforesaid to see the premises performed which was done accordingly.' (Fuller's Ch. His., Century 15, Bk. III., pp. 106, 7.) This is the story as Fuller, in his quaint and humorous manner, relates it—at the same time calls it justly a gravefoolery. There is probably a great deal of truth mixed with falsehood in this romantic story. It is very likely that the Bishop did take some part of the common into his park. The traces of the mounds in high banks and deep and wide ditches being, after more than 400 years (as I observed in a late parochial procession or perambulation), even at this day frequently to be seen and called even now the Park ditch and some parts within the enclosure being still common. And this being a reach of power to the prejudice of right, one Batchelor, a member of Lincoln Cathedral, might probably be deputed to see it deparked, there being a gentleman of that name one of the Prebendaries from 1327 to 1341, which agrees very well with the time (Willis, Cat. Lin., p. 172), but the apparition of the Bishop, the bow and arrow, the green jacket, and the horn (it is a wonder that the

quarter staff was left out), have all the air of fiction, and seem to be an improvement of the monks on the circumstances of the facts, and one of them as true as the other. Such fictions, as one said, 'keep up the best park of popery, viz., purgatory, whereby their fairest game and greatest gain is preserved.' (Fuller's Worth: Sussex, p. 103.)"

It is said of this Bishop that he was a great oppressor of King Edward II., and an instrument of his deposition. He died at Ghent in December, 1340, and his body was brought over to England and buried in his own Cathedral, where he had founded a chantry to pray for his soul. His tomb was at the east end of the Church under a sumptuous monument, with his effigy lying on it in his pontificals and coat of arms, the latter being a *lion rampant*, though in some accounts his arms are said to be *gules*, a *cross argent* between *four lions rampant or*.\* According to Fuller, he was descended of a noble family in Sussex.

Delafield's description of the ancient road below the Desborough earth works, as it appears in the manuscript, is of value as a topographical record. "The way going below hath from great antiquity been part of the high road from Middlesex into Oxfordshire though it hath been of later times somewhat altered, for as I conceive the old way passed from West Wycombe to Chorley Farm, where is a bank visible for some part of it, so along Port Lane by Cross Lane pond through the middle of Radnage and thence by Bennet End comes into that which is called Colliers Lane, and so down the hill into the Oxfordshire valley. On the left-hand side of this Colliers Lane in the estate of Mr. John Mason at the distance of about a furlong are two hillocks or tumuli of moderate size and height in a field called Banky Burrow field † which might possibly be occasioned by the battle hereabouts fought by some forces that passed the road below, and they might possibly be Danish though not placed just by the high road. . . ."

And here may be added a brief sketch of Delafield's life, which we are enabled, though imperfectly, to

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\* See Willis Cathedrals—Lincoln, p. 52.

† Qy. Barrowfield.

shape through the courteous assistance of the Rev. W. Gilbert Edwards, Rector of Great Haseley, who refers to Britton and Brayley's "Beauties of England and Wales," Vol. XII., Part 2, the Rev. Henry Joscelyn, Rector of Fingest, and the Rev. C. C. Luxmore, Vicar of Great Milton. The sources of information, however, for a connected narrative are unfortunately extremely scanty. Thomas Delafield was born at Haseley on December 21st, 1690, of humble parents, and was sent to the village Free School among the poor children of the parish. There was then no house appropriated to the Master, and the boys were taught in the church. In play hours Delafield improved himself in reading by conning the inscriptions on the tombs, it is said that by his attention being thus given to these memorials of the dead the boy acquired a taste which originated his love for antiquities. Subsequently he went to school under the Rev. John Hinton, Vicar of Great Milton, where he made a record of the successive Vicars and Curates of that parish. The list of Vicars commences in 1550. Delafield observes of the Milton Register "that it was on the whole the most accurate he had ever seen." Upon the vacancy of the Mastership of Haseley School in 1717 he made application for the post, but though supported it is said by all the respectable persons in the parish, he was rejected by the Trustees. In consequence of this failure, at the request of the principal inhabitants of Haseley, he opened a private school there, and by the encouragement of influential persons in the neighbourhood and the favour of Richard Carter, Esq., of Haseley, the venture so far proved a success that he was enabled to support himself and his family in comparative comfort. Delafield, it should be mentioned, never had the advantages of a University education. In the year 1724 he, at the recommendation of Mr. Carter, obtained orders from the Bishop of Lincoln, and was presented to the living of Great Milton. In the beginning of the year 1725 he removed to the free school of Stokenchurch. At Lady Day, 1726, he entered on the curacy of Fingest, and on the August following he resigned the living of Milton in favour of the Rev. Richard Cornish, A.B., on the death of whom, and of his brother, successive Vicars of the



parish, he was in 1737 again presented to the living, and in 1749 resigned it a second time in favour of the Rev. William Pease. Delafield resided at Stokenchurch School during his second incumbency of Milton, and continued there until his death. In the accounts of Delafield handed down to us it is conceded that he possessed invincible industry, but was unfortunate in having selected subjects of limited interest. Besides his manuscript works on Bucks, it appears that he wrote voluminously on the history of Haseley.\* He also wrote a history of Milton in one volume. These histories are also in manuscript, and are, we are informed, deposited in the Bodleian among the Gough collection. Delafield was buried in Haseley churchyard. A flat gravestone marks his last resting-place, the inscription on which is now almost illegible from age. The present Rector is anxious to perpetuate his memory, and it would be a graceful act if, through the members of this Society, a sufficient sum could be raised to renew the tomb of one who, although with restricted opportunities, was a true and laborious archæologist.

The present Rector of Fingest writes of Delafield that "he has left more records of the parish of Fingest, of which he was only curate-in-charge, than any Rector before his time or since." He prepared a list of the successive rectors from Will. de Beningworth, collated A.D. 1217, to Francis Edmonds, A.M., collated in 1713, who was rector of Fingest in Delafield's time, and also of Tingewick, and left benefactions to both of these parishes. His incumbency of Fingest was of great length, for the next Rector, Philip Bearcroft, was not collated till the 28th May, 1759. No doubt Langley made use of Delafield's list of the Rectors for his History.

The following memorandum occurs in the Fingest Registers:—

"That on Holy Thursday 1753 there was a procession or parochial perambulation round the bounds of this parish of Fingest.

"Thomas Delafield, Curate."

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\* He compiled a history of Haseley, which, if printed, would make about one quarto volume. His MSS. came into the possession of a Mr. Cooper, of Henley, and were purchased by Mr. Gough.

Here is another entry by Delafield:

"Registrum Ecclesiæ parochialis de Fingest Com: Bucks. 1746.

"Dr. John Potter, A.Bp. of Canterbury.

"Dr. John Thomas, Bp. of Lincoln.

"Mr. Francis Edmonds, Rect: of Fingest.

"Thos. Delafield, Curate."

Then follow some unfinished lines of Latin verse in Delafield's hand, the fragments of a prayer to God for the rectors and ministers. Incomplete as they are—in fact, too fragmentary to be reproduced—they disclose much religious fervour on the part of the writer. At the head of the registry of christenings Delafield has written in Greek v. 19, c 28 of St. Matthew's Gospel, and before that of marriages v. 4, c. 13 of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Considering the disadvantages under which Delafield laboured, the references to his life and to his literary efforts, though but scanty, will leave upon us the impress of one who devoted his energies to his clerical office, to education, and to the history of the parish of his birth, and the parishes he served, a devotion all the more to be admired when we reflect that he lived, to quote a recent utterance of a learned prelate, under the influence of the "awful coldness of the mid-eighteenth century."

JOHN PARKER.

## The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society,

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

The annual excursion of the Bucks Archæological Society took place on Thursday, July 18, and the locality visited was St. Albans. Among the members of the Society who took part in the day's proceedings were the following:—Mr. J. Parker and Mr. A. H. Cocks (hon. secs.), Mr. J. Williams (the treasurer and organising secretary), the Revs. J. C. Farmborough, M. Graves, F. H. Tatham, E. D. Shaw, and J. L. Challis, Sir Henry Smythe, Messrs. J. F. Armstrong, F. H. Deverell, R. Richmond, A. Vernon, G. Weller, F. C. J. Long, S. Payne, F. W. Bull, H. Arnatt, J. T. Harrison, G. Wilson, R. H. Barrett, W. Bradbrook, the Misses Giles, and several other ladies. They assembled at the Cathedral soon after noon, and, arranging themselves in the seats at the East end of the nave, they were addressed by Mr. W. Page, F.S.A., who had kindly consented to act as guide to the party while viewing the church. He said that before going round the Cathedral it might be appropriate to say a few words as to the origin and history of the Abbey. It was generally stated that the martyrdom of St. Alban took place A.D. 303, under the persecution initiated by the Emperor Diocletian, and the event was assigned to that year by most of the ancient authors; but there was an earlier date given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, viz., 286, which he considered the more likely. At that time Asclepiodotus commanded in Britain, and recovered it for the Roman Empire after the revolt under Carausius and Allectus. It was afterwards under Constantius Chlorus and Constantine the Great, and it was difficult to believe that either of them would have sanctioned such a persecution in any part of their dominions. Alban had given shelter to Amphibalus, a Deacon of the Christian Church, by whom he was converted to the Faith. The martyrdom of St. Alban took place on the spot where the church now stands. In 429 A.D. St. German visited Verulam, where a synod or council was held to refute the Pelagian heresy. Before returning to France he caused the tomb and coffin of Alban to be opened, and deposited therein certain relics of the Apostles and Martyrs. The next event of importance connected with the subject was the founding of an Abbey in honour of St. Alban, in 793, by Offa II., King of Mercia, who is said to have been led to the spot where the remains of Alban lay concealed by a light from heaven. On their being discovered Offa had them conveyed to a little church on the hill, which had escaped the fury of the pagans, until a more worthy edifice could be erected. That little church, according to tradition, stood on the site of the present Cathedral. Very little was known about the Saxon edifice, which was probably constructed out of the remains of the ancient city of Verulam. The oldest portion of the present church was erected by Paul of Caen, the first Norman Abbot, who ruled from 1077 to 1097. The materials used were stones, and Roman tiles from Verulam, and timber which had been collected by his predecessors. One bay on the North side remained just as it was left by Paul de Caen; the others were altered by the insertion of windows in the triforium under the rule of Abbot Wheathampstead, for in the Perpendicular period it was considered necessary to obtain as much light as possible.

The visitors having taken a general survey of the nave, a move was made to the west end, where Mr. Page pointed out the foundations of an Early English tower at the end of the north wall, commenced by Abbot John de Cella in 1197, his idea being to embellish the west end by two flanking towers. He left the work unfinished, and it was completed by his successor, Abbot Trumpington. These foundations were subsequently used as a kind of porch to the parochial church of St. Andrew, destroyed in 1553. The length of the nave of the Abbey Church was abnormal. The Norman church extended as far as the third bay from the west, and was lengthened probably in the Early English period, when there was a development of ritual, and the processions were very long.

After examining the Decorated and Early English arches in the nave, the party proceeded eastward to view the ancient distemper paintings of the Crucifixion on the west faces of the Norman piers, which were executed by the once famous St. Albans school of painting. The oldest painting dates back to the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century, and represents our Lord upon the Cross, with St. John and the Blessed Virgin on either side. Besides the crucifixion two of the piers have representations of the Virgin and Child, two have the Annunciation, and a fifth the Coronation of the Virgin. The paintings on the south faces of the piers represent (1) St. Christopher bearing the infant Christ through a stream; (2) St. Thomas of Canterbury (à Becket), who was collated to his first living, Brantfield, in Hertfordshire, by the Abbot of St. Albans; (3) St. Citha or Osyth, with a rosary in her left hand; (4) Doubtful: supposed to be Edward the Confessor relieving a pilgrim, who has a satchel at his right hand and a staff in his left hand. In 1323 five of the Norman bays on the south side fell down, and were re-built by Abbot Hugh de Eversden in the Decorated style. The hood mouldings rest upon heads representing (1) a bishop or abbot (De Eversden); (2) a Queen (Isabella of France); (3) a King (Edward II.); (4) probably the master mason (Master Geoffrey). The rood screen was erected by Abbot De la Mare in 1350, but has been a good deal mutilated and restored at different times.

On arriving at the east end of the south aisle the visitors had to pass through an oaken screen to gain access to the eastern portions of the church. It is customary to make a charge of 6d. for each person passing through, which goes to the Restoration Fund; but on this occasion, by permission of the Dean, only 3d. was charged. In the south aisle of the choir is the Early English recessed tomb of the hermits, Roger and Sigar. The latter dwelt in the wood of Northaw, and, being disturbed in his devotions by the singing of the nightingales, he prayed that they might never again be heard in that neighbourhood. Tradition says his request was granted, and that these feathered songsters were no more heard in Northaw Wood. Mr. Page, however, said he would not vouch for the accuracy of the story.

The south transept was next visited. Here some very interesting objects were pointed out. A recess in the west wall contains three carved oak livery cupboards, which are filled with loaves of bread every Sunday for distribution to the poor according to the will of Robert Skelton, 1628. Under the great south window is some Norman wall arcading, removed from the Slype, in which is preserved a large quantity of architectural fragments built into the walls. In the east wall of the transept are two recesses, which led into two Norman apsidal chapels dedicated to St. John the Evangelist and St. Stephen. They contain a collection of architectural fragments brought to light at different times, including a curious figure of St. George. The baluster shafts in the triforium are remains of the Saxon Church.

In the choir Mr. Page directed attention to the beautiful 15th century painted ceiling, which was discovered during the restoration by Sir Gilbert Scott. The ceiling is divided into 66 panels, containing heraldic shields representing the principal family connections of Edward III. Two panels in the centre represent the coronation of the Blessed Virgin. Every alternate panel contains the sacred monogram in Greek characters. The north transept, a part of Abbot Paul de Caen's church, contains a monument to Thomas Legh Claughton, the first Bishop of St. Albans, who died in 1892. The rose window was inserted by Lord Grimthorpe. The stained glass in the two Norman windows below depicts the four Latin doctors of the Church of SS. Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome. Here is also a curious painting representing the Incredulity of St. Thomas, which formed one of a pair illustrating the history of the Resurrection. The balluster shafts in the triforium are similar to those in the south transept, and two of them are remnants of the Saxon Church. The pulpit near the north-east pier of the tower was designed by Mr. J. O. Scott, and was presented to the church by the Freemasons of England, who claim St. Alban as their patron. In Abbot Ramryge's Chapel there is some very interesting carving, and some of the panels contain a ram with a collar round its neck, inscribed with the letters "RYGE," forming a rebus upon the Abbot's name.

The screen of the High Altar is of clunch, and was completed in 1484, and is considered one of the finest in this country of that period. With the exception of two, all the statues were destroyed in the 16th century. The restoration of this beautiful screen has been undertaken by Lord Aldenham, who has caused the niches to be re-filled with figures, of which there are 24 large and 41 smaller ones. The centre of the screen is occupied by a large crucifix, and immediately over the altar is a representation of the Resurrection by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A., which is not yet completed. This screen is very similar to that at Winchester Cathedral, and it is considered to be the work of the same artist. The figures are cut in Mansfield Woodhouse stone, and the sculpture was executed by Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter; the crosiers, sceptres, and swords are of hammered copper. It was before the High Altar here that the body of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., rested in 1291, when on its way to Westminster. The Eleanor Cross in the High Street was pulled down about the year 1700, and a drinking fountain now occupies its place. In the south aisle of the Saints' Chapel is the tomb of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, protector of the kingdom during the minority of Henry VI. In front of the tomb is an ancient iron screen of the time of Edward I., said to be the only trellis grille in England. A trap door gives access to some steps leading down to Duke Humphrey's vault, and one gentleman, more venturesome than the rest of the party, went down to get a view of the coffin. The shrine of St. Alban has been re-constructed from more than 2,000 pieces, of which it was composed, which were found built up into the walls of the Saints' chapel. They were carefully put together in 1872. The shrine proper, or *feretrum*, which was borne in the processions, stood on the top of the pedestal, and was covered by a wooden canopy, which could be raised or lowered by means of a rope running through a pulley. The Watch Gallery on the north side is of carved oak, and in it a monk was posted to keep continual guard over the shrine. The stairs are made of solid blocks of oak. The lower portion of the gallery contains cupboards, or lockers, in which are several relics and architectural fragments. Among the curiosities preserved here is a bridal garland, which formerly hung in the south aisle of the nave in memory of a bride who died on her wedding day. After viewing

the handsome brass of Abbot de la Mare, circa 1375, one of the finest in England, the visitors passed into the Lady Chapel, erected by Abbot Hugh de Eversden (1308-26) in the Decorated style. After the Dissolution this chapel was converted into a Grammar School. The school has been removed to the Abbey gateway, and the chapel thoroughly restored. The carvings, which are naturalistic, were executed by Mr. John Baker, of Kennington Park Road, and represent the flora of the district. On leaving the Cathedral attention was directed to the four Evangelists at the western entrance, the figure of St. Matthew being a likeness of Lord Grimthorpe. The party, under the direction of Mr. Page, next viewed the old gate house, erected in the time of Edward III., the Cloisters, and other remains, after which they proceeded to the Peahen Hotel for luncheon, at the conclusion of which was held

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

over which General Sir Henry Smyth, K.C.M.G., presided. Mr. John Parker said that owing to the death of the late Bishop of Oxford they were without a President. He thought it would be best not to elect anyone to the office that day, but to leave the matter in the hands of the Committee to recommend a President. They wanted someone who would take a personal interest in the work of the Society, and assist in its labours. The retiring Vice-Presidents were re-elected, and Sir Henry Smyth was elected a Vice-President on the proposition of Mr. R. H. Barrett, seconded by Mr. G. Weller. Mr. Cocks proposed, and Mr. J. Parker seconded, the proposition that Mr. E. J. Payne, M.A., should be elected a Vice-President, which was carried unanimously. In seconding the proposal, Mr. Parker reminded the meeting of Mr. Payne's long and valued services to the Society, and of his great literary undertaking as the historian of America. Sir Henry Smyth thanked the Society for the honour they had conferred upon him. Their work was a praiseworthy study—he was too old to do much himself, but he should be pleased to do what he could. The Rev. E. D. Shaw was appointed Chairman of the Committee. All the retiring members were re-elected, and the name of Mr. R. H. Barrett was added to the list. The Hon. Secs. (Mr. J. Parker and Mr. A. H. Cocks), the Treasurer (Mr. J. Williams), and the Auditors (Mr. T. Horwood and Mr. E. Wilkins) were also re-elected.

The Treasurer (Mr. J. Williams) then made his financial statement, from which it was apparent that the Society was in a more flourishing condition than it had been for some time. They commenced the year with a balance of £5:12:5, and had received £2:4 for the sale of books, £13:15 for the launch provided at the last year's excursion, and £77:13 in subscriptions. Their payments had been as follow:—Rent of Museum, £8; caretaker, £4:15; Archæological Index, £1:13; Archæological Congress, £1; printing "Records," £50; expenses of last year's excursion, £9:8; Treasurer, £5; commission on subscriptions collected, £3:16; sundries, carriage, stamps, and insurance, £3:9:1; leaving a balance in hand of £14:3:4. They had 21 life members, 15 compounding members, 152 annual subscribers, and 6 honorary members, making a total of 194 members.

Mr. Parker, in his report, said that he regretted nothing had been done towards the preservation of the old Church of St. Mary, at Stoke Mandeville. Mr. Williams had undertaken to make inquiries on the spot as to what steps could be taken towards the preservation of the building. The Archdeacon of Buckingham had recommended the appointment of a small Committee to go into the matter. It was a work which their Society ought to

interest itself in, for surely one of their objects was the preservation of such an object of antiquity as an old parish church. Mr. Bradbrook had prepared a report on the question of the transcription and publication of the Parish Registers of the County, which would be left to the consideration of the Committee, consisting of Mr. Cocks, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Bradbrook. Mr. Parker then explained the provisions of "The Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1900," and particularly called attention to the Act recognising the principle that a local authority, such as a County Council, may be called upon to undertake the care of local antiquarian objects of recognised importance. Each member of the Committee had been requested to report to him on any object which came under his observation, and which should be preserved under the provisions of the Act. Mr. Parker next called attention to Mr. Keyser's learned and beautifully-illustrated paper on "The Norman Doorways of Bucks," to whom the thanks of the Society were due. He then referred to the papers, that would appear in the forthcoming number of "The Records."

Mr. A. H. Cocks said that he had always on those occasions something to say about their Museum, which would never take its proper place until they had a suitable room in which to keep and arrange their collections; but as it was not the moment to solicit contributions for the purpose, they must do the best they could for the present with the accommodation they had. As far as the building was concerned, it was now in a sound condition. In consequence of his having removed to a new home, he had not been able to complete his account of the ancient Pile Dwellings at Hedsor and the relics discovered during the excavations. He hoped, however, to be able to do so in the course of a few more months. He had purchased a good case to contain antiquarian objects, but when it arrived at Aylesbury they found they could only just manage to get it into their room by something less than half-an-inch. It was a really good case, and would hold specimens from the Hedsor Pile Dwellings and also the specimens of palæolithic and neolithic relics given them by Mr. Goolden, which were a very handsome addition to their Museum. In conclusion, he proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Goolden for his gift, which was seconded by Mr. Williams, and carried unanimously.

The meeting confirmed the Committee's appointment of Mr. Cocks, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Bradbrook as a Sub-Committee to take into consideration the question of the publication of the ancient Parish Registers of the County, of which there are about 200 in existence. A conversation ensued upon the subject, and it was the general opinion that there should be a separate organization for transcribing and publishing the Parish Registers, and that the annual subscription on its behalf should not exceed 10s. 6d.

The following were elected members of the Society:—Rev. C. H. Perez, Mentmore; Mr. and Mrs. George Willson, Wendover; and Mr. F. C. H. Jones, Wycombe. A vote of thanks was passed to Sir Henry Smythe for presiding, on the proposition of Mr. Cocks, and the Chairman having acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

The members then, under the guidance of Mr. Page, proceeded to the Herts County Museum, where some time was spent in examining the objects of interest exhibited in the various rooms, but time did not allow of a minute examination of all the relics of antiquity which have found a home in this excellently-arranged Museum. On the way to Verulam the visitors stopped a few minutes at the old Clock Tower, erected in 1410, and in which the Curfew Bell had continued to be rung every evening till 1860. Passing southward along the lower part of the city, over the River Ver, the party traversed a raised causeway with a deep fosse on each side, then crossed a corn field into a plantation

of trees bounded by a deep, broad vallum, in order to get a good view of the outer wall of the Romano-British town of Verolamium. The wall was a massive structure constructed of rubble, chalk, and flint, with the lower portion bonded by three rows of Roman bricks. The ancient Watling Street originally ran through Verolamium, but its direction has since been diverted so as to pass through the more modern city of St. Albans. Its former course, however, can easily be traced, as some of the trees which grew on its margin are still existent in a long row across the centre of a large piece of meadow land, and were pointed out to the visitors by Mr. Page as they wended their way to the ancient Church of St. Michael, which stood to the north of Watling Street. This Church was erected at the same time as St. Peter's and St. Stephen's, circa 948, by Ulsinus, or Ulsic, the 6th Abbot of St. Albans, to whom the present town of St. Albans may be considered to owe its origin, as he laid out the principal streets and established a market. The visitors spent some time in examining the numerous points of interest in St. Michael's Church, which exhibits remains of architecture ranging from the Saxon and Norman to the Perpendicular period. The building originally consisted of a nave and chancel, to which were subsequently added a north aisle, and a chantry chapel, dedicated to Our Lady, on the south; and Lord Grimthorpe built the present vestry and tower in 1897. The Jacobean pulpit is of oak, finely carved, and still retains the iron framework in which formerly stood the hour-glass. Under the modern altar is an ancient altar-slab, with the usual five crosses incised upon it. It was found during the restoration of the Lady Chapel. In the north wall of the sanctuary, in a recess, is the monument to the famous chancellor yet greater philosopher, Bacon, who resided at Gorhambury, some vestiges of which mansion are still to be seen near the modern residence of the Earl of Verulam. Bacon is represented seated, and with his hat on. In the vestry is preserved a curious picture that was at one time in the chancel arch. It represents the final judgment, and the figures of different persons are seen rising from stone coffins, such as were in use during the 14th and 15th centuries.

Soon after leaving St. Michael's Church the party separated in order to catch their trains home; but before doing so Mr. Parker took occasion to thank Mr. Page very heartily for his great kindness in accompanying them during the day, and placing at their service the vast stores of knowledge which he has gained respecting the Abbey, and the other places which had been visited. Mr. Page has devoted years of study and research to the history and antiquities of the city and its cathedral, and also to the remains of the ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Verulam, and the members of the Society were indeed very fortunate in being able to have the benefit of his valuable services on the occasion of their visit. The thanks of the members were also due to Mr. Williams for the excellent manner in which the excursion was organized.

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NOTE.—The account of the Society's visit to St. Albans was revised from that prepared by Mr. R. S. Downs for "The Bucks Herald," and to whom the Editor is mainly indebted.



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## NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE MANOR AND CHURCH OF HEDSOR.

[The following notes (condensed from the original) embody the result of a research made under my directions during the year 1900, into the history of the Manor and Church of Hedsor. As I can lay no claim to be an expert in archæological matters, I shall gratefully receive any corrections or additional information. I should add that these notes are intended only to be supplemental to the history of the parish as given by Langley and others, so that the information thus provided is consequently not repeated, except incidentally.]

### THE MANOR.

Hedsor, according to one learned authority, is derived from the A.S. proper name "Hæddi" and "ōra," a bank or margin of a stream, and would thus be rendered "Hæddi's bank," the spot beside the river where a settler of this name took up his abode. Another derivation is from the A.S. "Hæd" (heath), and the verb "sceran" (participle "scoren"), to "cut," indicating what we term a "sheer descent." The first syllable would refer to the rough heath-covered land formerly embraced in Taplow and Hedsor commons, the second to the steep cliffs bordering the river, the name being thus rendered as "Heathy Cliff or Hill."

In former times the name of the parish was spelt in various ways, some of which are here given—

Heddesore, Hadesore, Hadeshowere, Hedesouere,  
Heddeshour, Heddeshore, Hedysore, Heddysworth,  
Hedsworth alias Hedsore, Hedyssor, Edysore,  
Edisor, Headsore, and finally Hedsor.

The following is a list of the families which owned the Manor, the dates given being the years in which

the earliest and latest records respecting their possession exist:—

De Hedsors 1166—1305.	Hawtreys 1556—1573.
Lovedays 1305—1362.	Hyndes 1573—1658.
Restwolds 1379—1554.	Cholcots 1658—1720.
Peckhams 1554—1556.	Parkers 1720—1764.

In 1764 the Manor was purchased by William Lord Boston. The above list, so far as can be ascertained, appears to be complete.

The Court Rolls at present in existence date from 1573, and extend to 1852, though the rolls are missing from 1623 to 1654. According to Langley, they date from 37 Henry VI., but what has become of these early rolls is unknown.

Hedsor is not mentioned by name in Domesday Book, and Langley's suggestion that it was identical with "Lede" (which he afterwards saw reason to doubt) <sup>(1)</sup> cannot be proved. Lysons states <sup>(2)</sup> that the "Manor of Lude or Lyde in Wooburn (called in the Norman survey Lede) has passed with Bishop's Wooburn, and is now the property of Mr. Dupre." If this is correct, Lede was not identical with Hedsor, but the authority for Lysons' statement is unknown to me. Under these circumstances it seems useless to put forward any conjectures, but only to add that nothing in the researches made of late shows any connection between Hedsor and Wooburn in early times. To the proposition that Hedsor was "carved" out of Little Marlow, the objection is made that the "hidation" of the latter Manor was not large enough for this to have been the case.

The earliest record discovered respecting the Manor of Hedsor states that in 1166 "Geoffrey, son of Sofrid (or Safrid)" answered for "one knight" at the Court of the Honor of Wallingford <sup>(3)</sup>, showing that Hedsor was held of the Honor at that time. In confirmation of this fact, a record of 1254 states that when an Inquisition was made before the Justices for Bucks touching "The rights and liberties and other things belonging to the King," the inhabitants of Hedsor reported that

(1) Hun. Desb., page 273, note.

(2) *Magna Britannia*, Bucks, p. 671.

(3) *Black Book of Exchequer*. *Red Book ditto*, fol. 101d.

"they know nothing at all, as they are of the Honor of Walingford," (4) and finally in 1548, when this Honor had been annexed to the Honor of Ewelme, the Jurors, under an Inquisition taken in that year, reported that Hedsor was held "of the Lord the King, as of his Honor of Ewelme, but by what services the Jurors are ignorant, being worth by the year in all issues £20." (5)

Beyond the extract quoted above, nothing further has been discovered respecting "Geoffrey son of Sofrid," but in 1201-2, "William son of Geoffrey" was in possession of the Manor, and paid a fine of one mark through the Sheriff, Geoffrey Fitz Peter, in order to avoid foreign service. (6) In the following year he entered into an agreement with one Miles Neirenuit respecting "40 acres of pasturage" in Hedsor (7), and in 1204 into a further agreement with Robert Burrell of London, to whom he "let to farm" all his land in Hedsor for 24½ years, from Easter Day of that year, at the annual rent of "one mark of silver." (8)

William seems to have been the first member of his family to assume the name of De Hedsor, as though he is occasionally described as "William son of Geoffrey," he is more frequently termed "William De Hedsor." His wife's name was Matilda, but her family is unknown. He died circa 1211-12, for in that year (9) Matilda, "who was the wife of William de Heddeshour," brought an action against various persons in respect of lands in Hedsor (10) and elsewhere, "part of her dower," a fine being subsequently levied between her and Thomas de Nevill as to "Westcroft in Hedesores," which she claimed as "her reasonable dower," that she had "of the gift of William de Hedesore, formerly her husband." (11) Matilda died in 1246-7, as appears from an Inquisition taken in that year. (12)

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(4) Hundred Rolls, Bucks, Chapter House, No. 6, P.R.O.

(5) Chanc. Inq., P.M., Series II., Vol. 86, No. 5.

(6) Chancellor's Rolls, 3 John.

(7) Fines, Bucks, File 7, No. 47.

(8) Fine Roll, 6 John, m 10. Charter Roll, 6 John, m 9.

(9) Exch. Q. Rememb., Misc Books, Vol. II.

(10) Curia Regis Rolls, No. 54, m 14, 16, 16d.

(11) Fines, Bucks, 18 John, File 9, No. 2.

(12) Assize Rolls, Bucks, No. 56, m 22d.



According to the Charters of Missenden Abbey, "William De Hedsor and Matilda his wife" <sup>(13)</sup> gave to the Canons of that Abbey "the rent of nine marks in the vill of Hedsore, which German son of Robert was wont to render for the land which is called 'Wulneneham' <sup>(14)</sup> and the rent of twelve pence in the same vill, which Geoffrey son of Richard was wont to render for the heath which he held, and the whole land which is called Landcroft, and the whole wood which is called Ludeput <sup>(15)</sup>, near the dike of land of the Church of Hedesore." The date of the gift is uncertain, and Langley attributed it to a later member of the family (1276-84) bearing the same name, and also "son of Geoffrey." The mention of Matilda as the wife of William would seem to prove that the gift was of earlier date (prior to 1211-12), but as the date of the foundation of Missenden Abbey is uncertain, this surmise cannot be verified.

William De Hedsor was succeeded by another member of the family bearing the same name, and most probably his son. This William, who was in possession of the Manor in 1220 <sup>(16)</sup>, in 1222 passed a fine with Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, respecting 30 acres of land and 3 acres of meadow in Hedsor <sup>(17)</sup>, in 1224 was declared with one Walter Le Maunsel to be heir to the property of his uncle, Hugh Fitz Robert <sup>(18)</sup>, and in 1228 paid a fine at the Court of the Honor, in order to avoid foreign service. <sup>(19)</sup> His wife's name was Hodierna, as appears from an action she brought against Hugh de London and John Tempremoise after her husband's decease. <sup>(20)</sup> The date of her death is uncertain, but in 1234-5 Geoffrey de Hedsor was Lord of the Manor, and paid "one mark" for "one fee in Hedesore," at the Court of the Honor. <sup>(21)</sup> Geoffrey was probably son of a brother of the William De Hedsor who died in 1211-12, as Matilda, widow of the William in question, is described

(13) Harleian MS., 3688, Fol. 93.

(14) Now "Woolman's."

(15) Now Ludpits.

(16) Curia Regis Rolls, 73 m 11, 74 m 4.

(17) Curia Regis Rolls, 81, m 4. Fines, Bucks, File 14, No. 5.

(18) Curia Regis Rolls, 87 m 5.

(19) Harleian MSS.

(20) Assize Rolls, Bucks, No. 62.

(21) Testa De Nevill, Fol. 213, 223.

in the Inquisition taken at her death (1247) as "aunt of Geoffrey," who was declared her heir.<sup>(22)</sup> In the same year he was defendant in a suit brought against him by William, son of Thomas de Wuburn, respecting the latter's "free tenement in Hedesoueres,"<sup>(23)</sup> and in 1261-2 he was fined "one mark" in an action brought against him by William de St. Edmund for the unlawful detention of the latter's cattle.<sup>(24)</sup> Geoffrey was still in possession of the Manor in 1269-70, in which year he was a Juror of the Hundred of Burnham.<sup>(25)</sup>

A record of the assizes held at Newport Pagnell on 26 October, 1247, states that "malefactors unknown broke into the house of Christiana de Edesouere, and killed her and her daughter and fled," and further that "John, son of Robert de Edesouere was found burnt in the house of Isabella de Agna."<sup>(26)</sup> A verdict of murder was returned in each case.

Geoffrey de Hedsor died between 1270 and 1276, and, according to Langley, was succeeded by his son William, who was engaged in litigation touching property in Wooburn and Beaconsfield in 1276-7<sup>(27)</sup> and 1278.<sup>(28)</sup> In 1284 a record occurs to the effect that "Matilda, wife of Emeric de Roche Canard, who is about to set out for foreign parts," had "attorned William de Heddesore in her place before the King."<sup>(29)</sup>

William was succeeded by John de Hedsor, who was probably his brother, as he is described in certain proceedings taken before the assizes of 20 January, 1285-6<sup>(30)</sup> as "son of Geoffrey." In a "Roll of the Fees which are held of the King in chief,"<sup>(31)</sup> dated 1284-6, it is stated that "John de Heddesore holds the vill of Heddesore, for two parts of a Knight's Fee of the Earl of Cornwall (owner of the Honor of Wallingford), and the same Earl holds of the King in chief." In 1287 we find that John de Hedsor had

(22) Assize Rolls, Bucks, m 22d.

(23) Assize Rolls, Bucks, m 15d.

(24) Assize Rolls, Bucks, m 73d.

(25) Assize Rolls, Bucks, No. 61, m 1.

(26) Assize Rolls, Bucks, No. 56, m 46.

(27) Patent Roll, 5 Ed. I.

(28) Ditto 7 Ed. I.

(29) Patent Roll, 12 Ed. I.

(30) Assize Rolls, Bucks, No. 63, m 20.

(31) Exch. Q Rememb. Misc Books.

letters of protection granted him, as he was about to "set out for foreign parts by the King's command, as the King's messenger."<sup>(32)</sup> In 1301 he answered for the Manor, at the Court of the Honor.<sup>(33)</sup> His wife's name was Joan, and their daughter was named Margery.<sup>(34)</sup> This Margery was a nun of the Abbey of Burnham, and was sentenced in 1315<sup>(35)</sup> to "greater ex-communication" for two years, for breaking her vows. This sentence was, however, relaxed in 1317<sup>(36)</sup>, as it was stated on her behalf that she had been "compelled to enter the house of Burnham." She afterwards married Roger Blaket, of Rickmansworth.

John de Hedsor appears to have died about 1309-10, as in the following year "Walter Stevene and Geoffrey de Hedsore, executors of the will of John de Hedsore," applied for a writ, "touching certain trespasses done to the same executors."<sup>(37)</sup> He was the last member of his family who possessed the Manor, which he seems to have sold to Ralph Loveday in or prior to 1305.<sup>(37b)</sup> Litigation on the subject took place in that year, and also in 1315, when Ralph Loveday took certain proceedings (the details of which are not forthcoming) against "John de la Penne, Joan the wife, and Margery the daughter of John de Hedsore."<sup>(38)</sup>

The name "De Hedsor" appears in a few later records. Thus "Geoffrey de Hedsore" was one of John's executors. In 1340 a "John de Heddesore" is mentioned in connection with a report respecting the "Ninthe of Sheaves" granted to the King,<sup>(39)</sup> and in 1382 an Inventory of "the goods which formerly belonged to John de Heddesore" was made and administration committed to "Ellen, relict of the said John, who had died intestate."<sup>(40)</sup> This inventory further states that "the said John was indebted to Richard de Heddesore in 30s."

(32) Patent Roll, 15 Ed. I., m 4.

(33) Chanc. Inq. P.M., 28 Ed. I., File 2.

(34) Assize Rolls, Bucks, No. 1,365, m 12d.

(35) Bishop D'Alderby's Register, Lincoln, Fol. 238d.

(36) Id., Fol. 361.

(37) Fine Roll, 4 Ed. II., m 3.

(37b) De Banco Rolls, No. 156, m 241.

(38) Assize Rolls, Bucks, No. 1,365, m 12d.

(39) Exch. Lay Subsidies, Bucks, 77-9.

(40) Bishop's Buckingham Register, Lincoln, Fol. 250.

There is no information in my possession as to the history of the Loveday family, except that they were owners of the Manor of Moungewell in Oxfordshire, with the advowson.

Ralph Loveday was the first member of the family who owned the Manor of Hedsor, as appears from a writ dated 5 March, 9 Edward II.,<sup>(41)</sup> in which are recited the "Hundreds, Burghs, and Vills of the Counties of Bedford and Buckingham, and the Lords of the same." It is, however, curious that in the litigation about to be referred to, he is usually a partner with one or both of his sons, which may imply that he was only Lord of the Manor as their guardian.

In 1314 "John, son of Ralph Loveday," brought an action against the Abbess of Burnham, respecting "a tenement in Bekenesfeld,"<sup>(42)</sup> and in 1315 Ralph Loveday was engaged in the litigation with the De Hedsor family already referred to.<sup>(43)</sup> In the same year an action was brought against Ralph Loveday and others by one Edmund de Mareschal, "touching a tenement in Hedesore,"<sup>(44)</sup> another by John de la Lude against "Ralph and John his son" touching lands in "Tappelowe, Heddesore, and Wouburne,"<sup>(45)</sup> and a third against "Ralph Loveday, Hugh and John his sons" by Symon de Clyveden, as to lands in Wooburn.<sup>(46)</sup> In 1325 there is a record of an action by "John, son of William de la Penne" against "Ralph Loveday and John his son" respecting a tenement in Burnham.<sup>(47)</sup>

It is not until the year 1329 that any mention is made of John Loveday alone, in connection with the Manor, which would seem to point to the death of his father Ralph between 1325 and the year in question, when a fine was passed between "John, son of Ralph Loveday, and Margaret his wife, and Edmund de Beresford and Walter Loveday, parson of the church of Moungewelle, deforciant of the Manor of Mounge-

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(41) Exch. Misc. Rolls, Bundle 2 No. 1.

(42) Assize Rolls, Bucks, m 33, No. 1,365, m 14d.

(43) Id., No. 1,365, m 14d.

(44) Id., No. 1,365, m 15d.

(45) Id., No. 1,365, m 5.

(46) Id., No. 1,365, m 5d.

(47) Id., No. 1,393a.

welle," respecting the Manor and advowson of that place, and the Manor of Hedsor. This fine is a settlement on John and Margaret and their issue, and failing such, on the rightful heirs of John. <sup>(48)</sup>

No further record is forthcoming respecting this John Loveday, and the date of his death is unknown, but he was succeeded by another member of the family of the same name, probably his son, who in 1346 was a minor, in the custody of the "Black Prince," as owner of the Honor of Wallingford and "Chief Lord" of Hedsor. In this year John paid 40s. towards the "aid" granted to King Edward III., to make his eldest son a knight. <sup>(49)</sup> It is interesting to note that the record states that this payment was made for "one knight's fee in Hedesore, held of the Honor of Walingford in chief, and which John de Heddesore formerly held." John Loveday appears to have died about the year 1362, when his widow, Cecilia, took proceedings against one Hugh de Berewyk respecting a portion of the Manor <sup>(49b)</sup> she claimed as her dower. The Manor probably now passed into the hands of the Restwolds (also written Ristwold, Rastwold, and Restwood), who, according to Langley, were "very early situated in the county of Oxford."

The first member of this family who, so far as can be ascertained, owned the Manor of Hedsor was "Ralph or Randolph the younger." In 1379 we find that he held "one knight's fee in Hedesore, which is worth 100s. by the year when it shall happen," <sup>(50)</sup> and it is further stated that "Lord Edward, late Prince of Wales," held this "in his demesne on the day that he died," i.e., as owner of the Honor of Wallingford. In 1383 Ralph Restwold made his will, in which he is described as "Lord of Heddesore," and by it he bequeathed his property to Elizabeth, his wife, and to his sons and daughters, and directed his body to be buried near his father and mother at "the Friars' Minors" of Reading. <sup>(51)</sup> He appointed as his executors "William Baillemot and John Southowe of Crowemarrsh, supervisors of this will, and of the will of my

(48) Fines, Divers Counties, File 35. No. 37.

(49) Exch. Q. Rem. Misc Books, Vol. 3.

(49b) De Banco Rolls, No. 408, m 80.

(50) Chanc. Inq., P.M., 2 Richard II., No. 57, m 23.

(51) Buckingham Register, Lincoln, Fol. 261.

father." The will is dated 10 October, 1383, and was proved at Wooburn on the 22nd of the same month, so that he presumably died between these dates. From the mention of "Crowemarsh" in his will, I am inclined to think that he was son of another "Ralph Restwold," who died on 11 June, 1383, and who, according to an Inquisition<sup>(52)</sup> taken at New Sarum upon his death, was owner of the Manor of Crowmarsh Gifford in Oxfordshire, lands in Hurst, Berks, and the Manor of Hyle in Wilts, which last he held of the Bishop of Salisbury. This Ralph had another son named William, who, according to a record dated 7 March, 1378,<sup>(53)</sup> predeceased his father, the estates mentioned above passing direct to his son Richard, who was born about 1364,<sup>(54)</sup> but of whom nothing further is known.

We now arrive at a period (1383 to 1457) during which no record has been discovered containing any reference to the Manor, or its owners. There is no doubt that it remained in the hands of the Restwolds, and it will be remembered that Ralph the younger bequeathed his property to his wife, sons, and daughters, but I have no further information respecting them. A few records exist respecting certain members of the family, but it is impossible to feel any absolute confidence (prior to 1492) as to their relationship to each other. Thus "Richard Restwold" (mentioned by Langley) is returned among the "Gentry of Berks" in 1433,<sup>(55)</sup> was Sheriff of Berks and Oxon 1434,<sup>(56)</sup> M.P. for Berks 1441-2,<sup>(57)</sup> Sheriff of Wilts 1442 and 1446,<sup>(58)</sup> and Sheriff of Berks 1463.<sup>(59)</sup> In 1451 he is mentioned as one of the arbitrators in a suit between one Emanuel Rede, of Borstall, and John Warefeld, of Wallingford, concerning certain tenements there.<sup>(60)</sup> The date of his birth is unknown, but possibly he was a son of the Richard Restwold mentioned above, who

(52) Chanc. Inq., P.M., 7 Richard II., No. 70.

(53) Patent Roll, 1 Richard II., Part 4, m 29.

(54) See reference (52).

(55) Fuller's "Worthies," p 98.

(56) Id., p. 105.

(57) Langley, Hun. Desb., p. 274, note.

(58) Fuller's "Worthies," p. 161.

(59) Id., p. 105.

(60) Kennet's "Parochial Antiquities," Vol. II., p. 386.

was born about 1364. No record exists to connect him with Hedsor. Two Inquisitions taken at Crowmarsh Gifford and Hurst in 1476 <sup>(61)</sup> state that "Richard Restwold" died on 4 September, 1475, but whether these refer to him or to a contemporary cannot be said with any certainty, especially as it is stated that the Richard in question "did not hold any lands of the King on the day that he died," but only the Manor of Lee, Lee in Wilts, of the Bishop of Salisbury, a statement which would appear somewhat curious in the case of a person who had filled so many public offices. It is added that this Richard had a son named Thomas, "aged 30 years and more," i.e., in 1476.

By the Lincoln Institutions it is stated that "Thomas Restwold" presented to the living of Hedsor in 1457, 1461, 1486, and 1490, but according to an Inquisition taken in 1508 <sup>(62)</sup> a "Thomas Restwold" died "at the Manor of Heddysworth" (Hedsor) on 20 February, 1479-80. Presumably, therefore, there were two members of the family bearing the same name who were owners of Hedsor.

The Thomas Restwold who died in 1479-80 is described as son of "Richard Restwold," and is possibly identical with the Thomas mentioned in the Inquisition of 1476 (above). His son was also named Richard, and he afterwards inherited the Manor of Hedsor, as will appear later. Thomas owned the Manors of "La Vache, La Bury, and Lowdams," with lands in "Chalshunt S. Giles, Chalshunt S. Peter, Ismansted Chayney, and Aymondesham," all of which are recited in the Inquisition of 1508. The Manor of Hedsor is not mentioned, but this may have been from the fact that it was not held direct of the Crown.

Respecting the "Thomas Restwold" who presented to the living of Hedsor in 1486 and 1490 I have again little or no information. The date of his birth and his parentage are uncertain, but he may have succeeded to the Manor in 1479-80, upon the death of the other Thomas. It seems possible that he was identical with the "Thomas Restwold" who is returned as Sheriff of

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(61) Chanc. Inq., P.M., 15 Edward IV., No. 8.

(62) Escheator's Inq., P.M., File 5, No. 20.

Berks and Oxon in 1478, <sup>(63)</sup> but this may have been his namesake above referred to. He entered into an arrangement in 1492, under which he sold the Manor of Hedsor to Robert Restwold and his wife Sibyl, the consideration for the sale being the sum of 20 marks to be paid to him and "his wife Agnes" for their lives. <sup>(64)</sup> The date of Thomas's death is uncertain. As will be seen from the above, his wife's name was Agnes, but to what family she belonged I have failed to discover. Langley, however, states that "Thomas Restwold married Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Boyville of Stokefaston in Leicestershire," as appears from a deed of partition of lands made between his three daughters, dated 17 May 8 Edward IV. <sup>(65)</sup> Whether she was the first wife of this Thomas, or wife of the Thomas who died in 1479-80, is uncertain.

Robert Restwold, who now acquired the Manor, held it until his death in 1497. His will is dated 8 January in that year, and was proved on 4 January in the following year. <sup>(66)</sup> From it we gather that his wife's Christian name was Sibell, and that he owned land at "Harpenden." He bequeathed the Manor of Hedsor to his nephew Richard, son of the Thomas Restwold who died in 1479 (see above), from which it may be presumed that he was the latter's brother.

Richard Restwold was born in 1458, <sup>(67)</sup> was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds in 1492 and again in 1500, <sup>(68)</sup> and also owned the Manor of La Vache and land in "Ismansted Cheyne." In 1512 he settled the Manor of Hedsor and lands in Chalfont upon his son Edward, and died in 1522. <sup>(69)</sup>

Edward Restwold was born in 1491, and held the Manor until his death in 1547. He does not seem to have filled any public office. During his tenure of the Manor he leased it to "Christopher Grantham and Margaret his wife, and Edward Grantham and

(63) Fuller's "Worthies," p. 105.

(64) Fines, Bucks, 7 Henry VIII.

(65) Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," p. 716.

(66) "Horne," Probate Court of Canterbury, Folio xvi.

(67) Escheator's Inq., P.M., File 5, No. 20.

(68) Fuller's "Worthies," p. 139.

(69) Chanc. Inq., P.M., Ser. II., Vol. 39.



Margarett his wife" (70) (who was a daughter of Robert Woodford, of Brightwell, in Burnham), under which lease Christopher Grantham presented to the living of Hedsor on two occasions. Edward Restwold married Agnes or Augusta Chaney, daughter of John Chaney, of Drayton Beauchamp, and had issue three sons and six daughters. (71) His two eldest sons predeceased him, and the Manor was inherited by his third son, Anthony, who was born in 1518, (72) and was M.P. for Aylesbury in 1555. From Edward Restwold's will (73) it appears that he owned, in addition to the Manor of Hedsor, those of La Vache in Chalfont, Lee and Warres in Wilts and Berks, Monks Risborough in Bucks, and lands in Hurst, Sonning, and Twyford. He is described as of "Saynt Gyles Chalfonts." His son Anthony only possessed the Manor of Hedsor for a year, as in 1553 or 1554 he sold it to Sir Edmund Peckham, of Denham. (73b)

It may here be noted that during the period that the Restwolds were in possession of Hedsor, Philip Bishop of Lincoln had in 1417 granted "an acre and a virgate of meadow" in Hedsor to John Polgrave, vicar of Wooburn, (74) and that in 1439 King Henry VI. conferred upon Robert Manfeld a right of free warren in all his "demesnes, lands, and woods within the parishes of Taplowe, Hecham, and Heddesore." (75) This only refers to a very small portion of Hedsor, bordering upon Cliveden, of which Manfeld was owner at the time of the grant.

Sir Edmund Peckham, who purchased the Manor in 1553 or 1554, sold it within two years to Rauff (Ralph) Hawtrey, of Rislepe. (76) In a pedigree of this family given in Lipscombe's History of Bucks (Vol. III., p. 212), Edward Hawtrey, who married Elizabeth Dormer, of Lee Grange, is called "of Hedsor," but on what authority I am unaware, his son Ralph having

(70) Close Rolls, No. 531, No. 1.

(71) Restwold pedigree, Misc. Genealogica et Heraldica, p. 134.

(72) Chanc. Inq., P.M., Series II., Vol. 86, No. 5.

(73) 48 "Alen.," Probate Court of Canterbury.

(73b) Close Rolls, No. 531, No. 1.

(74) Bishop Ripington's Reg., Lincoln.

(75) Charter Roll, 18 Henry VI., No. 87.

(76) Close Roll, No. 561, No. 1. Exch. Q Rem., No. 1-19, No. 5.

been the purchaser of the Manor. Langley (Hun. Desb., p. 275) states that the Manor "came into the possession of William Hawtrey, who was Sheriff of Bucks in 1551," but this statement, so far as Hedsor is concerned, is erroneous. This William Hawtrey was a son of Thomas and Sybil Hawtrey,<sup>(77)</sup> and owned the Manor of Richelesthorne in Bucks, which he held "of the Queen, as of the Earldom of Cornwall."<sup>(78)</sup> Ralph Hawtrey was the only son of Edward Hawtrey, and married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Altham, Kt., of Marks Hall, Essex. One of their sons was named Edward, and, according to an entry in the Hedsor Register, his son Ralph was baptised there on 14 August, 1570.

In 1573 Ralph Hawtrey sold the Manor to Rowland Hynde or Hinde,<sup>(79)</sup> respecting whom particulars are given by Langley. The transactions recorded during his ownership of Hedsor are not of general interest, but it may be noted that in 1583 he provided "one light horse to carry carsletts and pistolls" to the County Muster,<sup>(80)</sup> and in 1588 subscribed £25 in defence of the County, at the time of the Spanish Armada.<sup>(81)</sup> He was succeeded in 1608 by his second son, Rowland, his eldest son, William, having predeceased him in 1606 or 1607. Langley states that after the death of the second Rowland in 1658, "his heirs sold the Manor and Advowson to William Chilcot, of Isleworth," but it is my opinion that it came to him by inheritance, as his wife was Katherine Billingsley, granddaughter of the Rowland Hynde who died in 1608. From the Chilcots the Hedsor property passed into the hands of the Parker family, as is recorded in Langley, and was purchased in 1764 by William Lord Boston.

### THE CHURCH.

The earliest record hitherto discovered respecting the Church, but which throws no light upon the date of its foundation, or the name of its founder, is con-

(77) Chanc. Inq., P.M., Ser. II., Vol. 73, No. 4.

(78) Id., Series II., Vol. 102, No. 5.

(79) Fines, Bucks, Easter, 15 Eliz. Close Roll. 15 Eliz., Part 13..

(80) State papers, Vol. 164. No. 7, Bucks.

(81) Names printed by A. R. Smith, of Soho Square, 1886.

tained in the "*Liber Antiquus*," or ancient book of Ordinaries of Vicarages now preserved in the Alnwick Tower at Lincoln. This book was compiled between the years 1209 and 1235, though the greater portion of it appears to have been written about 1218. The entry respecting Hedsor is as follows:—

"The Vicarage in the Church of Hadeshowere, which is of the Prioress and Nuns of Merlawe."<sup>(82)</sup>

A second record, of undoubtedly ancient date, is contained in a Charter of Missenden Abbey, and is an acknowledgment of an obligation from the Prioress of Merlawe of 4s., to be rendered to the Abbey of Missenden, "for the grove (grava) which is called 'Ludeput' near the dike of the land of the Church of Hedgesore, and an acre and a half of land which lie near the land of the Church of the same vill, towards Wouburn."<sup>(83)</sup> The date of this charter cannot be fixed with absolute certainty, but we are able to conclude that it is of approximately the same date as the charter referred to on page 490 (by which William De Hedsor gave certain monies to the Canons of Missenden), owing to the identity of two of the witnesses to each charter, viz., Robert De Burnham and Matthew Brand. The remarks made on the page referred to as to the date of this latter charter, will therefore apply equally to the one now under consideration. Among the witnesses to this charter is "Nicholas the Chaplain." The Assize Rolls for Bucks of 1240-1 contain a presentment with respect to a theft and outrage committed at the house of "Josceus the Chaplain" in Hedsor.<sup>(84)</sup>

Langley states that the living was valued in the Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1291 at 2 marks, and that the Bishop of Norwich had "before reckoned it worth 40s."<sup>(85)</sup> It seems, however, certain that he is in error, and that Hedsor does not occur in the Roll in question. Browne Willis<sup>(86)</sup> expressly

(82) *Liber Antiquus*, Vol. V.

(83) Harleian MSS., 3,688, Fol. 93.

(84) Assize Rolls, Bucks, No. 55, m 20d.

(85) Hun. Desborough, p. 283.

(86) MSS., Fol. 54.

states that this is the case, and the present researches have confirmed his statement.

The next record discovered respecting the Church is in 1340-1, when a Commission was issued to enquire respecting the "ninth of sheaves fleeces and lambs granted to the Lord the King in the County of Buckingham." (87) Hedsor occurs among the "small benefices not taxed and untitheable churches," the church being termed a "chapel." It is added that the "ninth of the same Chapel was worth 20s. and not more this year."

In the year 1377 "Robertus, Capellanus et Procurator ecclesie de Hedesore," was one of the Jurors to "enquire concerning the vacancy" of the church of Little Marlow. (88)

In 1383 we find that Randulph (Ralph) Restwold the younger, Lord of the Manor, bequeathed by his will, "one torch" to serve "in levacione Corporis Christi" to the "high altar of Heddesore." (89)

We now come to the year 1403, when the first Presentation and Institution to the Living, hitherto discovered, took place. They run as follows:—

(1) "Of a Presentation." (90)

"John Steven, Chaplain, has the King's letters of Presentation to the Church of Heddesore, diocese of Lincoln, and belonging to the King's donation, as it is said. And these letters are directed to Henry Bishop of Lincoln.

Witness the King at Westminster, the  
14th day of May, 1403."

(2) "Heddesore Church." (91)

"John Steven, Chaplain, presented by the most excellent Prince and Lord in Christ, our Lord Henry, by the grace of God the illustrious King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to the Parish Church of Heddesore,

(87) Exch. Lay Subsidias, Bucks, 77—9, m 4.

(88) Bishop's Buckingham Register, Lincoln.

(89) Id., Fol. 261.

(90) Pat Roll, 4 Henry IV., Part 2 (No. 371), m 26.

(91) Bishop Beaufort's Register, Lincoln.

diocese of Lincoln, being vacant, to which on the 29th day of the month of May A.D. 1403, he was admitted at London, and canonically instituted as Rector in the same."

It will be seen from the records about to be quoted that shortly after the institution of John Steven, the Priory of Little Marlow put forward a claim to the presentation, and that action was taken (1) against the Rector with respect to an assault he was alleged to have committed upon the Prioress, when attempting to recover certain vestments, etc., claimed by her, and which had been removed to Little Marlow, and (2) against the Crown, with respect to the right to the presentation. The first action was commenced in a Civil Court, the second in the Court of Arches.

The record referring to the action in the Civil Court is dated in Trinity Term 1403, and runs as follows:—

Pleas at Westminster for Trinity Term 4 Henry IV. (92)

"John Stephene, Chaplain, was summoned to answer to the Prioress of Little Merlawe, of a plea wherefore with force and arms, he broke into the close and houses of the said Prioress at Little Merlawe, and there made an assault on the said Prioress, and struck wounded and illtreated her, and took and carried away her goods and chattels to the value of 40s. found there and at Heddesore, and did other enormous things to her, to the grave damage of the said Prioress, and against the King's peace. And wherefore the said Prioress by John Corbrigg her attorney, complains that the aforesaid John, on the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (93) in the 3rd year of the Lord the King who now is, with force and arms, to wit, with swords staves bows and arrows, broke the close, etc., and took and carried away her goods and chattels, namely, books vestments keys and divers household utensils, found there and at Heddesore. Wherefore she says she has

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(92) De Banco Rolls, No. 570.

(93) 14 September, 1402.

damage to the value of ten pounds. And therefore she produces suit, etc. And the aforesaid John, by Roger Wymark his attorney, comes and defends the force and the injury when etc., and says he is in no wise guilty thereof. And he puts himself on his country. And the aforesaid Prioress likewise. The Sheriff is commanded to cause twelve jurors to come on the octaves of St. Hilary.\*

It will be noticed that the assault complained of took place during the year previous to John Steven's

\*De Banco Rolls, n 570, m 213d., P.R.O.

Placita apud Westmonasterium coram W. Thirnyng et sociis suis Justiciariis Domini [Regis] de Banco de termino sancte Trinitatis anno regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum quarto.

Buk'

Johannes Stephene, Capellanus, attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Priorisse de Parva Merlowe de placito quare vi et armis clausum et domos ipsius Priorisse apud Parvam Merlowe fregit et in ipsam Priorissam ibidem insultum fecit et ipsam verberavit, vulneravit et male tractavit et bona et catalla sua ad valenciam quadraginta solidarum ibidem et apud Heddesore inventa cepit et asportavit, et alia enormia ei intulit ad grave dampnum ipsius Priorisse et contra pacem Regis. Et unde eadem Priorissa per Johannem Corbrigg attornatum suam queritur quod predictus Johannes in festo Exaltacionis sancte Crucis anno regni Domini Regis nunc tercio vi et armis scilicet gladiis, baculis, arcubus et sagittis clausum et domos ipsius Priorisse apud Parvam Merlowe fregit et in ipsam Priorissam insultum fecit et ipsam verberavit, vulneravit et male tractavit et bona et catalla sua videlicet libros, vestimenta, claves et diversa utensilia domorum ad valenciam etc., ibidem et apud Heddesore inventa cepit et asportavit et alia enormia etc., ad grave dampnum etc., et contra pacem Regis etc. Unde dicit quod deteriorata est et dampnum habet ad valenciam decem librarum. Et inde producit sectam etc.

Et predictus Johannes per Rogerum Wymark attornatum suum venit, et defendit vim et injuriam quando etc. Et dicit quod ipse de transgressione predicta in nullo est inde culpabilis prout predicta Priorissa superius per breve et narrationem sua versus eum queritur. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et predicta Priorissa similiter. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat hic in octabis sancti Michaelis xij. etc., per quos etc., et qui nec etc., ad recognoscendum etc. Quia tam etc. Ad quem diem venerunt partes. Et vicecomes non misit breve. Ideo sicut prius preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat hic in octabis sancti Hillarii xij etc., ad recognoscendum in forma predicta, Ad quem diem venerunt partes. Et vicecomes non misit breve. Ideo sicut pluries preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat hic a die Pasche in xv. dies etc., xij etc., ad recognoscendum in forma predicta etc. Ad quem

Institution, so that the dispute between him and the Priory commenced before he became Rector.

The second record, which refers to the suit in the Court of Arches, is a Writ of Prohibition issued by the King, directing the Archbishop of Canterbury to stay the proceedings brought by the Priory of Little Marlow with respect to the Presentation. As it is of some importance, I quote it in full. (98b)

“Henry by the grace of God, King of England etc., to the venerable father in Christ Thomas etc., and to his official and their Commissioners, greeting—Whereas the church of Heddesore of the diocese of Lincoln being lately vacant and belonging to our donation, (we presented) our beloved John Steven, Chaplain, to the Church aforesaid, (who) by pretext of the presentation aforesaid, was canonically admitted and instituted and inducted in the same, those things which of right are required in this behalf concurring,

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diem venerunt partes. Et vicecomes non misit breve. Ideo sicut pluries preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat in octabis sancti Michaelis xij etc., ad recognoscendum in forma predicta etc. Ad quem diem venerunt partes. Et vicecomes non misit breve. Ideo sicut pluries preceptum [est] vicecomiti quod venire faciat hic in octabis sancti Hillarii xij etc., ad recognoscendum in forma predicta etc. Ad quem diem venerunt partes. Et vicecomes non misit breve. Ideo sicut pluries preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat hic a die Pasche in xv dies xij etc., ad recognoscendum in forma predicta etc. Ad quem diem venerunt partes. Et vicecomes non misit breve. Ideo sicut pluries preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat hic in octabis sancte Trinitatis xij etc., ad recognoscendum in forma predicta etc. Ad quem diem venerunt partes. Et vicecomes non misit breve. Ideo sicut pluries preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat hic in octabis sancti Michaelis xij etc., ad recognoscendum in forma predicta etc. Ad quem diem venerunt partes. Et vicecomes non misit breve. Ideo sicut pluries preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat hic in octabis sancti Hillarii xij etc., ad recognoscendum in forma predicta etc. Ad quem diem venerunt partes etc. Et vicecomes non misit breve. Ideo sicut pluries preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat a die Pasche in xv dies xij etc., ad recognoscendum in forma predicta etc.

(98b) Register Arundell, Vol. I., Fol. 558, Lambeth Palace.

as by the letters of institution and induction made to the said John in this behalf, and shown in our Chancery, more fully can appear. And now we have understood that the Prioress and Convent of the Church of the Blessed (Mary) of Merlawe, designing to annul our royal right in this behalf, and to expel the said John from his possession of the church aforesaid, have sued forth, and from day to day do sue forth, very many processes before you in a Court Christian for annulling our royal right, and the possession of the said John of the said church, in contempt of us, and to our prejudice, and to the danger of the disinherittance of our royal Crown, and the manifest annulling of the possession of the said John of the Church aforesaid. We, wishing that the rights of our royal Crown be observed unimpaired, as we are bound by the bond of our oath, prohibit you from attempting, or in any manner causing to be attempted, anything that in this behalf, may result in contempt or prejudice of us, or the disinherittance of our royal Crown, or annulling the possession of the said John of the Church aforesaid.\*

Witness Ourself at Westminster, the fourth day of November, in the seventh year of Our reign" (1406).

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\* Register Arundell, Vol. I., Fol. 558.

**Prohibitio.** Henricus Dei gracia Rex Anglie etc. venerabili in Christo patri Thome etc. et ejus Officiali ac eorum Commissario, salutem. Cum nuper vacante ecclesia de Heddesore Lincolnensi diocesi et ad nostram donationem spectante dilectum nobis Johannem Steven Capellanum ad ecclesiam predictam pretertu presentationis predictae, concurrentibus hiis que de jure in hac parte requirebantur, cononice admissus fuit ac institutus et inductus in eadem, sicut per literas institutionis et inductionis eidem Johanni in hac parte factas et in Cancellaria nostra ostensas plenius poterit apparere, jamque intelleximus quod Priorissa et Conventus ecclesie beatae [Mariæ] de Merlawe machinantes jus nostrum regium in hac parte adnullare et ipsum Johannem a possessione sua ecclesie predictae expellere, quamplures processus coram vobis in Curia Christianitatis pro adnullacione juris nostri regii ac possessionis ipsius Johannis ejusdem ecclesie prosecuti fuerunt et



It would appear that as a result of the issue of this Writ of Prohibition both the actions taken by the Priory were put a stop to, as an exhaustive research, covering all reasonable chances of finding further mention of them, has proved fruitless. It will be seen, however, that the claim to the presentation was not finally abandoned, since it was revived at the time of the suppression of the Priory.

It may now be well to consider the conclusions which may be arrived at from the records already quoted, which appear to me to be as follows:—

- (1.) That the entry in the "Liber Antiquus" shows that the Church was in existence early in the 13th century.
- (2.) That from early times down to 1403 it was served by chaplains appointed by the Priory of Little Marlow, who do not seem to have required institution by the Bishop, but whose position was recognized by him (see the appointment of Robertus alluded to above).
- (3.) That in spite of this, the Writ of Prohibition shows (a) that the Crown, through the Honor of Wallingford, was the true Patron of Hedsor, and, as such, presented in 1403; (b) that in spite of the entry in the "Liber Antiquus," no Vicarage could ever have been "ordained" in favour of the Priory.
- (4.) That therefore the claim of the Priory to the presentation must have rested only upon the fact that it had appointed the chaplains for a long period (which must have been under an arrangement made at some early date with the Patron), and not upon a legal basis, and that

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indies prosequuntur in nostri contemptum vel prejudicium nostrique et corone nostre regie exheredacionis periculum et possessionis ipsius Johannis ecclesie predictae adnullacionem manifestam, nos jura corone nostre regie prout vinculo juramenti astringimur illesa observari volentes, vobis prohibemus ne quicquam in hac parte quod in nostri contemptum vel prejudicium aut corone nostre regie exheredacionem seu possessionis ipsius Johannis ecclesie predictae adnullacionem cedere valeat attemptetis seu faciatis aliquo modo attemptari. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quarto die Novembris anno regni nostri septimo.

the claim was effectually quashed by the Writ of Prohibition.

- (5.) That the interference of the Crown in 1403 was probably due to the dispute which had arisen between the Prioress and John Steven.

The next presentation to the living was in 1457, in which year John Foxe was presented by Thomas Restwold, Lord of the Manor,<sup>(94)</sup> and not by the King. This seems to show that the right of presentation had now been granted to him, or that he had purchased it from the Lord of the Honor, but there is no record to show at what date this actually took place.

John Foxe held the living until 1459, when he was succeeded by Philip Lepeyate, who was, however, presented by the Bishop,<sup>(95)</sup> and not by the Lord of the Manor. This brings us to another point which is extremely obscure, viz., the claim of the Bishop of the Diocese to present one turn out of every three. It is impossible to discover the origin of this claim. The ownership of land in the parish by the Bishop, as is apparent from the fine of 1222 and the Inquisition of Ninths in 1340-1 (in which the "ninth of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs" are alluded to as being of the "temporalities of the Lord Henry (Burghursh), formerly Bishop of Lincoln in the same parish"), would not of itself confer any right to present upon him, and the only surmise which can be put forward is that his turn arose from some concession made by a Patron at a time in respect of which no date can be fixed. It may possibly have been made when the advowson was granted to or purchased by the Lord of the Manor, but there is no proof of this. Langley's conjecture,<sup>(96)</sup> however, that the Bishop, in 1222, "gave up his title to the Manor, reserving to himself a share in the presentation to the Rectory," seems to be clearly erroneous, as the Bishop never owned the Manor.

Another peculiarity with respect to this claim is the irregularity with which it was exercised until recent times, there being no presentation, so far as can be

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(94) Bishop Chadworth's Reg. of Inst., Lincoln.

(95) *Idem*.

(96) Hund. of Desborough, p. 274.

discovered, on the Bishop's part from 1459 till 1693. He again presented in 1742, though the Lord of the Manor had only presented once between these dates, but since 1742 he has regularly presented once out of every three turns.

In 1492, when Thomas Restwold sold the Manor to Robert Restwold, the advowson passed with it, as appears from the Fine, and in 1496 Robert Restwold made his will<sup>(97)</sup> under which he directed his "bodie to be buried in the Chancell afore Saynte Nicholas in Hedsore," and bequeathed "to the Mother Church of Lincoln *xxd*," and to the "makyng of the Steple and mendyng of the setes in the Church of Hedsore *x marks*."

The next presentations of which it is necessary to take note are those of 1528<sup>(98)</sup> and 1533<sup>(99)</sup>, when Thomas Kyrkham and George Grantham were respectively presented by Christopher Grantham, and not by the Lord of the Manor. There seems, however, no doubt that these took place under the Lease referred to in the notes on the Manor. The general provisions and the length of time for which it was granted are not known, but it is stated that it was still in force in the deed of 1556, which conveyed the Manor from Sir E. Peckham to Ralph Hawtrey, but which did not expressly convey the advowson. Nevertheless Edward Restwold, and not Christopher Grantham, presented John Athwick to the living in 1544. Much, however, had happened since Grantham's presentation in 1533.

In 1535 a Commission had been issued by King Henry VIII. to enquire "concerning the true values of all the possessions of any manner of Monastery, Church, etc.,"<sup>(100)</sup> and Hedsor is returned under "the Monastery of Little Marlow, where Margery Vernon is Abbess and Incumbent," as "worth in common year £4," and "for the King's tenth part 8s." In the following year the Priory of Little Marlow was dissolved,<sup>(101)</sup> and a lease of the site and demesne lands granted to Elizabeth Restwold, the eldest daughter of Edward Restwold. The names of the different lands

(97) Folio xvi., "Horne," Probate Court of Canterbury.

(98) Bishop Longland's Reg. of Inst., Lincoln.

(99) *Id.*

(100) *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Vol. IV.

(101) Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglic.*, Vol. IV. *Id.*, Vol. VI., p. 530.

belonging to the Priory, and their quantity in acres, are particularly described in this lease, but there is no mention of Hedsor. In 1537 Bisham Abbey was "re-founded," and endowed with the sites of the Priories of Little Marlow and Medmenham,<sup>(102)</sup> with "all manors, messuages, rectories, advowsons in Medmenham, Little Marlowe, and Hedesore, to the late Priories or Monasteries belonging or pertaining." This foundation was dissolved in 1540, in which year a grant<sup>(103)</sup> of the lands and site of the Priory of Little Marlow and the advowson of Hedsor was made by the King to John Tytley and the above-named Elizabeth Restwold his wife, "in consideration of the good true and faithful service which our beloved John Tytley, Gentleman of our household, hath heretofore done to us for the sum of £585:13:4."

Nevertheless, in spite of this grant, as has been stated above, Edward Restwold presented to the living in 1544. The reason why Grantham failed to present is not clear, but so far as Tytley is concerned it must be remembered that he was Edward Restwold's son-in-law, and that possibly some arrangement of a private nature may have been arrived at between them, as Langley seems to think probable.<sup>(104)</sup> Edward Restwold died in 1547, and in his will,<sup>(105)</sup> under which he bequeathed "xxs" towards the "reparations of the Parish Church and ornaments of Hedsor," reference is made to certain Indentures made between himself, John Tytley, and Elizabeth Restwold, dated 31 October, 1546, but their purport is not stated. He expressly bequeathed the advowson to his son Anthony.

We now come to a document of some interest, viz., the Inventory of the "Church Goods,"<sup>(106)</sup> (dated 18 Feby., 1552), which were then seized by the Crown.

#### CHURCH GOODS, BUCKS.

##### "HEDDYSORE.

"This Indenture indented made the xviii day of July in the vi yere of the Reyng of our Law Lord Edward vi, by the grace of God of England FFrance and Ireland Kynge, Defender of the Fathe, and in everie

(102) Patent Roll, 29 Henry VIII., Part 4, m (25).

(103) Patent Roll, 32 Henry VIII., Pt. 2, m 19 (23).

(104) Hun. Deesborough, p. 275.

(105) 48 "Alen," Probate Court of Canterbury.

(106) Exch. Q. Rem., No. 1 to 19, No. 5.

of the Church of England and also of Ireland Supme Hede, of all the goods and plate juells and all other ornaments petyying to the Church of Hedysore in the County of Buk.

Between the Rt Hon Syr FFrancis Russell knight, Lord Russell, Syr Morres Berkeley, Sir Edmund Peckham, Syr Robert Drury knight, William Tyldesley esquire, Comysyares emonge others for the said good and others the premises, by virtue of the Kynge's Maty that now is, and William Southal gēt, and Thomas Godfrey on the other pty.

All which the Goods, Plate, Juell and other ornaments be comytted to the sayffe custodie of the same, until the Kynge's Maty pleasure be further known.

Item.

i chalys p. cell gylt.

iii vestments

ist The best of red velvette, green tynsell of the bake.

ijnd the next of sylke dyed.

iiid thyrd of old sylk with stoles.

i Albe.

ij Altar clothes.

ij hangy for the frount of the Alter of red velvette.

i Cope of old sylke.

ij old green cloths of sylke for an Altr.

i Surples.

iii Lytylle Latin candellstycke, and ij old leden candell styckes.

ij belles, whereof the one stolen (*sic*) by one Willm Tybbis, Nycholas Pranchedd, Willm Whyte, John Long.

ij hand belles.

i payer of old latin sensers.

ij Crosses of latin, i Cross clothe.

i Strener.

ij banner clothes of buckaram, stayned.

ij leden crewetts.

X William Sowthal.

This William Sowthal married Margaret, widow of Christopher Grantham, the former lessee of Hedsor.

We must now return to the history of the grant made to John Tytley and Elizabeth Restwold in 1540. It appears that in 1555 licence was given them to

alienate the house and site of the Priory of Little Marlow with the advowson (inter alia) of Hedsor,<sup>(107)</sup> to Lord Williams of Thame and Henry Norreys. This alienation was duly made, but in 1557 Lord Williams and Norreys sold their rights to Edward Wilmott, of Wytney<sup>(108)</sup>, his eldest son, Thomas Wilmott, and his four younger sons. Thomas Wilmott, in 1559, sold his share in the lands of the Priory and the advowson of Hedsor to one "William Berye, of London, merchant of the Staple," who in turn alienated it in 1561 to John Borlase.<sup>(109)</sup> In 1575 John Athwick, who had been Rector of Hedsor since 1544, resigned, but his successors, Thomas Baley and Nicholas Sheffilde, were presented in 1575 and 1578<sup>(110)</sup>, not by John Borlase, but by Rowland Hynde, Lord of the Manor of Hedsor. Whether Borlase formally claimed either of these presentations is unknown, but according to Langley he endeavoured in 19 Eliz. Mich. Term (1581)<sup>(111)</sup> to "prove his right to the presentation of Hedsor, from the grant of Henry VIII., but was nonsuited on the plea that the King only granted 'quantum in nobis,' and it was proved that the Crown (i.e., The Priory) only held a small partion of this parish<sup>(112)</sup>, and not the Manor." From this statement it seems that it was then sought to prove that the grant of 1540 embraced the whole of the Manor, and thus gave a right to the advowson, but it appears probable that this claim was an echo of that which the Priory put forward in 1403-6, a record of which was doubtless found when the enquiry which preceded its dissolution was made. Unfortunately the date of these proceedings as given by Langley is wrong, and they have not been traced, but they appear to have put an end to the dispute as to the right of presentation. It should, however, be noted that under the grant of 1540 John Tytley had acquired the Manor of Little Marlow, which in due course John Borlase had acquired by purchase, and that in his capacity as Lord of the Manor he presented one William Tilbury or Tilby to the

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(107) Patent Roll, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, Part 9, m 5.

(108) Close Roll, 1 Eliz., Part 10, No. 14.

(109) Close Roll, 3 Eliz., Part 9, No. 591.

(110) Bishop Cooper's Reg. of Inst., Lincoln.

(111) Hun. Desborough, p. 286.

(112) That is, the closes known as "Woolman's" and "Ludpits."

Vicarage. According to Langley <sup>(113)</sup> this Tilbury was also Rector of Hedsor, which is certainly an error. He may, however, have had charge of Hedsor during the incumbency of John Athwick (1544-75), as he was appointed Vicar of Little Marlow in 1555, and held the Vicarage till 1576, whilst Athwick was also Vicar of Wooburn from 1554 to 1580.

According to an inscription on the tombstone of Rowland Hynde (d. 1608), it appears that he "re-edified" the church, presumably in 1575, as this date, with his initials, appears on a fragment of an old beam now preserved in the choir vestry. The work, however, does not seem to have been of a durable nature, as appears from a report of the Commission issued in 1637 to enquire into the condition of the Churches in Bucks and elsewhere. The report <sup>(113b)</sup> as to Hedsor (which I quote verbatim) shows the lamentable condition into which the building had fallen since the Reformation. The report would appear to be of the nature of an inventory, with certain recommendations as to repairs and renovations.

Hedsore, August 10, 1637.

"One bell. The top of the wall both of the inside and the outside to be closed up to the Rafters. The reading desk to be set to the pulpit, and the going out of it into the pulpit to be made with stairs, and not as a ladder as it is now. A canopy for the pulpit, some of the seats want boarding and repairing. A new north dore, a cover for the font and to be lined with lead. A little window in y<sup>e</sup> chanc<sup>l</sup> ptly damb'd up. The two high seats to be taken down to the Mark (sic), the East benches etc. The Church porch wants a dore, and wants some repairs. A new Bible, new service books, surplace, new cushiones and pulpit cloth of green cloth suitable to the coñ carpet. No table. There are instructions the rest of the things not seen. A dore for the pulpit. Mr. Horwood the pson there doth not reside in the

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(113) Hun. Desborough, p. 286.

(113b) State Papers, Domestic Series, Charter I., Vol. 366, No. 79.

psh, let him shew his lres of orders. Quaere whether he hath a parsonage house."

It had been previously reported<sup>(114)</sup> (1612) that the then incumbent, Nicholas Sheffilde, was "no preacher," and that "they had no sermons." There is also a quaint entry in the Churchwardens' accounts of a payment to one "John Wiekes, for grinding uppon Saboth daies and Holedaies."

In 1650, during the Commonwealth, a survey of Church livings was made, and the following was reported respecting Hedsor.<sup>(115)</sup>

"Hedsore is a Parsonage presentative, with cure of soules, of the value of Sixteen Pounds per annum. Mr. Roger Crawshaw is the present Incumbent, and receives the profits. Churches and Chappells fitt to be united.

Hedsore, of the value of Sixteene Pounds per annum to Woburne, of the yearly value of One and Fortie Pounds, the Churches being distant about a mile the one from the other."

In 1693 the Bishop exercised his right of patronage, which appears to have been in abeyance since 1459. Some correspondence passed between him and the Lord of the Manor, William Chilcot, whose consent he seems to have thought it necessary to obtain before instituting his nominee. It is stated in the Institution that he presented for this turn "in right of his Bishoprice," but the grounds of his right are, unfortunately, not set forth.

A description of the parish and church in 1715, given by the then incumbent, Mr. Smalley, to Brown Willis<sup>(116)</sup> may conclude these notes, as it is not proposed to deal either with the fabric or the later history of the building.

"Hedsor, Edsor, or Eddisor, is a little Parish by the Thames. On the south of it, it has Woburn, on the West and North Hitcham, and Taplow on the East. There are 17 houses in it, one antient Gentleman's seat by the Church.

(114) Archdeacon's Visitations, Bucks.

(115) Chancery, Survey of Church Livings, Commonwealth, Vol. I.

(116) MSS., Fol. 53, Bodleian Library, Oxford.



It was long in the possession of the Hinds family, but has several years been in the possession of the Chilcotts, the widow of Will Chilcott Esq now enjoys it. There is a little low Church on the side of a hill by the Gentleman's House. It is built with Chalk stone and Flints. The Roof is tiled, there is one little bell in it. The Communion Table has lately been railed in. There is for the furniture of it, beside Carpet and Cloth, one large Silver cup and cover to it, the gift of Will Chilcott Esq the elder, and one Silver Salver the gift of the present Widdow Chilcott."

The "silver" cup mentioned above is of pewter, and is now preserved at Hedsor.

The Registers date from 1678, but from about 1559 in the case of burials and marriages, and 1562 in the case of baptisms, down to 1590, there are certain entries in the early Registers of Little Marlow referring to Hedsor, amongst them the baptism of "Raphe the sonne of Edward Hawtrey gent" on 14th August 1570, and the burial of "Edithe Hynde of Hedsor" the 25th November 1575. The reason for these entries is uncertain, unless Hedsor was served at this time by the Vicars of Little Marlow, or was due to the fact that the two parishes were united for certain civil purposes.

#### THE INCUMBENTS OF HEDSOR.

Note, that any information given by Langley and other historians is not repeated here.

##### *Chaplains appointed by the Priory of Little Marlow.*

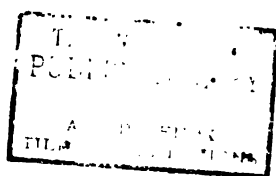
Date.	Name.	Patron.	Remarks.
? cir. 1201-11	Nicholas	The Crown, through the Honor of Wallingford after it became a Royal appanage, was the Patron, but does not seem to have exercised its rights till 1403.	Is mentioned as a witness to a charter of Mimsenden Abbey.
1240	Joaceus		A presentment was made before the Assizes of 1240-1, as to an outrage committed at his house in Hedsor.
1377	Robertus		A Juror to enquire concerning the vacancy of the Church of Little Marlow in 1377.

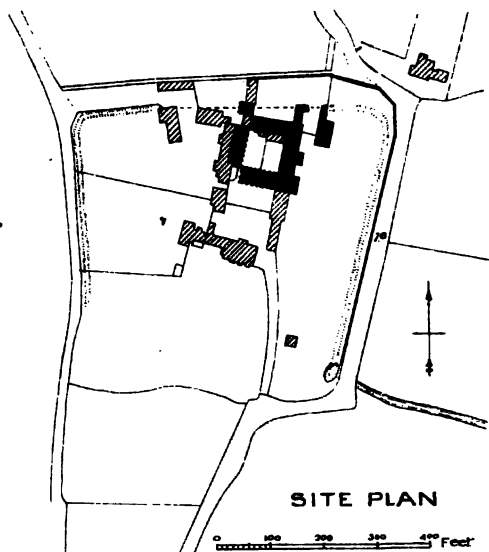
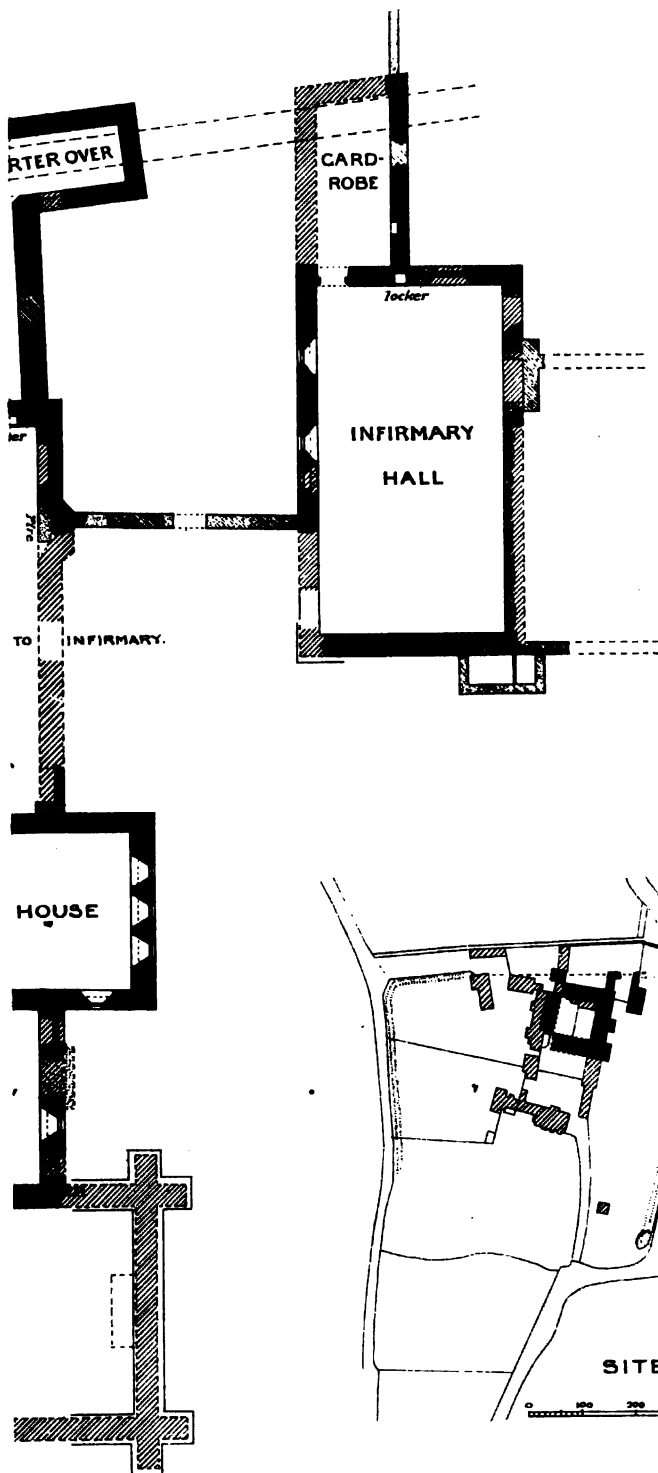
*Rectors.*

Date of Institution.	Name.	Patron.	Remarks.
May 29, 1403	John Steven	King Henry IV.	
Dec. 16, 1457	John Foze, L.L.B.	Thomas Restwold	
Aug. 16, 1459	Philip Lepeyate	The Bishop	
May 28, 1461	Thomas Mason	Thomas Restwold	Described in Institution as "Sir Thomas Mason, Monk." Died as Rector 1486.
Feb. 28, 1486	Peter Caversham	Thomas Restwold	
Aug. 14, 1490	Thomas Fowler	Thomas Restwold	Described in Institution as "Monk of the Monastery of Abendon."
Unknown	John Sooy	Unknown	Called by Langley "Thomas Sotis." No Institution. Resigned.
July 16, 1528	Thomas Kyrkham	Christopher Grantham	
July 1, 1533	George Grantham	Christopher Grantham	
Mar. 27, 1544	John Athwike	Edward Restwold	Vicar of Wooburn 1554-80, but resigned living of Hedsor 1575.
Mar. 19, 1575	Thomas Baley	Rowland Hynde	Resigned.
July 18, 1578	Nicholas Shemilde	Rowland Hynde	
Dec. 10, 1612	Matthew Littleton, A.M.	Rowland Hynde	Died as Rector 1630.
July 14, 1630	Edward Horwood	Rowland Hynde	
May 20, 1641	John Peck, A.M.	Rowland Hynde	
Unknown	Roger Crawshaw	Unknown	Described as the "present Incumbent" in survey of Church livings, 1650.
Unknown	William Hudson	Unknown	In the next Institution the benefice was declared vacant by the "cession or removal of William Hudson."
May 13, 1664	Edward Rawson	William Chilcot	Vicar of Wooburn from 5 Feb., 1663. Buried there 1667. Died as Rector of Hedsor.
June 5, 1668	Francis Crawley, A.M.	William Chilcot	Died as Rector 1693. Also Vicar of Cookham.
Jan. 23, 1693-4	Nathaniel Smalley	The Bishop	Vicar of Wooburn from 29 Sept., 1664. Was never inducted to Hedsor. Resigned both livings 1715, and afterwards resided at Waddesdon, Bucks.

Date of Institution.	Name.	Patron.	Remarks.
May 3, 1715	Joseph Loveday, B.A.	Mary Chilcote	
Dec. 20, 1742	George Bracegirdle, B.A.	The Bishop	Resigned 1754 for livings of Theobald and Donaghadee, Ireland.
Mar. 11, 1754	George Stinton, M.A., D.D.	Elisabeth Parker	
May 21, 1765	John Tickell, M.A.	William, Lord Boston	Also "curate" of Cookham. Resigned living of Hedon 1773 for East Mersey, Essex.
Oct. 6, 1772	William Langford, M.A., D.D.	William, Lord Boston	Resigned. Afterwards Rec- tor of Middlemarsh, Hants.
Mar. 29, 1793	Ralph Leicester, M.A.	The Bishop	Died as Rector 1803.
Oct. 3, 1803	George Gretton, D.D.	Frederick, Lord Boston	Resigned.
April 27, 1814	William Musgrave Bradford, M.A.	Frederick, Lord Boston	Died as Rector 1841.
Jan. 8, 1841	Abraham Youlden	The Bishop	Died as Rector 1860.
Dec. 16, 1860	T. R. Williams, M.A.	George, Lord Boston	Resigned. Afterwards Rec- tor of Pulford, Cheshire. Died 1899.
Oct. 5, 1870	F. Wynyard Wright, M.A.	Flora, Lord Boston	Resigned.
Feb. 12, 1876	George Augustus Robins, M.A.	The Bishop	Resigned. Rector of Eccles- ton, Cheshire. Hon. Canon of Chester.
Dec. 16, 1880	Morgan Edward Kirkland, M.A.	George, Lord Boston	

BOSTON.





SITE PLAN

## BURNHAM ABBEY.

At a short distance to the south of the Bath Road, upon the almost level tract of country between Windsor and Maidenhead, are the remains of a small monastery of Augustinian canonesses, situated in the parish of Burnham.

The history of Burnham Abbey has already been treated in these pages\* by Mr. W. L. Rutton, C.E., so that it is needless to repeat it here, except those portions that throw light upon the history of the buildings.

The abbey was founded by Richard earl of Cornwall and king of the Romans, who endowed it with the manor and advowson of the church of Burnham, together with a portion of the manor of Cippenham. The foundation charter is dated from Cippenham the 18th day of April, 1266, "in the ninth year of our reign."

Margery of Eston, formerly sub-prioress of Goring, was appointed abbess the year following, though through some mistake the confirmation of the appointment is entered in the register at Lincoln under the year 1265, but the document itself says the appointment was made by the founder in the tenth year of his reign. This mistake has apparently led Tanner to ascribe the foundation to the year 1265,† and as his statement has been blindly followed by other writers, the mistake has continued to be repeated.

The abbey buildings seem to have been erected in regular sequence following the foundation, and the existing remains show little or no trace of alteration until after the suppression.

The Augustinian canonesses, or nuns, as they are frequently called, apparently followed the same rule of St. Austin as the canons of the order. Tanner claims

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\* *Records of Buckinghamshire*, v. 47—71.

† *Notitia Monastica* (London, 1787), s.v. Buckinghamshire, VI.

for them fifteen foundations in England,† all in the southern half of the country, but some of these are doubtful, and appear to have been of the Benedictine rule.

With the exception of Lacock, in Wiltshire,‡ none has left any considerable remains above ground, so that, until more sites have been excavated, it is not possible to say if the arrangement of the buildings corresponded to any marked degree. Lacock and Burnham are very similar on plan, but the older foundation at Goring,§ which was attached to an existing parish church, seems to have been quite different in its arrangement. In the year 1535 Burnham was included in the list of lesser monasteries whose revenues did not amount to £200 a year, and the report of the Commissioners at that time is as follows:

“The Monastery of the Order of St. *Austin*, value £51 2s. 4d. Nunns 9; Incontinent none; all desire to go unto Religious Houses. Servants 37, whereof Priests 2, Hinds 21, Women 14. Bells and Lead worth £40 16s. 8d. The House in good Estate. The value of the moveable Goods £45 17s. 9d. Stocks and Debts none. Woods 160 Acres; whereof in Woods under 20 Years Age 80 Acres, old Woods 80 acres.”\*

Accompanying the report is a letter from the Commissioners commending the religious to the King's favour, as a result of which they were allowed to continue. The licence for this is dated 9th July, 29

† *Notitia Monastica*, preface, lv. These are Harwold, Bedford; Burnham, Bucks; Cornworthy and Leigh, Devon; Acornbury and Lymebrake, Hereford; Dartford, Kent; Grace Dieu, Leicester; Crabbhouse, Norfolk; Rothwell, Northants; Goring, Oxford; Buckland, Somerset; Campsey and Flixton, Suffolk; and Lacock, Wiltshire.

‡ *Wilt's Archaeological Magazine*, xxxi., 196–240, is a paper by the present writer, on Lacock, accompanied by a ground plan to the same scale as that illustrating this account, with which it can be compared.

§ *Goring*, by P. G. Stone, F.S.A. (London, 1893), facing p. 30, is a plan of Mr. Stone's excavations on the site of this priory, which shows a much larger group of buildings than would be supposed to have existed from the number of inmates.

\* Browne Willis, *The History of Abbies* (London, 1719), ii, 16.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in mg g<sup>-1</sup> of dry weight.





THE ABBEY SEAL.

Henry VIII. (1537), and states that Alice Baldwin is to be abbess in place of Margery Gibson, resigned. ‡

The general suppression followed in a few years' time, and Burnham was dissolved on the 19th September, 1539. The deed of surrender is signed by the abbess and nine canonesses, and bears the seal of the abbey in red wax.§

The seal \* (opposite) represents the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin. The figures of Our Lord and Our Lady are seated, under a double crocketed canopy with pinnacles over, and beneath are the arms of the abbey, *three lozenges on a chief*.† The whole is surrounded by a band, of which the upper part is covered by the tops of the canopies, but the lower portion bears the inscription:

SIGILLVM CONVENTVS MONIALIVM DE  
BVRNHAM.

There are four letters on the portion of the label behind the canopies, but they are illegible. There are also the letters S and M on either side the arms. The seal is a good example of the time of the foundation. The arms are similar to those of the Molyns family, one of whom, Sir William Molyns, gave to the abbey the manor of Silveston in Northamptonshire about 1338.\*\* The arms are strongly suggestive of some connection between the abbey and the Molyns family.

After the suppression, the site, with the barns, stables, dove houses, orchards, and gardens included in the precinct of the abbey, were leased by the Crown upon the 20th November, 1539, to William Tyldesley, for twenty-one years.†† It is probable he

‡ Patent Rolls, 29 H. VIII., pt. 1, m. 19.

§ The original is in the Public Record Office.

\* Lipscombe's *History of Buckinghamshire* (London, 1847), iii. 210, gives a poor woodcut of this seal, and the inscription, which is perfectly legible, is not correctly copied.

† Browne Willis, *The History of Abbies*, ii. 16, gives these, but without stating his authority as "*Or on a chief Argent, 3 Lozenges Gules.*"

\*\* Sir W. Dugdale, *The Baronage of England* (London, 1676), ii. 147.

†† P.R.O. *Augmentation Office Book*, 212, f. 201.

altered some of the monastic buildings to form a dwelling house, as he was living at Burnham Abbey in 1561. After the expiration of the lease the property was let to Paul Wentworth, who renewed his lease for thirty-one years on 14th July, 1590.† He also carried out alterations to the buildings, and, according to Cole,‡ “turned the Nuns Hall, which was open to the Tiles, into a Smaller Room and made Chambers over it.” The property continued to be let on leases to various persons until 1840, when it was sold to a Mr. Pocock.

When the old house fell into decay is not known, but it must have been before the beginning of the eighteenth century, as Browne Willis,§ writing in 1719, says:

“The Mansion House of the Convent seems to be entirely standing; ’tis built in shape of an L, and made use of to hold Husbandry Implements, viz. Corn, Hay, &c., the Tenant dwelling in a little House near it, where probably the chief Hind antiently lived. I cou’d learn no Account of the Church, viz. when it was pulled down.”

From this period there exist, fortunately, an interesting series of views of the ruins. The earliest is that of S. and N. Buck, dated 1730, which shows the remains in the condition described by Browne Willis.

Two drawings were made in 1787 by S. Hooper. The first is taken from the north-east, and shows the west gable of the frater with a continuous wall from the frater to the north-east angle of the kitchen, slightly more ruined than in Buck’s time, in which is a square doorway outside the line of the frater and a pointed window to the north of it. The second is taken from the south-east, and shows the chimney of the domestic hall standing, also an arch in a wall in line with the south wall of the frater.\*

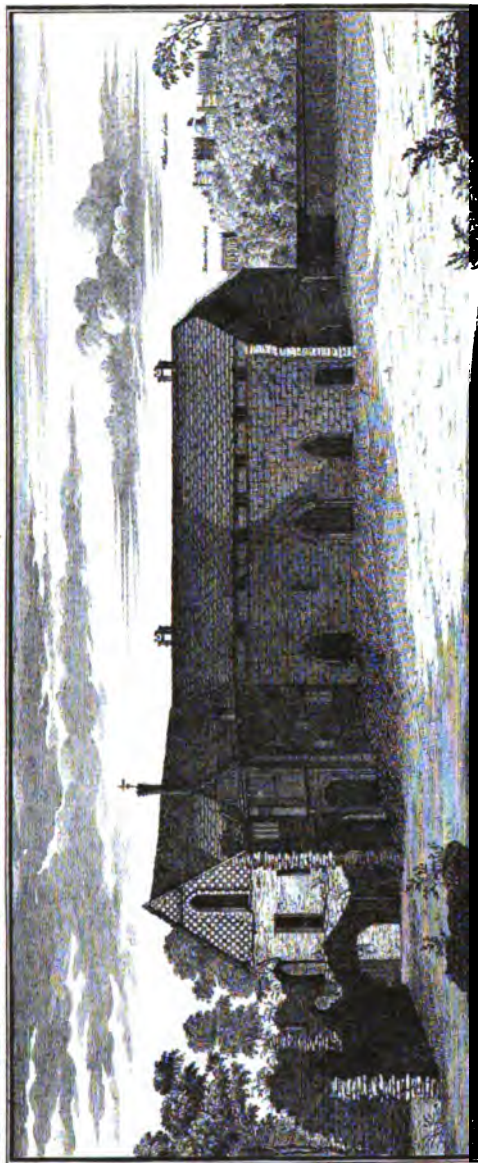
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† *Papers Dom. Elis.*, ccxxxiii. ‡ *Brit. Mus.*, Cole’s M.S., xxxii., f. 386.

§ *The History of Abbies*, ii. 16.

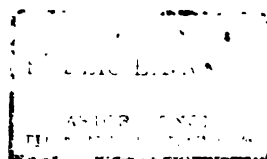
\* These two drawings are reproduced as illustrations in Vol. V., being the *Supplement to the Antiquities of England* (London, 1777), by F. Grose.

THE WEST VIEW OF BURNHAM-PRIORY, IN THE COUNTY OF BUCKS.



THIS Priory for Benedictine Nuns, was founded by Richard K. of the Romans, and Dedicated to God. & St. Mary Anne: 1266. He also endow'd it with the Manor and cellerimon of Burnham, and several other Lands adjacent, Winkles to whose Charter of Foundation were his Brother K. H. III. Prince Edward his Elder Son, and many others. It was valiant the Dissolution by H. K. VIII. at 51. 3. 4. Dugd. 91. 5. 11. Speed 92. 11. The present Owner is the Earl of Jersey.

i.e. 1st Rev. Dr. John at: Aug. 17.90.



In Dugdale† is a good steel engraving from the south-west showing the two sides of the cloister, from a drawing by J. Buckler. The west gable of the frater and part of the hall chimney were then standing, and the roof of the dorter remained to half across the warming house.

In 1834 Dr. William Bromet, F.S.A., made four excellent coloured drawings of the remains, which, with many others, were left by him to the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1850. By the kind permission of the Society the two most important are reproduced as illustrations to this paper, and will be referred to in detail later. The others are, first, the north end of the eastern range showing the door from the dorter to the reredorter, with its head remaining, and the second, an unfinished sketch of part of the precinct wall.

A number of other early drawings are known, but they all show the features illustrated by those already described, and need not be particularised here.

As will be seen by Dr. Bromet's drawings, the ruins have suffered very severely since his time; but they still contain a number of features of great interest, so much so that at the beginning of last year it was considered by certain members of the Buckinghamshire Archæological Society that excavations should be made on the site. The writer of this paper was asked to superintend the operations, and a week was spent in the task; but the result was not so satisfactory as had been hoped. The site among farm buildings in daily use is not the most advantageous for investigations of this nature, and the western part of the church, with the western range and kitchen (now under labourers' cottages) had to be left unexplored. For all that, the excavations have revealed sundry points of great interest, including the foundations of the eastern termination of the church, the south end of the infirmary hall, and the north wall of the frater, a result which was well worth the small expense incurred.

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† *Monasticon Anglicanum* (London, 1830), vi. 545.

## THE PRECINCT.

The original precinct of the monastery is still clearly defined on all but the south side, and is roughly in the form of a square containing  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres, with each side facing the cardinal points.

Immediately within the boundary on the east and west sides is a deep ditch; but if one ever existed on the south it has been entirely filled in. On the north side the two ditches were connected by the great drain of the convent at a distance of about 50 feet from the boundary. No indication remains to show how the drain was supplied by water, but it was probably taken in ditches, now filled in, from the higher ground on the north.

On the north and east sides the precinct is now enclosed by a thick cob wall with tiled top, of considerable age, that may be part of the monastic enclosure. The principal buildings of the convent were placed in the northern part of the precinct, but to the south of the drain. They surrounded, as usual, a square court or cloister, and the church was on the south side, with the infirmary to the east. The outer court would be to the west; but the buildings in connection with it \* have entirely disappeared, except the fragment of the north-east angle of one, to the south-west of the church. Its position, in an ornamental garden, prevented any investigation of its nature by excavation. The lease to Tyldesley, already referred to, mentions the barns, stables, and dove houses, also orchards and gardens within the precinct.

The main gateway of the convent was probably at the north-west angle of the precinct upon the present road from Burnham village to Boveney.

The whole of the original buildings are constructed with flints and chalk, and are faced in a rough checker

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\* Among other buildings these would embrace the following, which are included in the suppression inventory of the sister house at Belton in Leicestershire, namely, "The Brew House, Yele House, Laundrye, Saulte House, Bake House, Kyle House, and Smythes Forge." (Nichols' *Hist. of Leicester*, iii., pt. ii., 653). In addition, such buildings as a Barn, Garner, Cow House, Swine Cote, Dove House, Guests' Stable, Coal House, and "a house to lay turves in," frequently occur in similar inventories of other nunneries, and must have been in the outer court.

pattern. The dressings are of a very hard chalk bed that has withstood the weather remarkably well; some of the stones, even externally, still show the original tooling. The infirmary, which is slightly later in date than the other buildings, is faced with small pieces of chalk without flints. None of the original roofing material was found in the excavations, but was probably of red tiles, as a number of these are used in the original walls in various places. The upstairs floors were all constructed in wood, and there are no indications that any of the buildings were vaulted. No encaustic tiles or other original flooring materials were discovered in the excavations. The additions after the suppression are mostly built in brick, except the hall fireplace of Paul Wentworth's alterations.

#### THE CHURCH.

The church occupied the south side of the cloister; but has been entirely destroyed above the ground level, excepting a small portion of the north wall in connection with the range of buildings on the east side of the cloister. The foundations of the whole of the east end have been traced by excavation; but it was not considered worth while to continue the investigations to the western part of the church, as the present occupier sank a pit some years ago on the site of the north wall, and found nothing.

The church was an aisleless parallelogram, like that of the sister house at Lacock, and if the west end was in a corresponding position, measured  $108\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length by  $26\frac{1}{2}$  feet in width.

The east end had at each angle double buttresses that projected about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the walls.

The remaining fragment of the north wall is standing to almost its original height, and contains, immediately to the east of the eastern range, the jamb of a tall window. It was apparently of two or more lights, and had moulded mullions, with one moulded order outside and a column with moulded base in the angle of the internal splay. Its sill was about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the ground, and under it internally was a continuous string course.

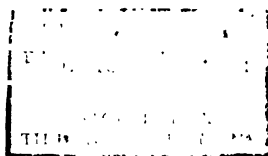


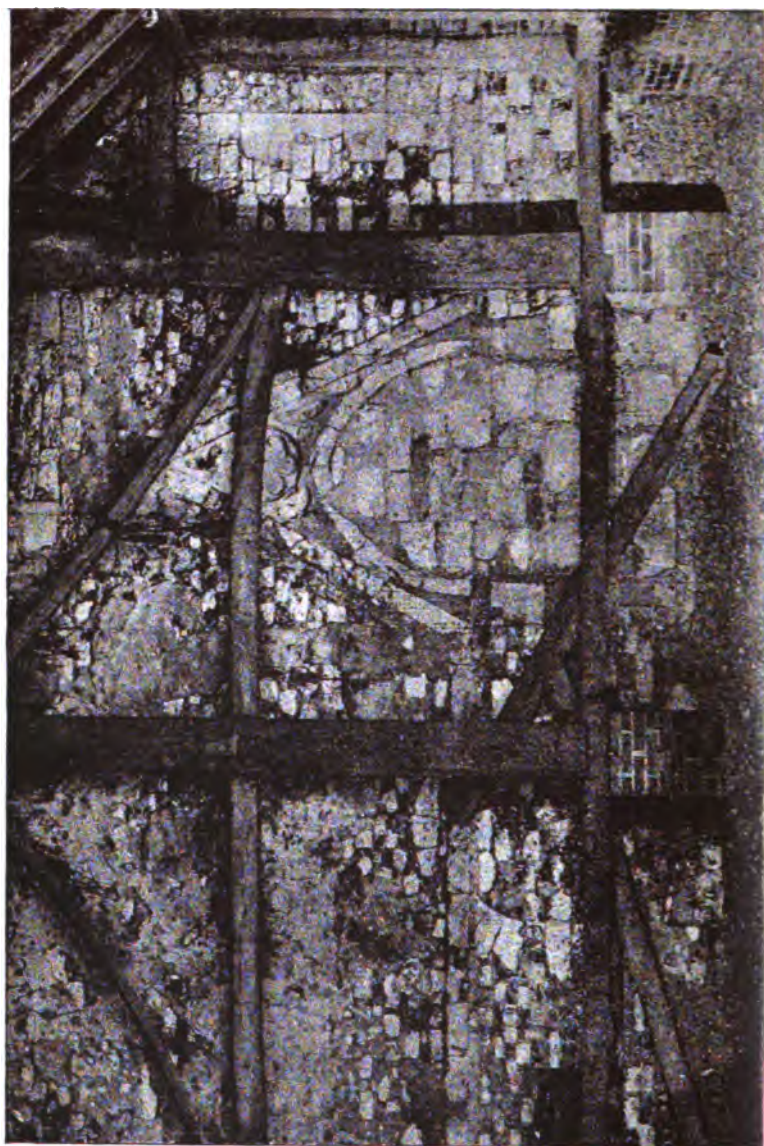
At seventeen feet from the east end of the church is a recess in the wall having a plain shallow sill about eighteen inches above the floor. The jambs seem to



have had nook shafts, with moulded caps and bases, and supported an arch, springing from the level of the continuous string course, and having over it a label with moulded terminals. Over the arch the string course is taken up in a steep pediment,\* in the centre of which is

\*The whole of the projecting mouldings are cut off in line with the wall, and all the recessed portions filled in flush with the wall. The sexfoil was opened out by the writer with the permission of the tenant.





THE BAPTIST CHURCH, LONDON

REMAINS OF NORTH WALL OF CHURCH.

a sexfoil contained in a circle, and small trefoils occupy the spandrils formed by the pediment and circle. The back of the sexfoil retains a contemporary painting, in outline, representing a nondescript animal with a man's head, bat's wings, leopard's claws, and a curled tail. A canopied recess in this position is unusual and its use is uncertain. It resembles in a marked degree a recess, of a later date, in a corresponding position in the parish church at Amesbury, Wilts, which is claimed by some, but without much warrant, to have been that of the nunnery.

To the west of this recess is an archway with a round head, which was walled up while the original work was in progress, as will be seen by the continuous string course cutting across the arch. Its purpose was only a temporary one while the building works were in operation, and it was probably a barrow hole through which to take material.

Further westward are the remains of a trefoil-headed niche inserted in the original wall, but of not much later date. In Buck's view it is shown perfect, and was probably for a lamp or possibly a drain down which to empty what was left over of the holy water after the Sunday procession.

Slightly eastward of this niche, but ten feet above the stringcourse, is a hole in the wall, now filled with brickwork, which marks the end of the top beam of a screen that crossed the church at this point. Above it to the west is a doorway with a four-centred head, inserted in the fifteenth century, that led from off the dorter stairs either to a wooden loft over the screen or a *pulpitum* arranged between it and another cross screen further west.

There would be two doorways from the church to the cloister, and possibly an entrance at the west end.

So little is known of the arrangement of small churches for nuns that it is difficult to say if the *pulpitum* was as necessary for them as in those for monks and canons. If this church had a *pulpitum* over two cross screens as suggested, there would be an altar on each side of a central doorway of the western screen, which seems to have been the arrangement at Lacock.

One of the flanking altars at Burnham was dedicated

in honour of St. Catharine, but whether it was that to the north or south is not known.†

Between the easternmost cross screen and the recess in the north wall of the church is space for four stalls, and against the south wall opposite would be an equal number. There would also be three stalls on either side the quire door facing eastward, making in all fourteen seats. Though this number of stalls is small in proportion to the number of inmates judging from some other examples,\* it is impossible to ignore the evidence of the cross screen, and this, with the recess on the north side, would completely prevent the quire from being larger. It is just possible that the recess was walled up in later but monastic times, and additional stalls carried in front of it.

The mention of bells in the suppression survey leads to the supposition that there was a belfry, but whether it was in connection with the church or detached, or whether it was built of stone or wood, is impossible to say.

#### THE CLOISTER.

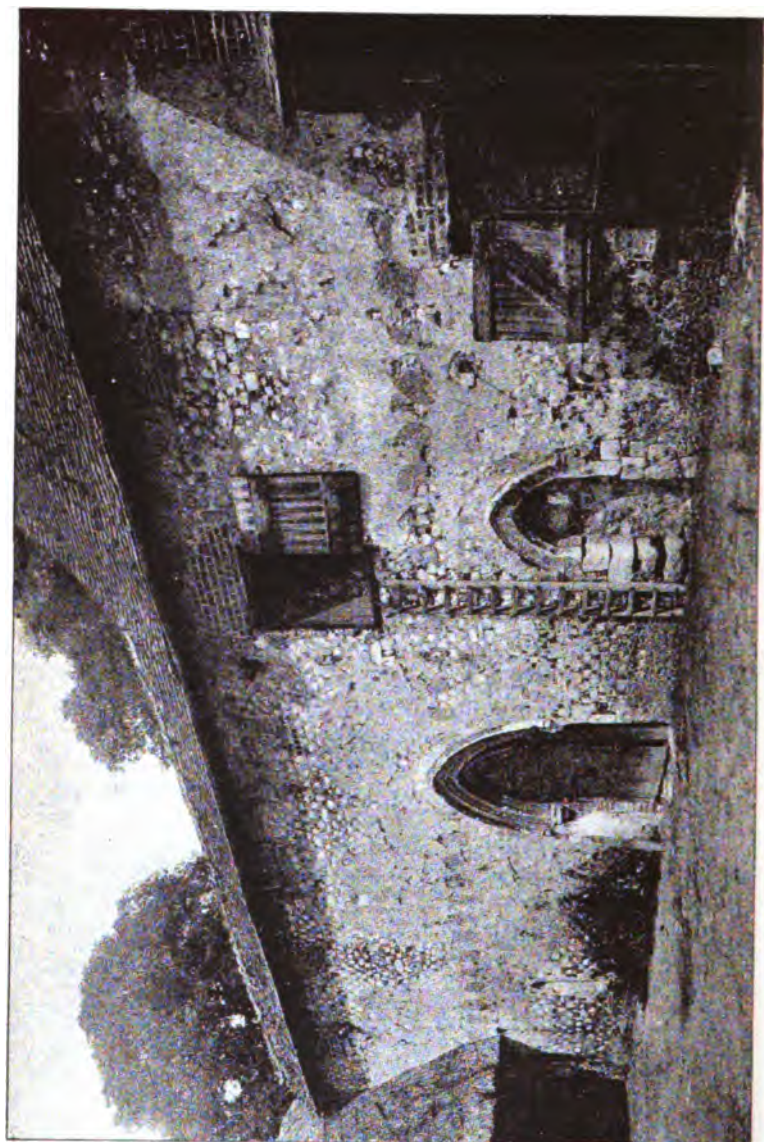
The cloister court was 72 feet square, and surrounded by covered alleys having wooden pentice roofs; the blocked up holes for the timbers of which remain all along the east side. Whether the roofs were supported next the court on stone walls or wooden posts is impossible to say.

The alleys of the cloister were originally the living place of the convent, where the inmates read and studied, and in many places they remained so to the end; but in nuns' houses it appears that the order was relaxed and a more comfortable place provided. As will be afterwards referred to, the parlour and warming-house were often one building, and had bay windows, which would be hardly necessary if strictly used as a parlour or warming-house. At Kirklees there were "v. litle

† *Collectanea Topographica*, viii. 125.

\* *Yorks Archaeological Journal*, ix. 197-215, and 321-333. At Kirklees, where there were eight nuns, there were "xxij stalles in the quere for the nones." At Nunkeeling, where there were eleven nuns and a prioress, were "xxij fayre stalles carvid and boured wt waynescot," but at Thicket, with eleven nuns and a prioress, were "xvj stalles in the quyre," and at Wilberfos, with the same number of religious, "xvj goode stalles in the quere for nonnes," which is about the same proportion as at Burnham.

19



THE EAST SIDE OF THE CLOISTER.

EAST SIDE OF CLOISTER.

chambres for the ladyes and others to work yn,"\* and at Esholt "at the southe ende of the dorter iij little parlars, called the laydes parlars, whereof two hathe eyther of theym a stone chymney and a glasse wyndowe and the thirde parlar a glass wyndow."†

#### THE VESTRY.

On the east side of the cloister and adjoining the church is an apartment 22 feet from north to south by 16 feet wide. It was entered from the cloister by a segmental headed doorway that has lost its outer member. Inside the doorway was a square lobby, under the dorter stairs, with a second segmental archway into the apartment itself.

This was lighted by two lancet windows, in the east wall, of which one remains perfect.† It has internally a pointed segmental rerearch of two hollow chamfers, and externally the jambs and arch have a double hollow moulding, with a wide relieving arch over the latter.

The barrow hole from the church shows in the south wall; but there are no indications of any original fittings.

The use of the chamber is uncertain, but it possibly was the vestry.§ It corresponds with a similar apartment at Lacock, which has two chapels in its eastern part projecting beyond the line of the range, and a cupboard in its south wall.

In the cloister northward of the vestry door is another doorway, having a single chamfered member with pointed segmental head, that led to the dorter stairs. The stairs, which were apparently of wood, have disappeared, but they were arranged to run up southward between the main wall of the range, and a thin wall forming the west side of the vestry.

\* *Yorks Archaeological Journal*, ix. 331

† *Ibid.* ix. 324.

† The second has been entirely obliterated by post-suppression insertions, which consist of a doorway, with a four-centred brick head, next the church; a fireplace, in the centre of the wall, that has been destroyed together with its projecting breast; and a two-light window, having four-centred arched heads, to the north.

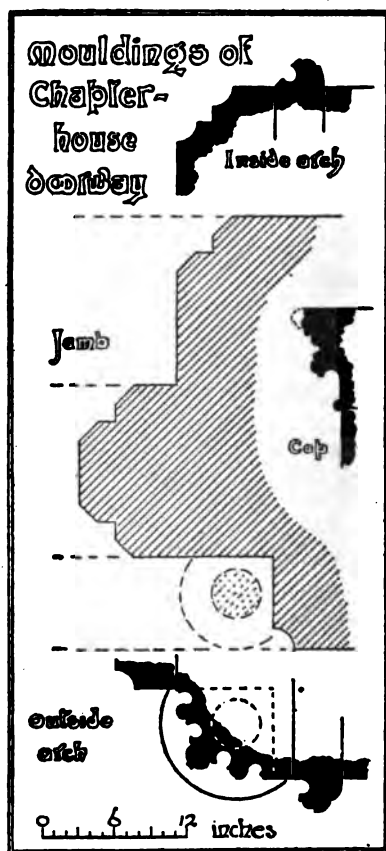
§ At the small Benedictine nunneries of Little Marlow in Buckinghamshire and Kington in Wiltshire the chapter-house adjoined the church without any building in this position, and this seems to have been the more usual arrangement.



## THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

Adjoining the vestry northward was the chapter-house, an apartment 33 feet long from east to west and 20 feet wide.

It was entered from the cloister by a wide pointed archway of two members inside and out. Externally the inner member is of two chamfers, hollowed in the



arch and plain in the jambs; the outer member is moulded and rested on jamb shafts having moulded caps and bases, and has a moulded label with mask terminals. Internally both members are similar to the external inner member, and the arch has a moulded label which returns at the springing.

The east end of the apartment projects 11 feet from



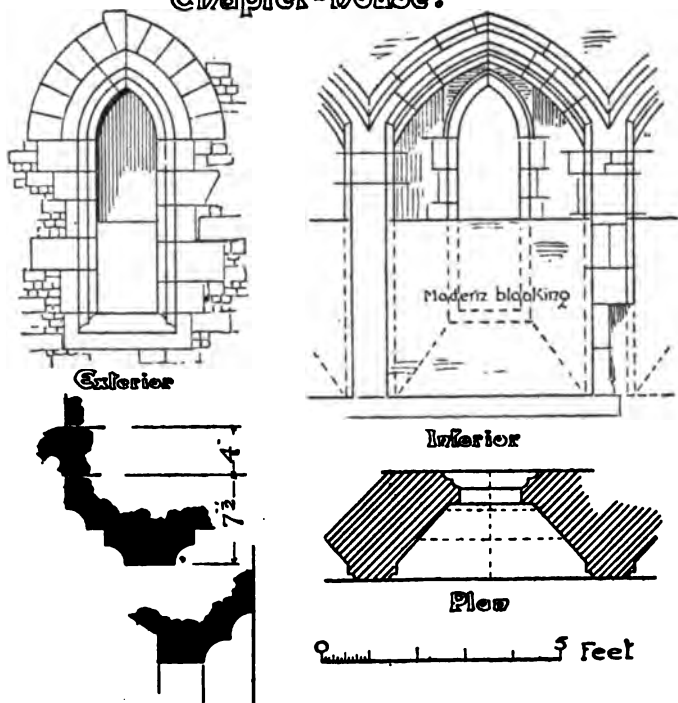
ENTRANCE TO CHAPTER-HOUSE.

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PART 1  
1880

the range wall, and is now covered by a modern lean-to roof. Whether this arrangement of the roof is original or whether there was a gable over the east end forming an extension of the dormer there is nothing to indicate.

The apartment was lighted by three lancet windows\* in the east wall, and a single lancet in the projecting

### Windows of Chapter-house.



portion of the south wall. These windows have pointed segmental reararches of two hollow chamfers under a moulded label, and externally the jambs and arches have a double hollow moulding with a deep relieving arch over the latter.

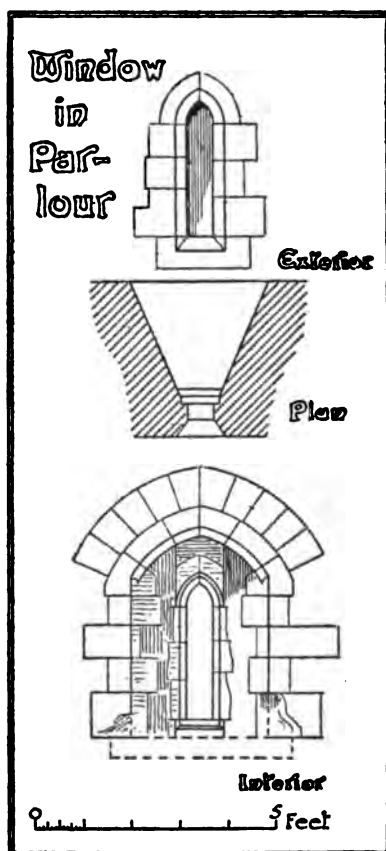
\* These have been filled up to within 20 inches of the springing. The side windows have had the sills destroyed by the insertion under each of a small square post-suppression window, low down.

The side and east walls would originally have had seats for the convent to sit on during chapter, which was held daily after prime; but no indication remains to show if these were of wood or stone.

#### THE PARLOUR AND WARMING-HOUSE.

Northward of the chapter-house is an apartment 48½ feet long from north to south by 22 feet wide, of which the east wall has been mostly destroyed.

The west wall had near the middle a wide doorway from the cloister, which is shown perfect in Buck's view; but has now been destroyed by the insertion of a modern square door, except the inner north jamb and the springers of the relieving arch on the east face. To the south is a small lancet window with side splays



and a segmental rerearch with deep relieving arch over.\*

The north wall has near the middle a small doorway with chamfered jambs and double chamfered segmental arch with relieving arch over.† To the east is a locker having an oak head and sill and a rebate for a door.

The east wall remains, in its lower part, for about 13 feet from the north end, and has the indication of the original fireplace, which had a projecting breast on the east side to take the chimney.‡

The apartment has apparently served the double purpose of warming-house and parlour; but whether divided by a partition into these two necessary chambers is not clear. There must also have been a way across it to gain access to the infirmary. Though in larger houses the parlour, where such talking as was necessary was allowed, and the warming-house, where a fire was kept all the winter for the inmates to come and warm themselves, were distinct buildings, there is evidence that in small establishments they were combined in one room.

At the Cistercian Nunnery of Kirklees § there was "a parler under the dorter xvij foote square w<sup>t</sup> a chymney, ij bay wyndowes glazid conteynng xxx foot of glasse." At Esholt †† of the same order, was at the south end of the dorter range "a ffayre parler. . . . and hathe in it a ffayre chimney of stone. . . . and hathe in it a fayre bay window glazid. . . . and hath a door w<sup>t</sup> lok and key." And at the Benedictine Nunnery of Thicket ‡‡ was "the new parler at the seid west parte by the churche doore, xxiiij foote longe and xx foote brode, w<sup>t</sup> one baye wyndowe glazid conteynng xxx foote of glasse, and iij other little glasse wyndowes, and tymbre walls w<sup>t</sup> a chymney."

In none of these cases is any other chamber mentioned that could have been the warming-house distinct from the parlour.

\* At the extreme north end of the wall is an inserted post-suppression doorway.

† To the west of this doorway is a late square-headed wooden window of post-suppression insertion.

‡ Between the fireplace and the north end was an inserted post-suppression window which has been nearly all destroyed, and at the other end of the wall adjoining the chapter-house are the remains of a fireplace of the same date.

§ *Yorks Archaeological Journal*, ix. 331. †† *Ibid.* ix. 324. ‡‡ *Ibid.* ix. 202.

## THE DORTER.

Upon the first floor over all the buildings on the east side the cloister was the dorter or sleeping place of the canonesses. It was 95 feet long by 22 feet wide, and it may also have extended over the projecting portion of the chapter-house.

It was approached by the steps already described on the west side of the vestry, at the top of which is the later inserted doorway on to the *pulpitum* in the church.

The side walls were pierced by small lancet windows, having chamfered jambs and arches, of which one remains perfect on the east side over the vestry.\* There are gaps † for seven similar windows in the wall over the cloister.

The north wall had in the middle a small doorway with chamfered jambs, of which the lower part remains. The head of the doorway and the gable over have been destroyed; but the former is shown remaining on one of Dr. Bromet's drawings, and was in form a pointed segment.

The roof would have been originally constructed with arched rafters, but that still remaining on the portion above the vestry is of considerable age, and dates apparently from the fifteenth century. The principals are formed with chamfered tie beams and queen posts with a chamfered beam from centre to centre of the tie beams to carry a ceiling. There are two purlins on either side, supported by curved wind braces. Buck's view shows this roof remaining for the full length of the range, but in a view of 1787 it only remained to about the middle of the warming-house.

The dorter floor was constructed with wood supported on beams and joists, which formed the ceilings of the lower apartments.

## THE REREDORTER.

At the north end of the eastern range is a building on plan like the letter L, of which the upper floor,

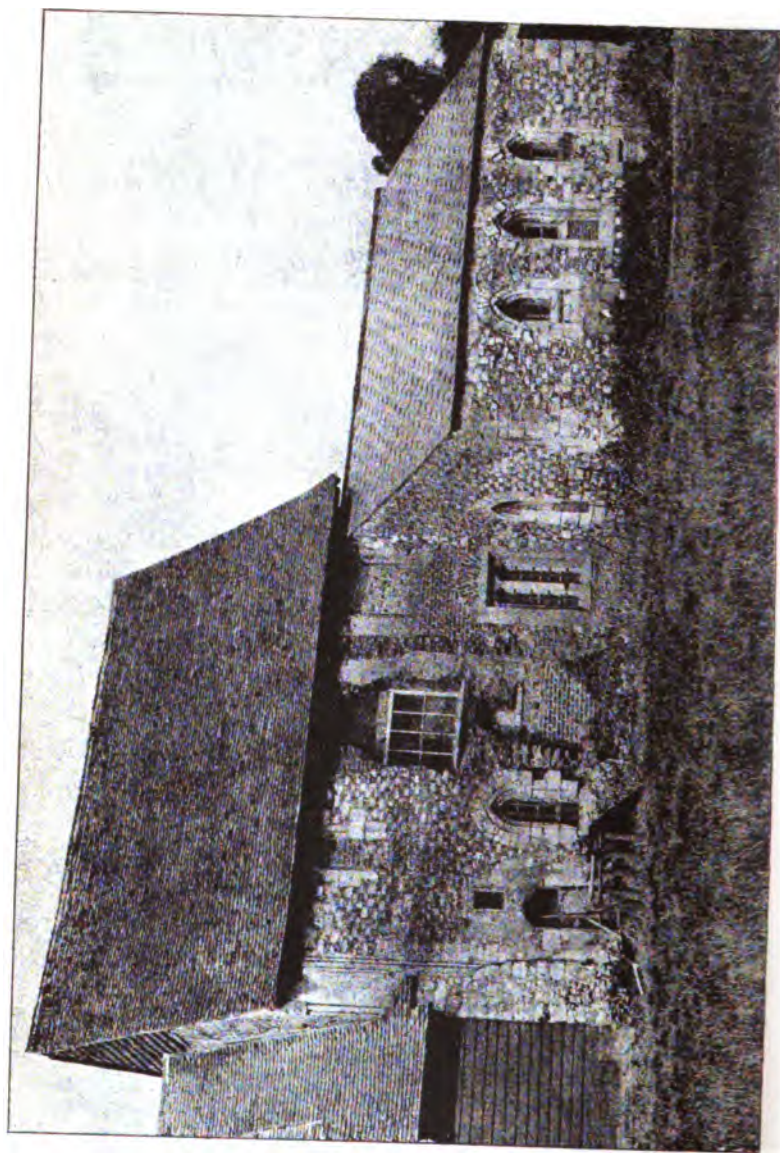
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\*To the north of this window up to the chapter-house the wall has been destroyed by post-suppression insertions, which consist of a fireplace over that beneath and a two-light window of similar character to that below, but the latter has been partly destroyed and walled up.

† Now walled up with brickwork.







EAST SIDE OF DORTCH RANCH.

THE PHOTOGRAPH BY J. C. L. L. L. L.

level with that of the dormer, was the reredorter of the convent.

The southern portion in line with the eastern range is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide by 25 feet long, and the rest, set slightly out of square with it, over the great drain, is  $25\frac{1}{2}$  feet long by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide. This plan is unusual, but resembles that of the reredorter lately uncovered at the small Benedictine Nunnery of Little Marlow.\*

The lower storey was connected with the warming-house by the doorway already described, and the southern portion was apparently used as a fuel store to supply the warming-house fire; though how it was divided from the rest, which must have been nothing but the pit of the reredorter, is not clear. In the west wall are two small lancet windows, the northern of which is original, but the southern is a little later in date, and has been inserted in a round arched doorway.† The east wall has a wide gap in the middle, now built up, which may mark the existence of another doorway for the bringing in of fuel, after that in the west wall was done away with. The walls of the northern part are quite plain, and were carried over the drain upon arches constructed with thin red roofing tiles.

The reredorter was connected with the dormer by the doorway at the north end of the latter already described; but the side walls do not remain to sufficient height to show how it was lighted.‡ The southern part must have formed a vestibule between the dormer and reredorter proper, which was contained in the northern portion, over the drain. The wardrobes were placed along the north wall over this drain, and doubtless, as at Durham, "Every seat and Partition was of Wainscott, close on either side, so that they would not see one another when they were in that place."§

In the north wall of the cloister, at the extreme west

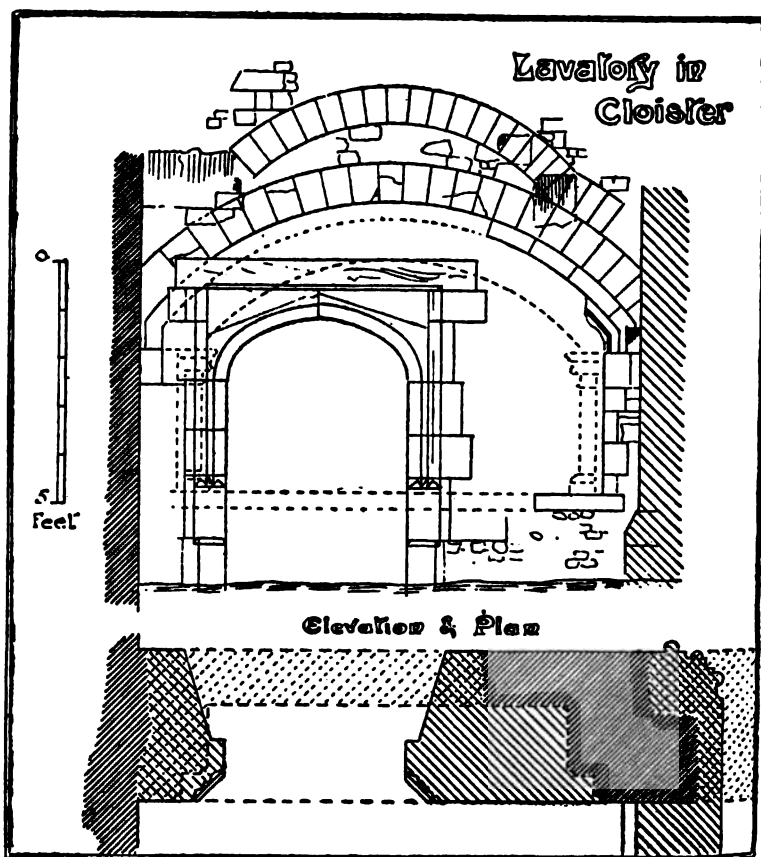
\* *Archæological Journal*, lix. 320.

† There is a small square wooden window of post-suppression date over the drain.

‡ There is a sill of a window remaining in the east end of the portion over the drain, but it appears to be of post-suppression work.

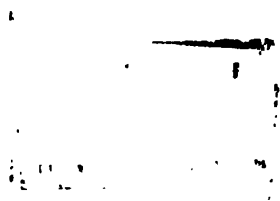
§ *The ancient Rites and Monuments of the Monastical and Cathedral Church of Durham*, published by John Davies (London, 1672), 134.

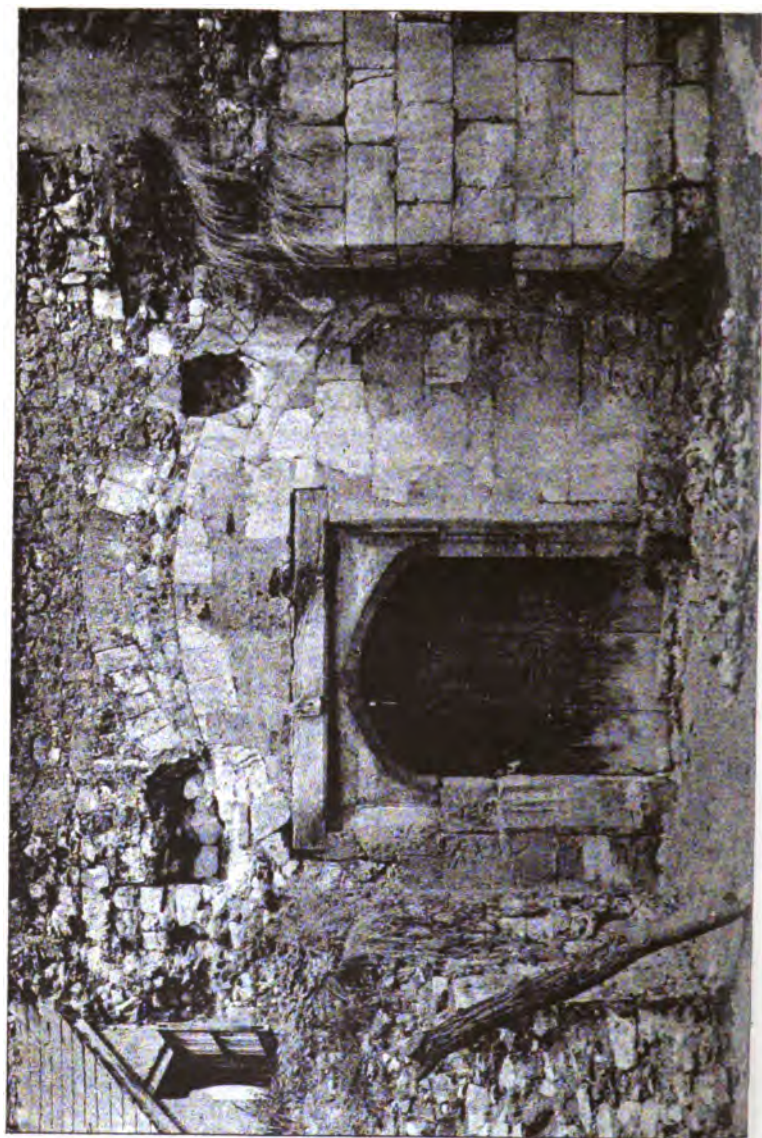
end is a wide segmental arched recess,\* having a bold relieving arch over and another of smaller radius above. This formed the lavatory where the convent washed their hands and faces before meals.



It has been much injured by later work, but apparently had a moulded arch with label over resting

\*This was walled up at the suppression, and a wide doorway, having a four-centred arch with moulded jambs and a wooden lintel, inserted in the western part. According to Buck's view, there seems to have been a timber-built porch added outside, which had a room above. The holes for the side beams to support this work remain in the wall on either side the doorway. The porch was destroyed before 1787.



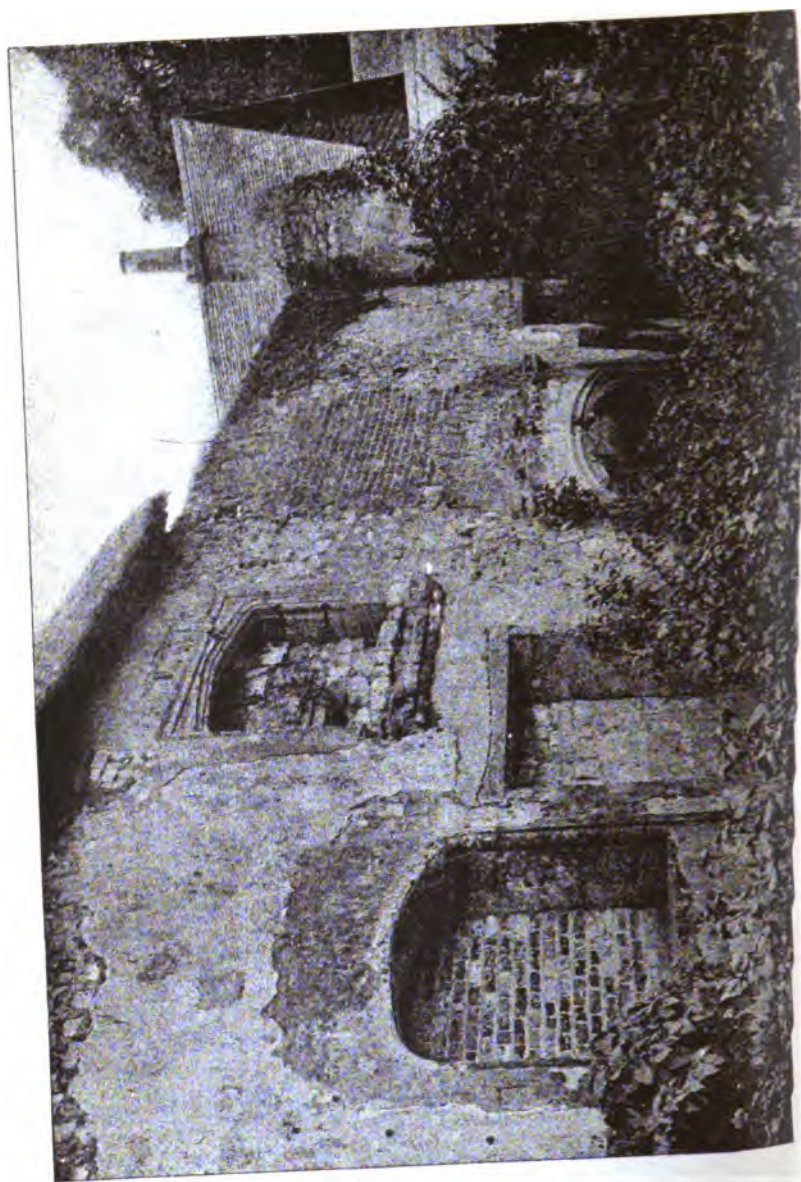


THE PHOTOGRAPH BY J. H. HARRIS

THE PHOTOGRAPH BY J. H. HARRIS











*Plate A.*



BURNHAM ABBEY.—INTERIOR OF FRATEL, 1880.

on short, detached columns in the jambs, having moulded caps and bases. A portion of a shallow sill remains on the east side, which shows that the basin was in the thickness of the wall.

#### THE FRATER.

The frater or dining hall of the convent occupied the whole of the north side of the cloister; but was on the ground floor, and not over cellarage, as was more usual.

It was 72 feet long from east to west by  $18\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, but the north and west walls have been mostly destroyed within comparatively recent years.

The south wall has, immediately to the east of the lavatory, a fragment of the inner relieving arch of the entrance doorway from the cloister. The rest of the wall is devoid of any original feature, and does not seem to have had any windows in it above the cloister roof.\*

The east wall was blank.†

The north wall remains for a few feet in connection with the east end, and the foundations were traced nearly to the west end, but showed no projection for a pulpit for the use of the reader at table. Dr. Bromet's drawing (plate A.) shows this work standing to its full height and retaining three of its original windows, which were apparently lancets, having moulded rere-arches with labels over that were continued along the walls between the windows at their springing.‡

The west wall remains for about 7 feet at its south end, but the complete gable is shown in Buck's view and that of 1787. It had a doorway in the middle on

\*The frater was altered by Paul Wentworth, who "turned the Nuns Hall, which was open to the Tiles, into a Smaller Room, and made Chambers over it." The western part of the lower storey formed the hall of the house, and had a large fireplace with segmental moulded head and projecting back, on the site of the old frater door. There was a doorway further east, and a window having a moulded brick rerearch. Another window was at the extreme east end of the wall. The hall chimney existed until after 1787, but has now fallen down. The other features have all been walled upon the cloister side. The upper floor had a moulded brick fireplace, to a room, in the middle of the wall.

†A doorway was inserted at its extreme north end after the suppression, and the wall was decorated in colour, part of which still remains.

‡In the remaining piece of the wall at the east end are traces of an inserted post-suppression window, and the view shows that there were three of these square windows inserted in the original openings.

the ground floor, apparently for service from the kitchen, and a tall lancet high up of the original work.\*

The west end of the building would be divided off to form a buttery about 11 feet wide. The door from the cloister would open as usual into the screens across the west end of the frater itself, and there appears to have been a loft over the screens and buttery.

Buck's view shows the roof remaining over all the frater, but it had disappeared before 1787.

#### THE WESTERN RANGE.

Of the range of buildings that occupied the west side of the cloister nothing remains except a fragment of the east wall in connection with the frater and a portion of the north wall in continuation of the south wall of the frater, enclosed in some modern cottages. This wall had in it an arched doorway at its east end, apparently for service from the kitchen to the guest house, and is clearly shown in Hooper's drawing of 1787. It is also shown in Buck's view, but the engraver has put it in the wall running south, which certainly has no such feature, and has omitted the wall running west altogether.

The uses of the various apartments this range embraced varied considerably in different houses, but generally it was of two stories in height, and contained the lodging of the superior next the church, with halls for the entertainment of guests beyond, which were served from the monastic kitchen.

At Lacock, where the whole of the lower part of the range exists entire, there was a square chamber next the church with a fireplace, a passage forming the cloister entry and outer parlour next, and a hall for inferior guests beyond. The upper floor contained the abbess's lodgings next the church, with a small chapel over part of the cloister, and the rest was occupied by a large hall for superior guests.

At the small Benedictine nunnery of Kington in Wiltshire, where the cloister was on the south side of the church, the western range remains incorporated in a farmhouse. It consisted of a one-storied hall in the middle, with the cloister entry arranged within the

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\*There was a small square-beaded doorway on the first floor, apparently inserted after the suppression.

screens at its south end. There is a small room to the south, called "the priests' chamber" as early as 1660, with another similar room above. At the north end of the hall was another room with a room above, and two small chambers projected beyond the line of the cloister, partly covering the west end of the church, and formed the prioress's lodging. A large vice occupying the north-west angle of the cloister connected the two floors.

At Burnham, owing to there being no cellars under the frater, part of this range was probably used for that purpose.

#### THE KITCHEN.

Except from analogy the site of the kitchen cannot be definitely fixed, but in all probability it occupied a position in line with the western range, from which it was separated by a yard to the west of the frater.

The writer remembers the north-east angle of a building existing some years ago at about twenty feet from the north wall of the frater incorporated in some cottages,\* and by examining Buck's view it will be seen to have belonged to a building that, though ruined, was then standing to a considerable height. It appears to have had two lancet windows, at different heights, and a doorway, in the east wall.† There was a gap in the south wall indicating the existence of a serving doorway or hatch. From this the food could be taken to the buttery door at the west end of the frater and to the doorway at the north end of the western range. There would probably have been a pentise along the west end of the frater to protect these serving doors.

A kitchen in this position is not usual, but is similar to that at Little Marlow. At the Benedictine nunnery of St. Radegund, at Cambridge, the kitchen was in this position, but formed a continuation of the western range without any court at the end of the frater. The kitchen at Lacock is at the west end of the frater, and immediately adjoins the north end of the western range.

#### THE INFIRMARY.

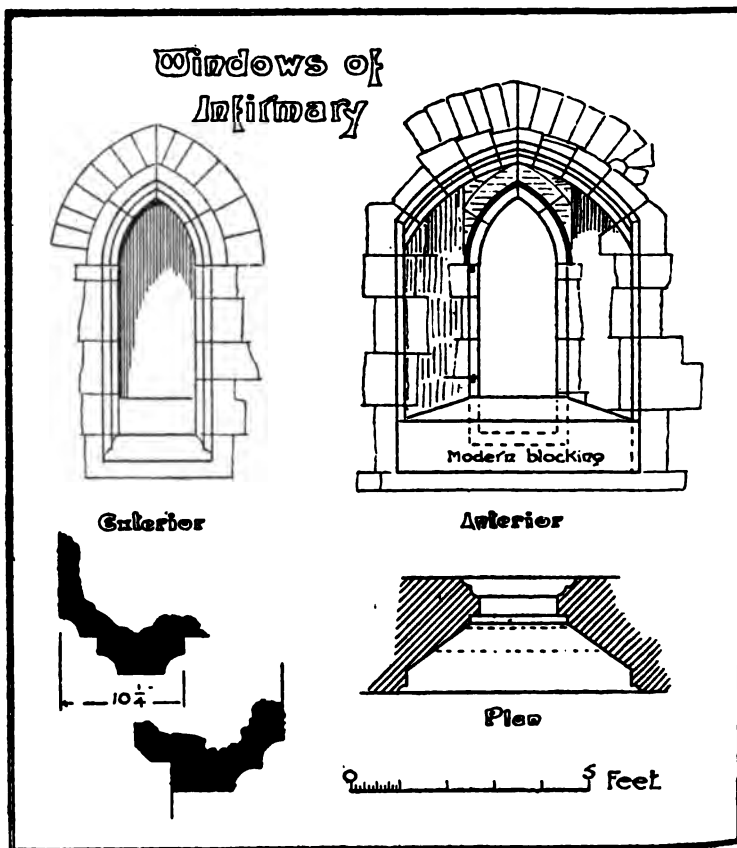
The monastic infirmary, or fermery as it was more usually called for shortness, was not only for the use

\* This was removed about four years ago, when the cottages were re-built.

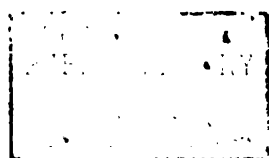
† This is shown in Hooper's view of 1787, but is not visible in Buck's owing to another wall being in front of it.

of the sick, but, as its name implies, for the accommodation of the aged and infirm religious who were physically unfit to endure the rigorous life of the cloister. It was generally a detached group of buildings containing a hall, a chapel, and, in larger houses, a kitchen, perfectly distinct from the rest of the convent.

At Burnham the infirmary was to the east of the claustral buildings, and consisted principally of a hall 43½ feet long by 23 feet wide, placed north and south.\* The whole of the north wall and part of the west still



\* After the suppression the infirmary was retained as part of the new dwelling house, and was then divided by a floor into two stories.



*Plate B.*



HURNHAM ABBEY - VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST. 1830

remains standing. The entrance was apparently in the west wall at the south end, and was connected by a pentise with the east side of the warming-house.

Of the west wall, the southern portion has been destroyed, but the foundations have been traced. The northern part remains to almost its full height, and contains two lancet windows.§ These are, externally, like those of the chapter-house, but slightly wider in the openings: internally they have wider splays, with a rebate for a shutter, and a relieving arch without a label over the rearch.

The north wall has at the extreme west end a small doorway with a pointed segmental head, of which the jambs and arch have a double roll moulding with a fillet between. To the east of this doorway is a small locker with a rebate for a door similar to that in the warming-house.\*

The east wall has been mostly destroyed above ground;† but was traced to its south end by excavation.

The south wall has now entirely disappeared except the foundations, but was standing complete as late as 1834. This is shown very clearly in Dr. Bromet's drawing (plate B.), and then had two original lancet windows in the lower part, with a blocked brick-lined doorway towards the east.‡ The gable above was standing to its full height, and it appears to have had originally a lancet in the middle, which had been destroyed by an inserted square window.

To the east of the hall would probably have been a small chapel, and perhaps a kitchen, but the foun-

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§ To the south of these windows is an inserted square window of post-suppression date, now walled up with bricks on the inside. Connecting the infirmary with the warming-house is a post-suppression wall, in which, at the west end, is a walled-up doorway, and at the east a walled-up window. There is a modern doorway in the middle.

\* Further east is a three-light brick window of similar character to that in the vestry, and over it is another window of the same nature to light the first floor.

† Adjoining the north wall is the breast of a post-suppression fireplace, in brick, at the back of which was a wall running east. There appears to have been a small window inserted between the fireplace and the north-east angle of the building.

‡ This doubtless was inserted to lead to a small projecting building on the south side, of which the foundations were found. It had the eastern part paved with tiles, and was apparently a privy.



dations could not be traced satisfactorily owing to those of later buildings being found on the site.‡

The doorway in the north end of the infirmary led to a building of which the west and north end have been destroyed. The east wall remains, and had a window with wide internal splays in the centre of its length.\* There is a small recess for a lamp to the south. The north end of the building covered the drain of the abbey, and was a wardrobe in connection with the infirmary.

As will be seen from the foregoing description, the buildings at Burnham, though small, are yet of considerable interest, despite the ravages of the despoiler in comparatively recent years. It is hoped that, now some attempt has been made to learn more of their original character and the uses they were put to by their builders, the ruins will be cared for in a better way than has been their fate in the past.

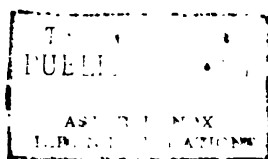
In conclusion, the writer wishes to tender his thanks to the present occupier of the premises, Mr. J. White, who has given every assistance to enable research to be made; to the Society of Antiquaries for permission to reproduce Dr. Bromet's valuable drawings; to Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., for the transcript of the suppression surveys of small Yorkshire nunneries which has been so constantly referred to, and especially to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for help of various kinds in the preparation of this paper and overlooking the proofs before publication.

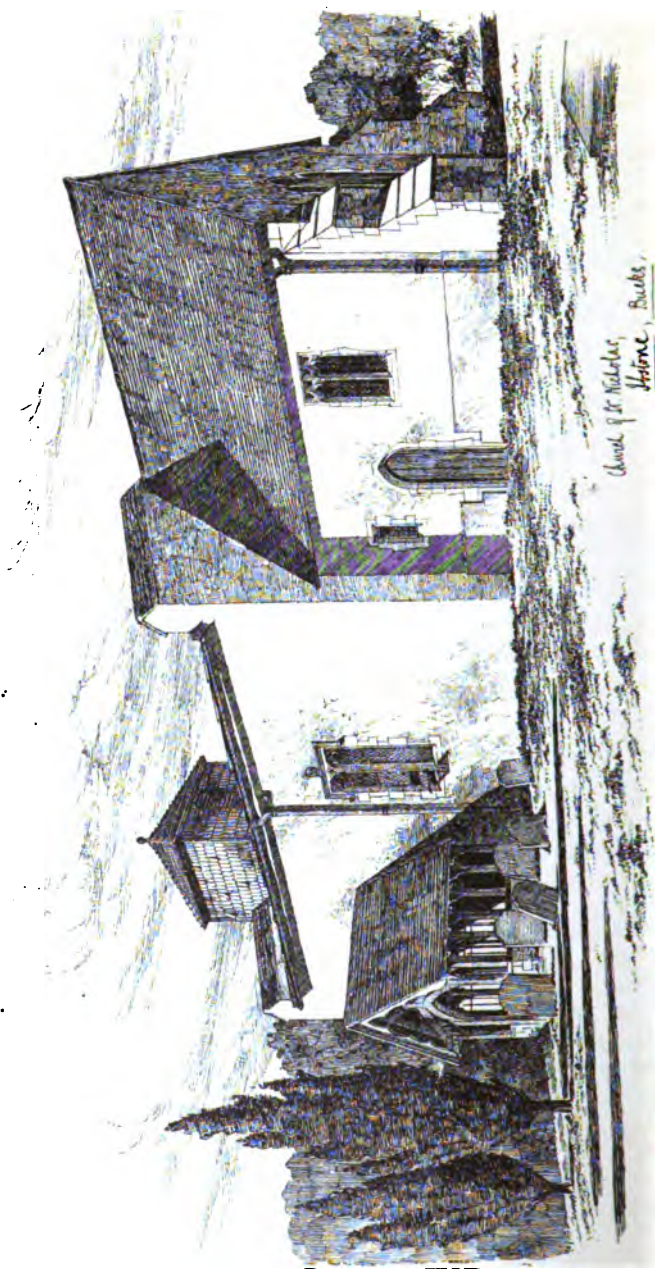
HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A.

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‡ These later buildings were all of brick, and very difficult to elucidate. There was a wall running east in continuation of the south wall of the infirmary hall, and masses of brickwork and tile flooring to the north of it.

\* The exterior of the window has been destroyed, and the space filled up with brickwork. Running northward in line with the east wall of this building up to the precinct wall is a good brick garden wall with a four-centred arched and moulded doorway in the middle.





## CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, IBSTONE, BUCKS.

The present article concludes a series embracing descriptions of three Churches lying close to one another in a remote corner of the Desborough Hundred; in the two recent issues of the "Records" the Churches at Turville and Fingest were described, and it is only now proposed to limit this paper to an archæological account of the Church at Ibstone, and not to cover ground belonging to the historian.

Very little has been written upon this particular parish (sometimes spelt Ipstone), whilst upon the subject of the Church, practically no documents exist. Formerly, the village and church stood in Oxfordshire, at which time the Bucks boundary is said to have passed through the parlour of the Manor House, but since 1894 it has been wholly in Bucks, and in the Deanery of Wycombe. The living is held with Fingest, but up to 1841 was joined with Cuxham, near Watlington.

The majority of the churches in the neighbourhood are situated in valleys, and are surrounded by dwellings, but the fabric about to be described stands upon a hill overlooking the Hambleden valley, and is, curiously enough, placed at some considerable distance from its village. This isolation is the first point which strikes one on approaching the site, for the Church is almost encircled by trees which impede most of the views from any distance. Another early impression is the fact that the structure has a history in many respects identical with both of those to which reference has been made.

The churchyard is spacious, and falls somewhat quickly from north to south; the level has risen on the north owing to the displaced earth from interments and comparatively little on the south; the situation is pleasantly wooded, while the picturesqueness of the whole is enhanced by a fine large yew at the west end.

This Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is quite small, having, with choir and gallery, a seating accommodation of from 110 to 115 adults and children, and consists of a chancel, a nave, gallery, bell turret, south porch. and heating chamber, of which the two latter are modern

works. The greater part of the walls is of twelfth century erection, and has kept its verticality extremely well, particularly so in the chancel arch.

Entering by the Norman south door, one observes the restrained character of the general effects, and also the satisfactory proportions; it is, however, forcibly brought to one's notice that the whole interior is quite spoiled by the large gallery at the west end. As in other local instances, the hand of the restorer has made its mark at Ibstone, where are to be seen the usual raising of the chancel level, the extravagant design in tile floorings, angle buttresses to the east wall, pitch pine seats and chancel roof, and other inharmonious details so extensively introduced at the time of the restoration in 1870. In spite of these discordant introductions, there is much interest of a broad and simple nature.

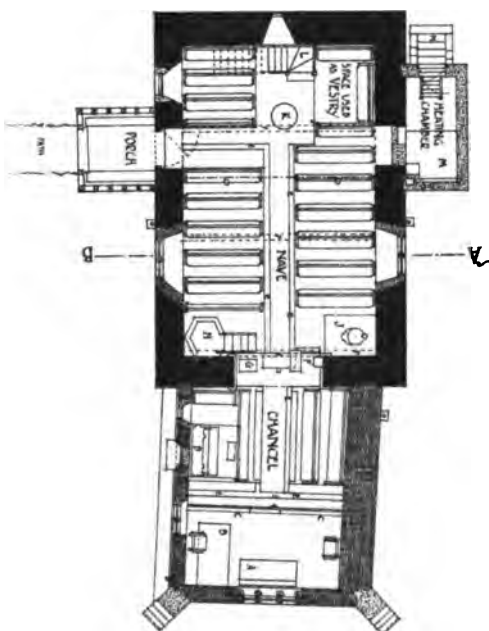
The walls of the nave, varying in thickness from 2 ft. 8 in. to 2 ft. 11 in., are built of flint, and faced roughly in mortar, of which most of the original work appears to be remaining on the west front. The flat east and west gables, which have hipped copings covered with roofing tiles, are particularly interesting, as, although following the lines of the lead roof, they are very unusual, and in pleasing contrast with the ordinary steep pitches. The internal dimensions are 29 ft. 8 in. by 18 ft. 5½ in., whilst the diagonal measurements are both 34 ft. 11 in., showing that the Norman nave was truly built. This characteristic appealed to the writer at Fingest, where great accuracy was employed in the twelfth century work, but where, as at Ibstone, the building of subsequent centuries proves to have been loosely undertaken. The orientation is that most frequently found in small churches; the axis of the chancel deviates to the south from that of the nave.

The stone chancel arch is tall in proportion, being 8 ft. 6¾ in. wide, rising to a height of 16 ft. 9 in. from the general floor line (see Section A.B.). The semi-circular form springs from an impost moulding, which is enriched with a sunk diaper design. There is a chamfered plinth, and in the soffit of the arch a carved head of a figure, undoubtedly of ancient date, has been built in. The arch, with jambs, is standing well, as, indeed, is the whole of the Norman work, but there is

# CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS, LOSTONE, BUCCS.

## HISTORICAL REFERENCE.

- NORMAN 12<sup>th</sup> Century.
- EARLY ENGLISH 13<sup>th</sup> Century
- PERIOD 14<sup>th</sup> Century.
- PERIODICAL 15<sup>th</sup> Century.
- 16<sup>th</sup> Restoration 17<sup>th</sup> Century.

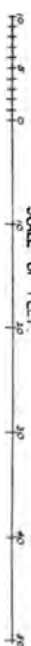


## GENERAL REFERENCE.

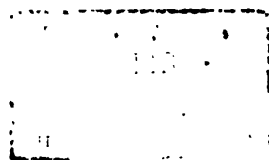
- A ALTAR
- B MEMORIAL SLAB
- C ALTAR RAIL
- D ORGAN
- E GALTERIES OF HEATHEN MYTHOLOGY
- F ROYAL DESK
- G LECTERN
- H 15<sup>th</sup> CENTURY PLANT
- J STONE
- K FONT (ROMAN) NORMAN
- L STONES TO GALLERY
- M PORCH
- N STEPS
- O LINE OF GALLERY FRONT
- P TROUSERS IN BOWER

## GROUND PLAN.

### SCALE OF FEET



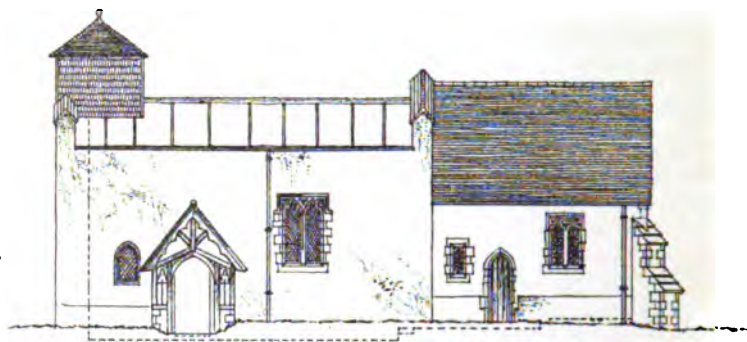
MEASURED AND DRAWN BY  
W. B. ALDEN, 1884.



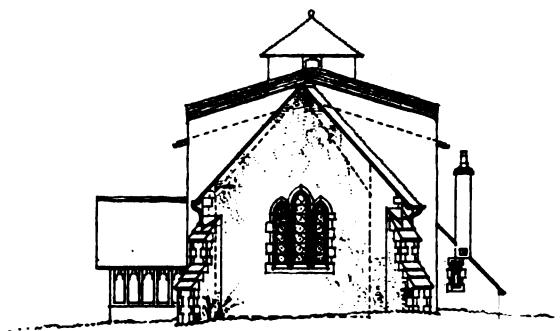




CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS, IBSTONE, BUCKS.



SOUTH ELEVATION.



EAST ELEVATION.

SCALE OF FEET  
10 20 30

DESIGNED AND DRAWN BY  
W. A. PIERCE, M.A.

just an appearance of newness which may be due to re-scraping of the stonework when the interior was replastered. The south door has a stone lintol, with a "billet" ornament carved over the face of it, and above the lintol is a semi-circular-shaped tympanum or head, with some modern incisions in lozenge form, enclosed by a sunk label moulding; there are also two caps or imposts with a similar diaper pattern as to the chancel arch. This enrichment does not, however, appear to the writer to be twelfth century work; it is very small in scale, and comparatively uninjured, and resembles Early English diapering, but in the present instance the work is modern in appearance.

The opening of the north doorway has been built up, and, although the inner arch is seen in the nave, the original external head of the doorway is still remaining, and can be seen inside the modern heating chamber addition.

This doorhead is interesting in that it possesses a straight stone lintol, a segmental arch, and a tympanum with small inlaid stones of a lozenge shape, the whole being bedded in a kind of reddy-brown mortar. One stone impost moulding remains, and the door opening has been built up with a rough flint wall. The detail of this door is in no way like the south door, although the form is identical.

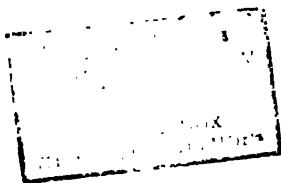
The three windows of the nave are later insertions; the large two-light south window is late Decorated, of coarse detail, but with an unusually minute pierced middle spandril light, and there is a carved head of a stone figure built into the wall immediately above the label; the inside jambs have splays of different angles, and a flat stone arch covers the whole opening on the nave side. The south window externally is a nondescript feature finished in brick; the splayed reveals of the interior point to the existence of mediæval work, and to the fact that here is an alteration consequent upon the introduction of the gallery. The north window is a two-light 15th century insertion, the sill of which is unusually high above the floor line, a fact suggesting the former existence of a Norman window; the stonework outside is rendered with cement mortar, and the inside head is flat, plastered with the walls.

The roof is framed in oak with three king post trusses, of which the scantlings are as follow:—Tie-beams, 10 in. by 9 in.; king post,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.; principal rafters,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in.; struts,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in.; purlins,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.; and rafters,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in., laid flatwise. This is undoubtedly eighteenth century work, in which iron straps and bands have been used; the pitch is unusually flat for this method of framing, but it probably takes the lines of an older roof, the slopes of which are indicated by the east and west low gables. There is a date 1774 on the tie beam over the chancel arch, and the whole of the timbers are roughly chamfered. The lead covering appears to be very old material, of which the sheets are of considerable width; it was re-laid during the nineteenth century upon stained deal beaded boarding, at which time the oak timbers were varnished.

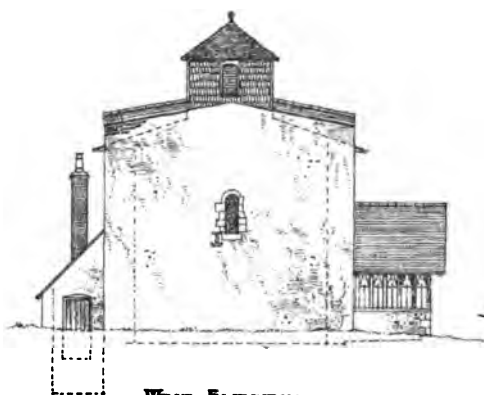
The bell turret contains two bells with almost equal tones, hung in an oak carriage; there are no inscriptions or other evidences of dates, but the roof and the turret appear to be of one date. The turret roof is hipped four ways, covered with tiles, and finished at the apex with a stone finial. The vertical sides are finished with oak shingles, and there are two louvred openings on the east and west faces. These shingles were fixed during the last century, replacing an ordinary weather-boarded covering.

The porch to the south doorway is framed in fir, with open sides set upon low walls, and replaces an older addition built with flint walls, covered with mortar; this is shown in a sketch taken before the restoration was begun.

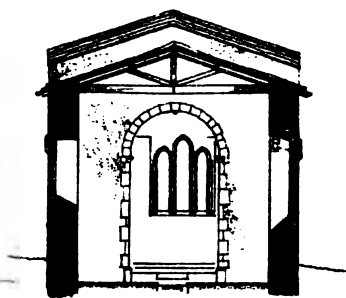
The gallery at the west end of the nave, which, as before said, mars the effect of the whole interior, was erected in 1837; it is a somewhat large feature, capable of seating at least forty children, and is thus very much out of scale with the interior. The front is filled in with painted turned balusters, which are clearly 18th century workmanship, and from a sketch made from a photograph kindly lent to the writer they would appear to have been adapted from an old communion rail and balustrade of the desk fronts in the chancel. The sill and handrail are of pine.



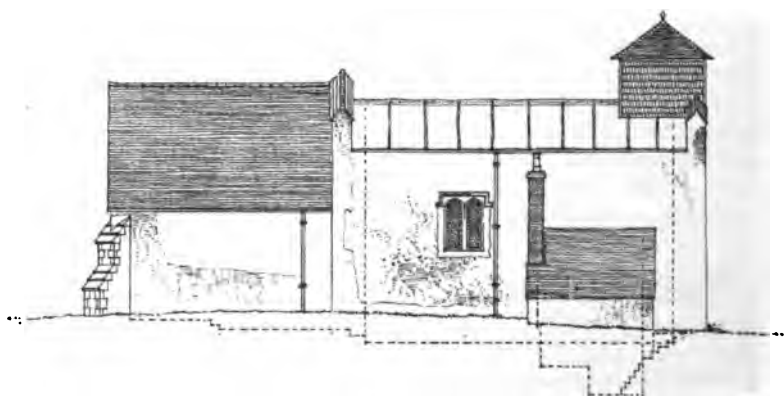
CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS, IBSTONE, BUCKS.



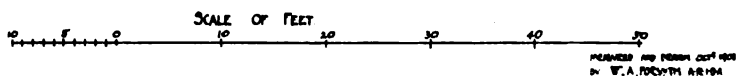
WEST ELEVATION.



SECTION A-B.



NORTH ELEVATION.



Perhaps the feature of the interior possessing greatest interest is the late 14th century oak pulpit. These are now, alas! very seldom met with. In this instance the cornice, base, and the stairs have been renewed, and the fine traceried panels, with carved crockets, finials, and pinnacles, well preserved. A small iron ring remains, which may at one time have held an hour glass support.

The font consists of a large stone bowl lined with lead, having sides diminishing towards the foot. There are rough tool markings over the whole of the stonework, and, although there is no detail to assist in determining the date, the period of workmanship appears to be Norman.

On the north side is a modern heating chamber with furnace, from which the heat is conducted through iron floor gratings (E on plan); the apparatus has, however, been discontinued in recent years, and heat is now obtained from an independent stove standing in a very prominent position in the north-east corner of the nave. The passages are paved with 6 in. red and black tiles laid in a checquered pattern.

The nave seating is of pitch pine placed upon deal platforms; this was introduced at the time of the restoration, when the old high-backed seating was entirely removed.

The internal dimensions of the chancel are 19 ft. 5 in. on the north side by 14 ft. 8 in. on the east, whilst the two diagonal measurements have a difference of 8 in., showing the irregular nature of the building. The plan shows the walls to be 13th century, but it should be here mentioned that the east window and south door is the only evidence in support of that contention. A Norman chancel must have existed, but all traces have disappeared. Perhaps the most remarkable point is the extreme thinness of the east wall, which measures 1 ft. 8 in., and the south wall only 1 ft. 4 in., whilst the north wall is of substantial thickness. The raising of the floor levels was introduced prior to the 1870 restoration.

The east window is a good example of 13th century moulded work; it consists of three lancets, the centre of which is stilted considerably higher than the outer

lights. Externally the detail has ordinary splays, but the heads inside have moulded arches springing from moulded caps carried by engaged columns with turned bases; the upper part of the east wall has an off-set, which makes the gable very thin. The larger of the south windows is a two-light late Decorated insertion; the traceried heads are ogee in form, and the whole is very similar to the south windows in the chancel at Fingest—no doubt the work of the same hand. The other south window is a very small single square-headed light, probably 15th century work. The priest's door has been filled up on the inner side. This has the appearance of being 13th century work, and of having been "scraped" in recent years.

The altar table is a good specimen of English 17th century work; it is constructed in oak, but has been painted and grained to imitate the same material.

The roof is a modern pitch pine construction covered with tiles, replacing an old oak queen post roof. It is curious to notice the effort made to keep the wall plates level on the inside and also to maintain the ridge central with the east window and the gable externally, owing to the difficulty caused by the irregular thickness of the north and south walls. Reference to the east elevation will explain this point.

The existing altar rail, steps, and tile pavings were fixed about 1870. With the exception of the floor slab marked B on the plan, which has reference to the founder of the Goring Heath Charity, there is an entire absence of memorials inside the church. All the glass is modern.

This account cannot be concluded without acknowledgment of the kind and valuable assistance rendered by the Rector, the Rev. Henry Joscelyne, Miss Joscelyne, Miss Tiddeman (who kindly lent the sketches to which reference has been made), and to Mr. A. H. Cocks.

WILLIAM A. FORSYTH.

## A CURIOUS PIECE OF CHURCH FURNITURE.



*[Photo. by Marsh Bros., Henley.]*

The above illustration represents the front of an oak chest, five feet six inches square, in the Church of Hambleden, Bucks, and local tradition says that the carving once formed part of Cardinal Wolsey's bedstead. Apparently the only foundation for this notion is that the arms of the Cardinal are represented on one of the panels, and that in 1514 Wolsey held the See of Lincoln, to which belonged a palace at Fingest, three miles from Hambleden. On the other hand, it may be noted that Wolsey was Bishop of Lincoln for less than



a year, and was not then a Cardinal, and, as the arms in the carving include a Cardinal's Hat, it is plain that the work was of later date.

The carving is divided into eight panels, and, numbering the upper four from left to right, it will be seen that No. 1 contains the arms of Wolsey surmounted by the Cardinal's Hat, and above these the Royal arms.

No. 2 represents the arms of Richard Foxe, Bishop of Winchester, Lord Privy Seal to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and Founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. His arms are encircled by the Garter and motto "*Honi soit qui ml y pense*," the Bishop of Winchester being Prelate of that Order. Below is a scroll with the Bishop's motto "*Est Deo Gratia*," and above the arms, on the left, is the Tudor Rose, combining in one the Roses of York and Lancaster. Opposite to this is the Triple Crowned Castle of Castile, and below, a bursting pomegranate, the badge of Catherine of Aragon. The third and fourth of the upper panels contain portraits of two heads which have not been identified, the fourth also exhibiting a mutilated representation of the Virgin and Child, in glory, attended by an angel and S. Joseph (?).

On the first of the lower panels is the semblance of a coat of arms, "*semée of eaglets and trefoils slipped on lozenges*," but to what family belonging has not been traced; neither can the writer throw any light on the curious designs of the remaining three panels.

The alternate arrangement of the pillars dividing the panels and the correspondence between the pillars of the upper and lower rows will be noticed. The figures are mutilated, but some sacred emblems can be identified, e.g., seraphim and a figure holding a chalice, and the figures on the extreme right hold scrolls with inscriptions which unfortunately are illegible.

The history of the chest is possibly connected with that of the family of Lord Sandys, of the Vyne, and the reasons for thinking so may be shortly stated:—

In the Chancel of Hambleden Church is an altar tomb without name or date, upon which are the arms of Lord Sandys, "*argent, a cross ragulé sable*," quartered with the arms of other families with which

he is known to have been connected. The following lines form part of the inscription:—

“I believe in the resurrection of life

“To see you again at the last day;

“And now, farewell, Elizabeth my wife.

“Teach my three children, God to obeye.”

There is little doubt that this is the tomb of Henry, son of the second Baron Sandys, who died (about 1555) in his father's lifetime, and therefore never bore the title. Henry Sandys left a widow, Elizabeth, and three children, viz., William, third Baron Sandys, Thomas, and Margery. The widow was daughter of the second Baron Windsor of Bradenham, and married for a third husband (Henry Sandys being the first) Ralph Scrope, of Hambleden, who is also buried in the Church.

“The Vyne,” near Basingstoke, the residence of the Sandys family, was built by William, first Baron Sandys, early in the sixteenth century, and is embellished with a great quantity of wood carving, to some of which the chest in Hambleden Church bears a strong resemblance. The first Baron Sandys was on intimate terms both with Wolsey and Foxe, accompanying the former on a mission to France in the early days of Henry VIII., and founding, in conjunction with the latter, the Guild of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke “for the promotion of works of piety, religion, and charity.” This Lord Sandys also accompanied an expedition to assist Ferdinand of Aragon, the father of Catherine, against the French. As before mentioned, the Royal arms and the badge of Queen Catherine are found in conjunction with those of Wolsey and Foxe on the oak chest, whilst among the carvings at “The Vyne” all these are to be found, and also a device combining the initials of the Cardinal and the Bishop, the illustration of which (see below) is taken from Mr. Chaloner Chute's “History of the Vyne.”

Upon the facts as related above the conclusion seems not improbable that the chest was part of the furniture at “The Vyne,” and passed through Henry Sandys to his widow, and was presented by her to Hambleden Church. The date of the carving is probably between 1515, when a Cardinal's Hat was conferred upon

Wolsey, and 1555, the approximate date of the death of Henry Sandys.

Looked at as a piece of historical evidence, the carving may be thought to have a bearing on the disputed allegation of Wolsey's ingratitude to Foxe, and to confirm the view of Foxe's latest biographer (see the article on Foxe in the Dictionary of National Biography) that the relations between them were no other than those of sincere friendship.

JOHN CHARLES FOX.



## OBITUARY NOTICE.

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### THE LATE REV. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

This Society has to mourn the loss of the Rev. Thomas Williams, Rector of Aston Clinton, whose death occurred on the 18th September of this year. Mr. Williams was a scholar and Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford. In 1852 he became Vice-Principal of St. Mark's Training College. In 1864 he was elected to the Head Mastership of Cowbridge Grammar School. In 1871 he became Rector of Rotherfield Peppard, Oxfordshire, and in 1881 accepted from Jesus College the living of Aston Clinton, which he held till his death. It will be remembered that Mr. Williams, as a member of our Society, contributed a paper to "The Records" on "The origin and first growth of Christianity in Bucks" (Vol. VII., p. 343 et seq.). A careful perusal of this paper will disclose the grasp of knowledge of our early history acquired by Mr. Williams. It is only by close research that any connected conclusions can be formed of the history of this country before and at the period after the Saxon invasion. Nothing can be more difficult and puzzling than the tracing out the rise and fall of the small kingdoms which were included in this island during the struggles of hostile races, or to bring to light the chequered fortune of Christianity till its final establishment. There can be no doubt that Mr. Williams was a careful student of the early history of this country, and of Wales, the land of his birth, from whence his knowledge of the primitive Celtic peoples would naturally be derived, and one only feels a sincere regret that he has allowed his researches to remain to a great extent unutilized. In offering this inadequate tribute to his memory, the writer can, from a correspondence extending over many years, bear testimony to Mr. Williams's researches as a genealogist. Perhaps this was his strong point. He was greatly interested in tracing the pedi-

grees of the early settlers in Buckinghamshire, and of the benefactors of religious houses in the county. Valuable notes on these subjects bear testimony to this. Indeed, it is believed that Mr. Williams left manuscripts, not yet examined, which may be of great service in studying the origin of families who have made their mark, and whose memorials are still preserved to us. Mr. Williams's merits as a clergyman and parish priest have already been made known. In this notice we have purposely confined our remarks to subjects which brought him in connection with this Society. It will be felt that Mr. Williams's tastes and mental gifts are of a quality rare as well as precious, and that we can ill spare one who possessed them from among us.—Ed.

# The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society,

FOR THE YEAR 1902.

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## ANNUAL EXCURSION.

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The annual excursion of the Bucks Archæological Society took place on Thursday, July 17th. The situation of the district to be visited on that occasion being in the western part of Desborough Hundred, arrangements had been made for the members to meet at the G.W.R. Station, High Wycombe, by trains arriving there. The members having taken their places in carriages supplied for the purpose without loss of time, commenced their journey, passing along Castle-street by the fine Parish Church, and thence by Frogmore and Oxford-street on the way to West Wycombe. On the left could be discerned a circular clump of trees indicating the position of Desborough Camp, one of the most perfect of British earthworks remaining in Bucks. The obelisk at the entrance to the village street at West Wycombe was erected to commemorate the completion of the straight piece of road between that point and the west end of High Wycombe by Lord Despenser in 1732. Crowning the steep hill on the right the old Parish Church, with its curious ball on the tower and the uncovered mausoleum, came in view, and in the middle of the street on the same side was noticed the ancient Church Loft, with the impress of a crucifix clearly defined on one of the uprights in front of the building. On the opposite side is West Wycombe Park, the seat of Sir Robert Dashwood. Passing the steep escarpment of Loxborough Hill, the road lay along the valley running parallel to Bledlow Ridge. The views along this part of the journey were very pleasant and varied, exhibiting everywhere those rounded heights and pretty little valleys typical of the Chiltern Hills.

### RADNAGE.

In about an hour from the time of starting the party arrived at Radnage, where a visit was paid to the Parish Church of St. Mary. The building consists of a south porch, nave, central tower, and chancel. It stands in a secluded spot near the Rectory, almost hidden by trees. The present Church is chiefly of the 13th century Gothic; but the lower stage of the tower exhibits some Norman features, and is probably a portion of an earlier edifice. The East window of the chancel is a plain triplet; but most of the other windows contain Decorated work. In the wall on the South side of the chancel is an Early English piscina. The tower is supported upon four massive piers, from which spring two pointed arches communicating with the nave and chancel respectively. The nave retains its old roof, with handsome hammer beams and carved bosses. The Rectory house is a substantial building of red brick, and the grounds adjoin the churchyard on its West side. Affixed

to the South wall of the nave are two brasses dated respectively 1534 and 1605.

Mr. J. Parker gave a short account of the manorial history. He remarked that with reference to the names of the village, Radnage, Radenache, or Rodenache, that *hatch* or *aech* is a common suffix in the neighbourhood of ancient forests. The Manor is not, it appears, recorded in Domesday. It was given by Henry I. to the Knights Templars, and on the suppression of that order it was granted to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and they continued to possess it till their dissolution tem: Henry VIII. Dugdale's Monasticon states that the Abbey of Font Eborard or Elnold in Normandy had four librates of land in the Manor of Rodenache, supposed to contain four oxgangs or 52 acres. Mary re-established the Priory, which was finally dissolved in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and the Manor reverted to the Crown. In the time of Langley this was still called the King's Manor. There is another Manor in the eastern part of the parish; this Manor at one time belonged to the Chaucers, and passed from them by marriage to the De la Poles, Dukes of Suffolk, by whom it was assigned to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and was in the time of Langley in the possession of the Hon. Mary Leigh. The lonely situation of the Rectory was no doubt the cause of two burglaries at this house—one in 1717, when the Rev. John Wodeson was Rector, and the other in 1837, when the Rev. Thomas Jones was Rector. The latter crime and the trial of the criminals created much notoriety at the time, the remembrance of which still lingers in the district.

At Pond Farm, on Radnage Common, lie interred the remains of Mr. Thomas Withers, who died January 1, 1843, and was buried there, according to the directions contained in his will, beneath the shade of his own trees, in his own ground.

A pleasant drive of a little over half-an-hour brought the party to the next stage of their journey.

### STOKENCHURCH.

The Church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, occupies a prominent position close to the village. It consists of a low West tower, nave, North transept and aisle, and chancel. The tower is of the Perpendicular period, and its upper portion is of wood, with an outer casing of slates. There is a good South doorway of an Early English pattern, with the tooth ornament sculptured on the drip-stone. The nave and chancel are Decorated, and communicate with each other through a transitional Norman arch, which is probably the earliest portion of the building. The North aisle is modern, and was added about twelve years ago. There is a hagioscope on the North side of the chancel arch; the font is Perpendicular, and in the chancel are two piscinæ, one of a peculiarly good design. There are no monuments of note; but the Church contains four brasses, dated respectively 1410, 1415, and two 1632.

It will be noticed that cottages are huddled in close contact with the Church, which may give the clue to the name of the village, the Church in the Stockade, hemmed in and guarded from the far-reaching forest which surrounded it.

After quitting the Church the visitors made their way to the King's Arms Inn, where luncheon was served. Immediately after the conclusion of the repast, the general meeting for the transaction of business took place, Sir Henry Smyth, K.C.M.G., presiding. The following were re-elected as officers for the year:—President: The Earl of Rosebery. Vice-presidents: Lord Cottesloe, Lord Boston, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Reading, Sir Edward Lawton, Bart., Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., the Archdeacon of Buckingham, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, M.P., Colonel

Goodall, General Sir Henry Smyth, Mr. L. Liberty, Mr. A. H. Cocks, and Mr. E. J. Payne. The Committee: Rev. E. D. Shaw (standing chairman), Messrs. T. Horwood, J. Rutland, G. Weller, E. Wilkins, Rev. C. O. Phipps, Messrs. R. E. Goulden, F.S.A., Stephen Darby, J. T. Harrison, R. H. Barrett, Rev. R. W. Carew Hunt, and Mr. E. Swinfen Harris. Hon. Secs.: Messrs. J. Parker and A. H. Cocks. Treasurer: Mr. J. Williams. Auditors: Messrs. T. Horwood and E. Wilkins.

Mr. Parker read the Treasurer's statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, which was as follows:—Receipts: Balance in hand, £14:3:4; subscriptions, £79:7; sale of "Records," £3:16. Payments: On account of printing "Records": Balance of 1899, £25:11:5; on account of 1900, £30—£55:11:5; rent, £6; caretaker, £4:15; Treasurer, £5; commission on subscriptions collected, £3:19; sundries, £3:2; balance in hand, £18:18:11. Liabilities: Balance of printing account, 1900, £27:9:1; printing, 1901, £69:16. Mr. Parker mentioned with much regret that Mr. Williams had been ill, but he was now improving in health, and hoped to be able soon to attend to the Society's business again.

Mr. Parker then gave his report as one of the hon. secretaries. After referring to the appointment of the Earl of Rosebery as President, an appointment which was, needless to say, eminently suitable and an advantage to the Society. Mr. Parker proceeded to remark that excavations had been carried on at Burnham Abbey by Mr. St. John Hope and Mr. Brakspear, F.S.A., the latter having recently read a paper on Laycock Abbey (Wilts) published in the "Archæologia," which was also a religious foundation of Augustinian nuns. His paper on Burnham Abbey would appear in the "Records." Excavations had been carried out also at Little Marlow Abbey, a nunnery of the Benedictine order dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, under the superintendence of Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., with the sanction and personal co-operation of the owner, Mr. A. Vaughan Williams, and a paper upon that subject by Mr. Peers would appear in the "Records." The Society resolved to co-operate with the Aylesbury Coronation Committee in a project for the extension and improvement of the County Museum, and to join a deputation to the Lord Lieutenant of the County to lay the proposals before him. The deputation from the Society consisted of Sir Henry Smyth, Mr. Cocks, and himself. The deputation met the Lord Lieutenant in London, but were not successful in the objects they had in view. Mr. Parker called attention to the interest taken at Reading in the Museum, enhanced by the recent discoveries at Silchester now deposited there. Also to the excellently-arranged Museum at St. Albans, the action of the Hertfordshire County Council and their Chairman having greatly aided in the establishment of this Museum. The hopes in the future for establishing Museums, and by so doing for advancing historical enquiry, greatly, it would appear, depended on the support and encouragement of enlightened bodies such as our County Councils are proving to be.

Mr. A. H. Cocks also spoke upon the question of the County Museum, and thought there was great credit due to Aylesbury for suggesting the Coronation scheme, which he was sorry could not be carried out. He mentioned that he had received a letter from the Vicar of Denham, inviting the Society to pay a visit to that part of the county.

Dr. Bradbrook gave an account of the Parish Register Transcribing Society, and said they had completed the Walton register, which was now in the printer's hands.

The following were then elected members of the Society:—The Rev. H. A. Harben, F.S.A., Newlands, Chalfont St. Peter; Mr. C. A. Cripps, K.C., M.P.; Mr. W. A. Forsyth, A.R.I.B.A., 16, Great



Marlborough Street, London; Mr. J. C. Fox, Hambleden; Mr. H. E. Grenfell, Hambleden; Mr. Hugh Kerr, M.D., Stone; Mr. H. V. Humphrey, Stone; Rev. J. W. Cruikshank, Stokenchurch; Mr. P. S. Stephens, K.C., Little Missenden.

### IPSTONE.

The business of the meeting concluded, the members, without unnecessary delay, took their seats once more in the vehicles, and a pleasant drive of half-an-hour through a pretty, well-wooded stretch of country brought them to Ipstone. Mr. Downs makes the following remarks on the name of the village:—"The name of this little village preserves the name of the early Saxon settler, who probably reached the locality at the time when immigrants from Wessex and Surrey began to occupy various positions in Bucks and Oxon. Ipstone is the 'ton' or town of Ebba, who appears to have given its name also to Epsom, i.e., Ebba's-ham. Both sounds of the consonant are found in the patronymic, and consequently we meet with them in the local name, which accounts for the variation in the pronunciation and orthography of the word, which appears sometimes as Ibstone and at others as Ipstone."

In Domesday the place is called *Hibestanes*. There may be differences of opinion as to the origin of this name, which it is not here the intention to discuss. The following is an extract translated from Domesday:—"Harvey the pope's legate holds of the King in Hibestanes two hides. There are five plough lands—in demesne half a hide, and there are two ploughs, and seven villeins have two ploughs, and a third might be added—there is a blacksmith (*faber*) and four servants. For all dues it is worth 4*l.* in the reign of Edward the Confessor, for 5*l.* when Tovi, athane of the Kings, held the Manor and could sell it."

The presence of a blacksmith at Ipstone at the time of the survey is noteworthy.

The place is situated partly in Buckinghamshire and partly in Oxfordshire, a division which has existed for many centuries, and was recognised when the Domesday Survey was made. The Church of St. Nicholas is described by Mr. W. A. Foreyth in his paper in this number of "The Records."

### FINGEST.

Another short drive along lanes bordered with hills and woods, and the members arrived at Fingest Church, which stands in a delightful little valley surrounded by remnants of the forest from which the place acquired its designation. The subject of the Manor and Church of Fingest has been already dealt with in two papers in the "Records," either in the one on "Fingest Church," or in the one on "Delafield's MS. Notes on Fingest," Vol. VIII., p. 457, et seq. But the charter which settled the long-standing differences between the Church of Lincoln and the Monastery of St. Albans was not set out in the latter paper, and is therefore here introduced. The cause of Lincoln Church was maintained by its Bishop, Robert de Chesney, and that of the Abbey by Robert de Gorham, its prior, in the presence of King Henry II., Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, Roger Archbishop of York, and the following Bishops:—Henry of Winchester, William of Norwich, Joceline of Salisbury, Bartholomew of Exeter, Hilary of Chichester, Hugh of Durham, Richard of Coventry, Gilbert of Hereford, and Godfrey of St. Asaph. Robert, Earl of Leicester, also Justiciary of England, was present, together with earls, barons, abbats, archdeacons, and an immense multitude of people, at Westminster, on the Thursday before Easter, when the following charter was signed:—"Robert, by the

grace of God, Bishop of Lincoln, to all the children of our holy Mother Church, health! Be it known to all of you, that the controversy which I raised against Robert abbat of St. Albans, and his brethren, concerning the monastery itself, and the 15 privileged churches which they held on their own lands, and which I claimed as their bishop, to be in subjection and obedience to myself, is now for ever at an end, I having, with the consent of the Chapter, renounced these claims in presence of the witnesses aforesaid. Furthermore, I have also, with the consent of my Chapter, received from the said abbat and brethren the village of Fingest, with its church and all appurtenances, for ten liveries of land, to be peaceably held hereafter by the Church of Lincoln for ever, as a compensation for having renounced the aforesaid claims. Moreover, the rights which I claimed over the Abbey aforesaid, in the person of Abbat Robert and his successors, and over the fifteen churches aforesaid, as belonging to my Church, myself, and my successors, I have resigned into the hands of our lord the King, both for myself and my successors for ever. Be it therefore free, henceforth, for the monastery of St. Albans and the fifteen churches aforesaid, to receive the chrism, oil, and the blessing, and all the other sacraments of the church, from whatsoever bishop they please, without opposition from us or our church; and further, that church shall remain free in the King's hands, as his demesne; but the other churches of the said monastery, throughout the diocese of Lincoln, shall render due obedience and subjection to the Bishop of Lincoln, like the other churches. That this may never again be called in question, I have confirmed it by the attestation of this present writing, and by attaching thereto my seal, and that of the Chapter."

This amicable settlement was confirmed by the King, Archbishop Thomas, and Pope Alexander, who, following their example, ratified it with the privilege of the Roman See.

#### TURVILLE.

Leaving Fingest and its interesting associations, a few minutes' drive brought the visitors to St. Mary's, Turville, a building of mixed styles ranging from the Norman period through the various Gothic styles to the 18th century, when the North aisle was added. Besides this modern addition the Church has a South porch, West tower, nave, chancel, and recently-erected vestry and organ chamber. On August 30, 1900, during the restoration of the Church, a stone coffin was found six inches below the level of the floor in the S.E. corner of the nave. It dates from the early part of the 13th century, and contained the bones of two skeletons, the remains of one of them being much later than those of the original occupant of the coffin. An account of this coffin, illustrated, from the pen of Mr. A. H. Cocks, appeared in "The Records of Bucks," Vol. VIII., p. 285 et seq. Mr. Cocks has also supplied an account of the intramural monuments of the Church, and Mr. W. A. Forsyth has described the architectural features of the Church and the process of restoring the building, he having been the architect in the work of restoration. (See "Records of Bucks," Vol. VIII., p. 342 et seq.)

The following brief notes on Turville are here subjoined:—*Turvill, Therfeld, Tyrefeld, Tyrefold.* The earliest account of this parish appears in a grant from Egfrid, son of Offa, King of Mercia, in 794, in *Therfeld terram decem manensium* to the Abbey of St. Albans, founded by that King in 791. The St. Albans holding is considered to be distinct from the Manor of Turville. The place does not occur in Domesday among the Manors belonging to the Abbot of St. Albans in right of his Church. It is probable that Turville was demesne land of the Crown, and granted at a very early period to the family of Mosteyn. William Mosteyn was Sheriff of Warwickshire 2

Edw. I. Langley had perused old deeds of the Manor from 12 Edw. I., 1283, the first being a grant from Constance Mosteyn to Eustace her son, dated at *Tyresfeld*. He considered these the most ancient deeds in the hundred. The Manor passed from the Mosteyns to the Botilers. Joan, wife of Alan Botiler, possessed this Manor 13 Hen. IV., 1412; it continued in the Botiler family for many years. In 1546 John Botiler or Butler passed a fine of this Manor to Sir John Williams, Knt., Lord Williams of Thame, and soon afterwards the family of D'Oyley of Oxfordshire were in possession of it. The D'Oyleys built the Manor House it is supposed in the reign of James I., about a mile from the village. *The Manor of St. Albans* extended over the village, rectory, and glebe land of the Vicarage. It continued in possession of the Abbey till the Dissolution. The Abbot surrendered Dec. 5. 1539. Hen. VIII. granted the estate under the title of the advowson and Manor of Turfield Rectory and Vicarage to John Marsh, and 37—38 Hen. VIII. the same was granted to Edward Harman or Chamberlain, of Sherborne Castle, Oxfordshire, who conveyed it to Sir Michael Dormer, third son of Geoffrey Dormer, of West Wycombe, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1541. It continued in that family till at the usurpation it was conveyed to — West, Esqre., of Chepping Wycombe. Langley traces the Manor down through successive owners, but in a note says he learnt the Manor and advowson were divided into six shares, and that Byashee Shelley, Esq., had one share. He says there is some confusion in the different accounts collected by him, and he did not give a determinate opinion on the point. The Manor House, "a respectable mansion," built at different times, stood in a small deer park, which extended to the confines of the county. Langley gives an extract from the Court Rolls of this Manor in Latin, which may be translated thus: "View of Frankpledge at a Court before Baron Robert D. Lord Dormer, 6th Sept., 1621.

"Also the Jurors present that George Tovie, who held of the Lord of the aforesaid Manor, by copy of Court Rolls of the same Manor, one cottage and certain lands, died since the last Court, whereupon he presented to the Lord of the aforesaid Manor for a herriot (*una toga*) one coat, for which (*seneschallus*) the steward of the Lord's Manor accepted satisfaction."

Mr. Forsyth gave the visitors a detailed and lucid description of the churches at Ipstone, Fingest, and Turville. After the visit to the latter church the members by kind invitation of the Vicar, the Rev. M. Graves, made their way to the lawn in front of the Vicarage, where they partook of tea. Some of the party returned to Wycombe in time to catch the train, but the remainder stayed to pay a visit to Mr. A. H. Cocks's house at Poynetts, returning an hour later. The day was fine, and the excursion was much enjoyed, the district passed through presenting some of the most lovely prospects to be seen in Bucks—hill, valley, and wood succeeding each other in pleasing variety, and every turn of the road bringing into view some fresh charm of scenery.

[The account of the Society's excursion was prepared by Mr. E. S. Downs for the *Bucks Herald*; it has been revised and additions have been made to it for the Society's publication.—Ed.]

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\* This must be the incoming tenant.

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